

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

Consolidated Class Action

**PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION SETTLEMENT AND APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES,
COSTS, AND SERVICE AWARDS AND MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT**

Plaintiffs¹ and Class Counsel respectfully submit this Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards and Memorandum in Support. In support of this motion, Plaintiffs filed the Joint Declaration of Class Counsel ("Joint Decl."), attached as *Exhibit B*, and the Declaration of the Settlement Administrator ("Admin. Decl."), attached as *Exhibit C*. The Court should enter the Final Approval Order: (1) granting Final Approval of the Settlement; (2) affirming certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3); (3) confirming Plaintiffs' appointment as Class Representatives; (4) confirming the appointments of Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A, Gary M. Klinger of Milberg PLLC, and William B. Federman of Federman & Sherwood as Class Counsel, pursuant to Rule 23(g)(1); (5) confirming the appointment of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. as Settlement Administrator; (6) awarding Class Counsel \$6,000,000.00 for attorneys' fees and \$40,223.84 for costs; (7) awarding each Class Representative a \$2,500.00 Service Award; (8) overruling any objections; and (9) entering final judgment dismissing the Action with prejudice and reserving jurisdiction over Settlement implementation.

¹ All capitalized terms herein shall have the same meaning as those defined in Section II of the Settlement Agreement attached as *Exhibit A*.

I. INTRODUCTION

On October 21, 2025, the Court granted Preliminary Approval of the Settlement between Plaintiffs and Defendant and ordered Notice be given to the Settlement Class. ECF. No. 70. Following mediation and extensive arm's-length negotiations, the Parties reached a Settlement providing substantial relief for Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class, including a \$18,000,000.00 non-reversionary, all cash Settlement Fund from which Settlement Class Members may elect to receive Cash Payments and/or Medical Data Monitoring, and Defendant's agreement to separately pay for enhanced data security, a substantial non-monetary benefit. Joint Decl. ¶ 38. The Settlement Fund will also be used to pay all Settlement Administration Costs, any Court-awarded attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, and Service Awards to the Class Representatives. The Settlement will fully and finally resolve all claims in the Action.

Plaintiffs now move the Court for Final Approval and apply for an award of attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel and Service Awards to the Class Representatives. The Settlement satisfies all Final Approval criteria. Currently, out of over five million Settlement Class Members, only 19 opted-out of the Settlement, and only one purportedly objected (albeit the objection is procedurally defective and substantively meritless). Admin. Decl. ¶ 33. This overwhelmingly positive response affirms the Court's initial conclusion, outlined in the Preliminary Approval Order, that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. Class Counsel fully evaluated the strengths, weaknesses, and equities of the Parties' respective positions, and believe the Settlement fairly resolves their differences. Consequently, the Court should grant Final Approval of the Settlement and the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

II. BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Defendant is Connecticut's leading healthcare system with over 4,500 university and

community physicians providing comprehensive, integrated, family-focused care in more than 100 medical specialties. Agreement ¶ 1. Defendant maintained Private Information pertaining to its patients, including, but not limited to, their names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types, and/or medical record numbers. *Id.*

On March 8, 2025, Defendant detected suspicious activity on its computer systems and confirmed that a criminal third party accessed and acquired information stored on those systems. *Id.* ¶ 2. Subsequently, on March 11, 2025, Defendant posted a statement addressing the Data Incident on its website and informing the public that an unauthorized third-party gained access to Defendant's network. Joint Decl. ¶ 6.

On March 20, 2025, Plaintiff Liparulo filed the first class action lawsuit in the Superior Court for the Judicial District at New Haven for the alleged exposure of his and all similarly situated individuals' Private Information seeking money damages and injunctive relief. Joint Decl. ¶ 7. Following the filing of the state action, Plaintiffs Liparulo's counsel and Defendant's counsel met and conferred regarding the case, and after discussing the impacted population, they collectively determined there was CAFA jurisdiction, and therefore the case should be dismissed and re-filed in federal court. *Id.* ¶ 8. Plaintiff Liparulo then dismissed his state action. *Id.*

On April 14, 2025, Defendant began sending letters to 5,383,557 living individuals advising them that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident. *Id.* ¶ 9. On April 16, 2025, Plaintiff Nathanson filed the complaint in this Action. ECF No. 1. Plaintiff Liparulo re-filed his complaint in this Court, and Plaintiff Nathanson filed a motion to consolidate the two filed actions and all future related actions. Agreement ¶ 6; ECF No. 4. The Court granted the motion on April 22, 2025, but only as to the two actions. ECF No. 22.

Thereafter, Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo began discussing the prospect of early resolution. Agreement ¶ 8. Although the Parties were unsure if mediation would be fruitful, they went ahead and scheduled a mediation on August 8, 2025, with experienced class action mediator, Bennett G. Picker, Esq. *Id.*

On April 25, 2025, Plaintiffs Nathanson, Liparulo, and Defendant filed a Joint Notice of Mediation and Stipulation to Set Case Deadlines informing the Court of the mediation. ECF No. 27. Additionally, the Parties stipulated to a case schedule setting deadlines for the filing of Plaintiffs' consolidated class action complaint, Defendant's motion to dismiss, Plaintiffs' opposition brief, and Defendant's reply. *Id.* In response, on May 7, 2025, the Court entered a scheduling order. ECF No. 38.

Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo propounded written discovery on the Defendant, including a request for interrogatories and request for production. Agreement ¶ 11. They also participated in a rule 26(f) conference to discuss a proposed litigation schedule and discovery plan. *Id.* In anticipation of discovery, Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo negotiated an electronically stored information protocol and a protective order, which were stipulated to and filed with the Court on May 8, 2025. ECF Nos. 40, 41. The Court approved the protective order on May 9, 2025. ECF No. 42.

Following the filing of the first two actions, 16 additional Related Actions were filed with similar claims seeking to represent the same putative classes as Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo.²

² *Liparulo v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00610; *Harvin v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00612; *Wise v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00615; *Taylor-Austin v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00632; *Brumfield v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00658; *Adjei, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health*, No. 3:25-cv-00651; *Taylor v. Yale New Haven System*, No. 3:25-cv-00656; *Mott, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00662; *Wilson v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00666; *LeMaire v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-

Agreement ¶ 12. Over the course of the next few weeks, Plaintiffs' counsel for Nathanson and Liparulo met and conferred with Plaintiffs' counsel in the other 16 Related Actions, and ultimately, they decided to all self-organize and work cooperatively. *Id.* ¶ 13.

Plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint on June 12, 2025, alleging claims for negligence, negligence *per se*, breach of implied contract, unjust enrichment, breach of fiduciary duty, and declaratory judgment and injunctive relief. ECF No. 54. On July 16, 2025, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss to which Plaintiffs filed their opposition. ECF No. 61, 66.

In advance of mediation, Plaintiffs requested and Defendant produced informal discovery requests related to liability and damages, including, but not limited to, the number of individuals impacted by the Data Incident, the categories of Private Information involved, and the security enhancements implemented since the Data Incident to better protect its computer systems from future incidents. Agreement ¶ 16. The Parties also exchanged detailed Mediation Statements outlining their positions with respect to liability, damages, and settlement. *Id.*

On August 8, 2025, the mediation took place both in-person in Philadelphia at Mr. Picker's offices and on Zoom. Joint Decl. ¶ 20. After a full day of arms-length negotiations, the Parties agreed to the material terms of this Settlement which resolves all claims on a classwide basis. *Id.*

The Parties filed a Notice of Settlement and Joint Motion to Stay the Action on August 11, 2025, to which the Court granted the stay for 30 days pending the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. ECF Nos. 67, 68. The Parties spent the next month negotiating the terms of

cv-00674; *Quinn v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00679; *Mortensen v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00690; *Wu v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00691; *Rodriguez v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00714; *Barletta v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00722; *Snitkoff v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00736; *Ortiz, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00784; and *Maglione v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00821.

the Settlement, including the Notice Program and Claims Process, drafting the Agreement and Notices, Claim Form, Preliminary Approval Order, and Final Approval Order, and selecting the Settlement Administrator. Joint Decl. ¶ 22. The Parties signed the Agreement on September 9, 2025. *Id.* Plaintiffs filed their Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of the Class Action Settlement on September 10, 2025, and this Court entered its Preliminary Approval Order on October 21, 2025. ECF Nos. 69, 70. The Notice Program and Claim Process are ongoing in accordance with the Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order. Admin. Decl. ¶¶ 21-36.

III. SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENT AND BENEFITS

The following is a summary of the material Settlement terms:

A. Settlement Class

The proposed Settlement establishes the following Settlement Class: All living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident. Agreement ¶ 68. The Settlement Class excludes all (1) all persons who are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (2) governmental entities; (3) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (4) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge. *Id.* It also excludes any Settlement Class Member that timely opts-out. *Id.* ¶ 69.

B. Settlement Consideration

If approved, the Settlement requires Defendants to create a non-reversionary \$18,000,000.00 all cash Settlement Fund. *Id.* ¶ 74. Settlement Class Members may select one of

two types of Cash Payments and may also elect Medical Data Monitoring. *Id.* ¶ 78. Defendants have also implemented substantial and costly additional data security measures that they will maintain in the future. *Id.*

1. *Cash Payments.* Settlement Class Members may select either Cash Payment A – Documented Losses or Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. *Id.*

a. Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

Settlement Class Members may submit a Claim Form selecting Cash Payment A for up to \$5,000.00 per Settlement Class Member upon presentment of reasonable documented losses related to the Data Incident. *Id.* ¶ 78.a. Details relating to the types of documentation required are specified in the Agreement, Long Form Notice, and Claim Form. Admin. Decl., Attachments 3-5. If a Settlement Class Member does not submit reasonable documentation supporting a loss, or if their Claim is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason, and the Settlement Class Member fails to cure his or her Claim, the Claim will be rejected and the Settlement Class Member’s Claim will be converted to a Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash claim. Agreement ¶ 78.a.

b. Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash

As an alternative to Cash Payment A above, Settlement Class Members may select Cash Payment B, which is a cash payment in the estimated amount of \$100.00, subject to *pro rata* adjustments discussed below. Agreement ¶ 78.b.

2. *Medical Data Monitoring.* In addition to selecting a Cash Payment, all Settlement Class Members may elect two years of CyEx’s medical data monitoring product that will include: (i) real time monitoring of the credit file with one credit bureau; (ii) dark web scanning with immediate notification of potential unauthorized use; (iii) security freezing assistance; (iv) victim

assistance; (v) \$1,000,000.00 in identity theft insurance with no deductible; and (vi) access to fraud resolution agents to help investigate and resolve instances of identity theft. *Id.* ¶ 78.c.

3. *Pro Rata Adjustments on Cash Payments.* All Cash Payments will be subject to a *pro rata*: (a) increase from the Net Settlement Fund if the amount of Valid Claims is insufficient to exhaust the entire Net Settlement Fund, or (b) decrease from the Net Settlement Fund if the amount of Valid Claims exhausts the amount of the Net Settlement Fund. *Id.* ¶ 78. For purposes of calculating the *pro rata* increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Net Settlement Fund, after payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, in the following order: (1) payment of Medical Data Monitoring, (2) Cash Payment A – Documented Losses, and (3) Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. *Id.* Any *pro rata* increases or decreases will be on an equal percentage basis. *Id.*

4. *Information Security Enhancements.* As the Agreement requires, Defendant provided Class Counsel with a written and signed declaration regarding the security measures, including the cost associated therewith, that it implemented, and has committed to maintain well into the future, to better protect the Settlement Class' Private Information. *Id.* ¶ 78.d.; Joint Decl. ¶ 38. Payment for the security measures is Defendant's obligation separate and apart from the \$18,000,000 it has committed to pay to the Settlement Class. Agreement ¶ 78.d. The total cost of the enhancements is substantial and greatly enhances the value of the Settlement. Joint Decl. ¶ 38.

C. Residual Funds

The Settlement is designed to exhaust the Settlement Fund. However, if 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, subject to Court approval, the Parties propose that any residual funds be distributed to Connecticut Legal Services. Agreement ¶ 110.

D. Releases

In exchange for the Settlement Class Member Benefits, the Releasing Parties will Release the Released Parties from the Released Claims. Agreement ¶¶ 111-114. The Releases are narrowly tailored to the claims made in the Action as a result of the Data Incident. Joint Decl. ¶ 41.

E. Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards

Pursuant to the Agreement, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel request an attorneys' fee award of \$6,000,000 which represents one third of the total \$18,000,000 Settlement Fund, along with reimbursement of reasonable and necessary litigation costs totaling \$40,223.84. Agreement ¶ 107; Joint Decl. ¶ 48. Plaintiffs also request Service Awards in the amount of \$2,500.00 for each Class Representative (for a total of \$65,000). Agreement ¶ 108. The awards will be paid out of the Settlement Fund. *Id.* ¶¶ 107-108. The Notices sent to Settlement Class members included the amounts for attorneys' fees and Service Awards that Class Counsel intended to request. Admin. Decl. Attachments 3-5. Attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards were not negotiated by the Parties until all other material terms of the Settlement had been determined. Agreement ¶ 109. This Settlement is not contingent on approval of the request for attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards and if the Court denies the request or grants amounts less than what was requested, the remaining provisions of the Agreement shall remain in force. *Id.*

IV. NOTICE PROGRAM, CLAIM PROCESS, OPT-OUTS AND OBJECTIONS³

A. Notice Program

The Settlement Administrator implemented the Notice Program in full compliance with the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order. Admin. Decl. ¶¶ 18-32. On November

³ The Settlement Administrator sent the required Class Action Fairness Act notices on September 19, 2025. Admin. Decl. ¶ 20.

20, 2025, the Settlement Administrator commenced sending Email Notices to 4,224,653 Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address was available. *Id.* ¶ 24. Beginning on December 3, 2025, 1,079,727 double Postcard Notices with a detachable address updater were mailed to Settlement Class Members. *Id.* ¶ 26. Postcard Notices are also being sent to identified Settlement Class Members with an associated postal address for whom Email Notices were returned undeliverable. *Id.* Postcard Notices returned undeliverable are remailed to any new addresses provided by the USPS available through USPS information or better addresses found using a third-party address lookup service. *Id.* ¶¶ 27-28. When completed, the Settlement Administrator expects the Notice Program to reach well in excess of 90% of the identified Settlement Class Members, well within the Federal Judicial Center’s standard of 70–95%, and will provide a supplemental declaration to Court prior to the Final Approval Hearing with additional details regarding the final reach of the Notice Program and individual notice efforts. *Id.* ¶ 42.

The Email Notice and Postcard Notice clearly and concisely summarized the Settlement, the Settlement Class Members’ legal rights, and directed Settlement Class members to the Settlement Website for additional information, including the Long Form Notice, Settlement Agreement, Claim Form, and Claim Process. Admin. Decl., Attachments 3-6. The Long Form Notice, which details the procedures to opt-out or object to the Settlement or to make a Claim, is also available on the Settlement Website and by mail upon a Settlement Class member’s request. *Id.*, Attachment 5. Long Form Notices and Claim Forms are mailed to all persons who request one via the toll-free telephone number or other means. As of December 29, 2025, 817 Long Form Notices and Claim Forms were mailed in response to such requests. *Id.* ¶ 29.

The Settlement Website was established on November 19, 2025. *Id.* ¶ 30. The website allows the Settlement Class to review relevant dates and important documents, including the

Settlement Agreement, Preliminary Approval Order, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, and other case-related documents *Id.* It also provides answers to frequently asked questions, contains opt-out and objection instructions, and includes contact information for the Settlement Administrator. *Id.* Claim Forms may be submitted via the Settlement Website. *Id.* As of December 29, 2025, there have been 149,354 unique visitor visits to the Settlement Website, and 564,649 web pages have been presented. *Id.*

The Settlement Administrator established a toll-free telephone line on November 19, 2024, for Settlement Class Members to call and participate in an interactive voice response system to obtain answers to frequently asked questions and to request a Claim package be mailed. *Id.* ¶ 31. The telephone number is prominently displayed on all Notices. As of December 29, 2025, there have been 4,691 calls to the toll-free line, representing 10,119 total minutes of use. *Id.*

Consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), the Notice Program was “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.” *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Here, the Notices adequately inform the Settlement Class of the nature of the Action, the Settlement Class definition, the claims at issue, the binding effect of Final Approval and class judgment, and the Settlement Class Members’ rights to object, opt-out, and/or enter an appearance through an attorney. Admin. Decl. ¶¶ 37–38, 41–45. The forms of Notice utilized clear and concise language that is easy to understand. Moreover, the Settlement Administrator—with the Parties’ assistance—is taking all necessary measures to ensure Notice reaches as many Settlement Class members as possible. Thus, the Notice provided has been consistent with the Notice Program the Court approved in its Preliminary Approval Order, satisfies due process considerations of the United States Constitution, and weighs in favor of Final

Approval. *Id.* ¶ 44.

B. Claim Process

The Claim Process was structured to give all Settlement Class Members adequate time to review the Settlement terms, submit Claims, and decide whether to opt-out of or object to the Settlement. Joint Decl. ¶ 40. The Claim Process is straightforward, and Settlement Class Members are able to submit Claims through the Settlement Website or by mail to the Settlement Administrator. Agreement ¶¶ 91–99. The Claim Deadline is February 18, 2026. Admin. Decl. ¶ 36. As of December 29, 2025, the Settlement Administrator has received 70,291 Claim Forms (69,923 online and 368 paper). *Id.* Claim Form submissions are still subject to final audits, including the full assessment of each Claim’s validity and a review for duplicate submissions. *Id.* Class Counsel are pleased with the current Settlement Class participation rate. Joint Decl. ¶ 40. The percentage of Claims submitted to date is well within the range of what Class Counsel and the Settlement Administrator typically see for similar data breach settlements. Admin. Decl. *Id.* ¶ 36; Joint Decl. ¶ 40. The number is certain to increase over the next several weeks. *Id.* However, to ensure Settlement Class Members do not miss the opportunity to file a Claim, Reminder Email Notices will be sent in mid-January, 2026 to all Settlement Class Members for whom the Email Notice was not previously undeliverable and who have not yet submitted a Claim Form or opted-out from the Settlement. Admin. *Id.* ¶ 34; Joint Decl. ¶ 40. Class Counsel will update the Court with the final Claim numbers at the Final Approval Hearing.

C. Opt-Outs and Objections

The Opt-Out Deadline and Objection Deadline are January 20, 2026. Admin. Decl. ¶ 33. As of December 29, 2025, there have been only 19 opt-outs, some of which are currently incomplete. *Id.* ¶ 33. One procedurally defective and substantively meritless objection has been

received. Admin. Decl., Attachment 7. As argued *infra*, that objection should be overruled.

V. SETTLEMENT CLASS CERTIFICATION

For settlement purposes only, the Court's Preliminary Approval Order preliminarily certified the Action as a class action for the Settlement Class, finding prerequisites of ascertainability, numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority were satisfied pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3), and that the Settlement Class should be certified. ECF No. 70 at 1-2. The Court appointed Plaintiffs as Class Representatives pursuant to Rule 23(e)(2)(A), and Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A., Gary M. Klinger of Milberg PLLC, and William B. Federman of Federman & Sherwood as Class Counsel pursuant to Rule 23(g)(1). The Court also appointed Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc. as the Settlement Administrator and approved the Notice Program and Claim Process. Because nothing has changed regarding class certification, the Court should finally certify the Settlement Class. For efficiency, Plaintiffs incorporate by reference their Settlement Class certification arguments from the Motion for Preliminary Approval. ECF. No. 69 at 14-20.

VI. THE SETTLEMENT IS FAIR, REASONABLE, AND ADEQUATE

The Second Circuit has noted that the policy favoring settlement is strong, "particularly in the class action context." *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Visa U.S.A., Inc.*, 396 F.3d 96, 116 (2d. Cir. 2005). "A district court may approve a settlement proposal that binds class members only 'after a hearing and on finding that it is fair, reasonable, and adequate.'" *Moses v. N.Y. Times, Co.*, 79 F.4th 235, 242 (2d Cir. 2023) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)). In doing so, the Court must consider the following factors:

- (A) the class representative and class counsel have adequately represented the class;
- (B) the proposal was negotiated at arm's length;
- (C) the relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account:
 - (i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal;

- (ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the method of processing class member claims;
 - (iii) the terms of any proposed award of attorney's fees, including timing of payment; and
 - (iv) any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3); and
- (D) the proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other.

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

Common-law criteria preceded the Rule 23(e)(2) factors. *Moses*, 79 F.4th at 242. Courts in the Second Circuit also consider the factors set forth in *City of Detroit v. Grinnell Corp.* in evaluating the adequacy of a class action settlement:

- (1) the complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation;
- (2) the reaction of the class to the settlement;
- (3) the stage of the proceedings and the amount of discovery completed;
- (4) the risks of establishing liability;
- (5) the risks of establishing damages;
- (6) the risks of maintaining the class action through the trial;
- (7) the ability of the defendants to withstand a greater judgment;
- (8) the range of reasonableness of the settlement fund in light of the best possible recovery; [and]
- (9) the range of reasonableness of the settlement fund to a possible recovery in light of all the attendant risks of litigation.

495 F.2d 448, 463 (2d Cir. 1974), *abrogated on other grounds by Goldberger v. Integrated Res., Inc.*, 209 F.3d 43 (2d Cir. 2000). Rule 23(e)(2)'s first two procedural (Rule 23(e)(2)(A)-(B)) and last two substantive considerations (Rule 23(e)(2)(C)-(D)) were “not to displace any factor, but rather to focus the court and the lawyers on the core concerns of procedure and substance.” *Moses*, 79 F.4th at 242-43 (quoting Rule 23(e)(2) Advisory Committee's Note to 2018 Amendment). These factors are to be considered “holistically,” with the *Grinnell* factors “remain[ing] a useful framework for considering the substantive fairness of a settlement.” *Id.* at 243. Thus, the overlapping Rule 23(e)(2) and *Grinnell* factors are addressed below.

A. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel Have Adequately Represented the Settlement Class

In judging the Settlement's procedural fairness, the Court should first consider and conclude the Class Representatives and Class Counsel “have adequately represented the class.” Rule 23(e)(2)(A). As with Rule 23(a)(4)'s adequacy of representation requirement, to satisfy Rule

23(e)(2)(A) Plaintiffs must establish (1) there is no antagonism or conflict of interest between the Class Representatives and other members of the Settlement Class; and (2) Class Counsel and Class Representatives are competent, willing, and able to protect the interests of absent Settlement Class members. *Feder v. Elec. Data. Sys. Corp.*, 429 F.3d 125, 130 (5th Cir. 2005). Here, all Settlement Class Members and the Class Representatives are potentially affected by the same Data Incident and thus have common interests. Joint Decl. ¶ 27. Moreover, Class Representatives have ably represented the Settlement Class, maintaining contact with Class Counsel and answering questions, reviewing and approving pleadings, assisting in the Action's investigation, and reviewing and approving the Settlement documents. *Id.*; *Berryman v. Avantus, LLC*, No. 3:21-cv-1651-VAB, 2024 WL 2108824, at *5 (D. Conn. May 10, 2024) (noting named plaintiff's interests aligned with settlement class and active involvement in the litigation).

Class Counsel have also vigorously pursued the Settlement Class' interests in securing a Settlement bringing immediate, valuable benefits, while avoiding the risks of continued litigation. Joint Decl. ¶ 28. To do so, they relied on their extensive class action experience, including in data breach, their detailed investigation of this Action, and formal and informal discovery exchanged in connection with Settlement negotiations, and ultimately negotiated a favorable recovery for the Settlement Class. *Id.* Class Representatives and Settlement Class Members are all eligible to elect Cash Payments and Medical Data Monitoring payable from the Settlement Fund. Moreover, their Private information will be better protected by Defendant's implementation of security measures, the costs of which are separate from and do not come out of the Settlement Fund. Agreement ¶ 78.d. This weighs in favor of Final Approval. *See Berryman*, 2024 WL 2108824, at *5 (noting the experience of class counsel). As such, Rule 23(e)(2)(A) supports Final Approval.

B. The Settlement Was Negotiated at Arm's Length and Aided by a Respected and Experienced Mediator

The next procedural consideration is whether the Settlement was “negotiated at arm’s length.” Rule 23(e)(2)(B). Recognizing the benefits of early resolution, the Parties began discussing the possibility of settlement. Joint Decl. ¶ 11. The Parties scheduled a mediation session with Bennett Picker, Esq., who has substantial data breach class action mediation experience. *Id.* ¶ 12. Before mediation, the Parties engaged in formal and informal discovery and exchanged mediation briefs, enabling them to better evaluate the merits of Plaintiffs’ claims and the strengths of Defendant’s defenses. *Id.* ¶¶ 18-19. On August 8, 2025, the Parties engaged in a full-day, hard-fought mediation session. *Id.* ¶ 20. Under Mr. Picker’s guidance, the Parties ultimately agreed on the material Settlement terms. *Id.* ¶ 21. Mr. Picker’s involvement further supports the finding of procedural fairness via arm’s length negotiations. *See, e.g., In re GSE Bonds Antitrust Litig.*, 414 F. Supp. 3d 686, 699 (S.D.N.Y. 2019) (Rule 23(e)(2)(B) satisfied because of the involvement of mediator and sophisticated and capable counsel for the parties); *see also Kemp-DeLisser v. Saint Francis Hosp. & Med. Ctr.*, No. 15-CV-1113 (VAB), 2016 WL 6542707, at *10 (D. Conn. Nov. 3, 2016); 4 Alba Conte & Herbert Newberg, *NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS* § 13:50 (4th ed. 2002).

C. The Settlement Benefits Provided Are Adequate

Courts consider whether the relief provided for the class is adequate under Rule 23(e)(2)(C) in order to assess the Settlement substantive fairness. This factor overlaps with the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth *Grinnell* factors, addressing the complexity, expense, and likely duration of the litigation and the range of reasonableness of the Settlement Fund in light of the best possible recovery and to a possible recovery in light of all the attendant risks of litigation. 495 F.2d at 463. In assessing this factor, “the Court should balance the benefits afforded the Class, including the immediacy and certainty of a recovery, against the continuing risks of litigation.” *Flores v.*

Mamma Lombardi's of Holbrook, Inc., 104 F. Supp. 3d 290, 303 (E.D.N.Y. 2015). As the Second Circuit has explained, there is “a range of reasonableness with respect to a settlement” that “recognizes the uncertainties of law and fact in any particular case and the concomitant risks and costs necessarily inherent in taking any litigation to completion.” *Kiefer v. Moran Foods, LLC*, No. 12-CV-756 (WGY), 2014 WL 3882504, at *6 (D. Conn. July 31, 2014) (quoting *Newman v. Stein*, 464 F.2d 689, 693 (2d Cir. 1972)). The adequacy of the amount achieved in the Settlement should not be judged on the best of all possible worlds, but rather in light of the strengths and weaknesses of the Action. *See Meredith Corp. v. SESAC, LLC*, 87 F. Supp. 3d 650, 665-66 (S.D.N.Y. 2015).

Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(i) and the first, fourth, fifth, and sixth *Grinnell* factors support Final Approval. The costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal are significant in all data security cases, but particularly in cases involving facts such as these. Joint Decl. ¶ 36. While Plaintiffs are confident in the merits of their claims, the risks involved in prosecuting a class action through trial cannot be disregarded. *Id.* Due at least in part to their cutting-edge nature and the rapidly evolving law, data security cases like this one generally face substantial hurdles—even just to make it past the pleading stage. *See, e.g., Logan v. Marker Group, Inc.*, No. 4:22-CV-00174, 2024 WL 3489208 (S.D. Tex. July 18, 2024) (dismissing all but one claim); *Dougherty, et al. v. Bojangles Restaurants, Inc.*, No. 25-CV-00065, ECF No. 34 (W.D.N.C. Sep. 30, 2025) (dismissing case in its entirety at the pleadings stage). *See also In re Target Corp. Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, MDL No. 14-2522 (PAM/JJK), 2015 WL 7253765, at *2 (D. Minn. Nov. 17, 2015) (legal issues involved in data breach litigation “are cutting-edge and unsettled . . . many resources would necessarily be spent litigating substantive law as well as other issues.”). Plaintiffs also anticipate substantial additional costs should litigation continue, including expert fees and discovery. Joint

Decl. ¶ 37. Plaintiffs would need to defeat a motion to dismiss, counter a later motion for summary judgement, and both gain and maintain certification of the Settlement Class, with a near inevitable interlocutory appeal attempt. *Id.*

Class certification is another hurdle. *See, e.g., Maldini v. Marriott Int'l, Inc.*, 140 F.4th 123 (4th Cir. 2025) (reversing reinstated class certification); *Marriott Int'l, Inc. v. Accenture LLP*, 78 F.4th 677, 688 (4th Cir. 2023) (vacating class certification in data breach case); *Theus v. Brinker Int'l, Inc.*, No. 3:18-cv-686-TJC-MCR, 2025 WL 1786346, at *4 (M.D. Fla. June 27, 2025) (denying class certification in a data breach case); *In re Blackbaud, Inc., Customer Data Breach Litig.*, No.: 3:20-mn-02972-JFA, 2024 WL 2155221 (D.S.C. May 14, 2024) (same). To date, to Class Counsel's knowledge, no data breach class action has been tried. Joint Decl. ¶ 37.

Through the Settlement, Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members avoid these and other risks, including potentially losing at trial, and gain significant Settlement Class Member Benefits avoiding the risk of receiving nothing, if the case continued. The Settlement provides immediate and substantial value, including an \$18,000,000.00 non-reversionary all cash Settlement Fund for the benefit of over five million Settlement Class Members. A few recent examples of finally approved data breach settlements demonstrate how this Settlement compares very favorably, and in fact exceeds, many similar common fund data breach settlements. *See, e.g., In re CaptureRx Data Breach Litig.*, No. 5:21-cv-00523-OLG (W.D. Tex.) (\$4,750,000 common fund for 2,400,000 class members); *Heath, et al. v. Insurance Technologies Corp., et al.*, No. 3:21-cv-01444-N (N.D. Tex.) (\$11,000,000 common fund for 4,000,000 class members); *Kostka v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc.*, No. 3:20-cv-3424 (N.D. Tex.) (\$2,350,000 common fund for 725,000 class members); *In re: Berry, Dunn, McNeil & Parker Data Security Incident Litig.*, No. 2:24-cv-00146-JAW (D. Me. June 6, 2025) (\$7.25 million fund for 2,204,639 class members); *In*

re Mednax Services, Inc., Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig., No. 2021-MD-02994 (S.D. Fla.) (\$6 million fund for 2,700,000 class members).

Additionally, given the substantial litigation risks described above, all Settlement Class Members are entitled to Claim a Cash Payment (up to \$5,000.00 for documented losses or an estimated \$100.00 in alternate cash, both subject to *pro rata* adjustments based on the number of Valid Claims) and Medical Data Monitoring. Those amounts are well within the range of reasonableness of the Settlement Fund in light of the best possible recovery. *Grinnell*, 495 F.2d at 463 (eighth and ninth factors). These dollar amounts are on par with or exceed those approved in other data breach class action settlements. *See, e.g., In re Arthur J. Gallagher Data Breach Litig.*, No. 22-CV-00137 (N.D. Ill.) (final approval of a settlement where class members received \$6,000 for documented losses or \$100.00 alternate cash and credit monitoring); *Sherwood, et al. v. Horizon Actuarial Services LLC*, Case No. 1:22-CV-01495-ELR (N.D. Ga.) (final approval of a settlement where class members received \$5,000 for documented losses or \$50.00 alternate cash with no credit monitoring offered). Additionally, Defendant's security enhancements, the costs of which are separate and do not come out of the Settlement Fund, add substantial non-monetary benefits to protect the Settlement Class Members' Private Information. This is an important aspect of the Settlement and Defendant's commitment to implement enhancements was a requirement of the Agreement. The Settlement will effectively distribute the entire Settlement Fund through the robust Claim Process through which the experienced Settlement Administrator will approve Valid Claims. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)(C)(ii). The Settlement Administrator is reviewing and processing Claim Forms and will provide Claimants with an opportunity to cure any deficiency in their submissions. Agreement ¶ 96; Admin. Decl. ¶ 36. Cash Payments will be made by electronic means or paper check, and emails will be sent with activation codes for Medical Data Monitoring.

Agreement ¶ 82.k.-l.

In *Moses*, 79 F.4th at 244, the Second Circuit addressed Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(iii)'s requirement that the Court take into account “the terms of any proposed award of attorneys’ fees.” “The symbiotic review of proposed relief and attorneys’ fees aligns with ‘[t]he express goal of [our] Grinnell opinions [which] was to prevent unwarranted windfalls for attorneys.’” *Id.* (quoting *Goldberger v. Integrated Res., Inc.*, 209 F.3d 43, 49 (2d Cir. 2000)). Thus, the Settlement’s terms and Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fee award are required to be reviewed “in tandem.” *Id.* In 2025, the Second Circuit went further to “clarify that this tandem analysis of class relief and attorney’s fees requires courts to compare the proportion of total recovery allocated to the class to the proportion of total recovery allocated to class counsel.” *Kurtz v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 142 F.45th 112, 115 (2d Cir. 2025). Neither *Moses* nor *Kurtz* involved an attorneys’ fee request from a non-reversionary, common settlement fund. Here, Class Counsel’s requested attorneys’ fee of one-third of the non-reversionary, common Settlement Fund does *not* reveal an “imbalance as to cast doubt on the settlement’s fairness.” *Kurtz*, 142 F.45th at 119. As detailed below, a one-third award is regularly granted in this Circuit, including in this District. *See infra* at 31-33.

Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(iv) is satisfied because all Settlement terms are stated in the Agreement.

D. The Settlement Treats Settlement Class Members Equitably

Here, the Settlement does not improperly discriminate between any segments of the Settlement Class. Joint Decl. ¶ 42. All Settlement Class Members are eligible to submit Claims for the same relief—Cash Payments and Medical Data Monitoring, and all get the benefit of Defendant’s security enhancements to protect their Private Information. *Id.* This equitable treatment includes the reasonable Service Awards to the Class Representatives. *Moses*, 79 F.4th at 244-45 (requiring consideration of incentive awards a/k/a service awards when analyzing Rule

23(e)(2)(D)). Accordingly, Rule 23(e)(2)(D) weighs in favor of Final Approval.

E. The Remaining Grinnell Factors Support Final Approval of the Settlement

The second *Grinnell* factor addresses the Settlement Class' reaction. "A positive reaction of the class to the proposed settlement favors its approval by the Court." *Meredith*, 87 F. Supp. 3d at 663. "It is well-settled that the reaction of the class to the settlement is perhaps the most significant factor to be weighed in considering its adequacy." *Maley v. Del Glob. Techs. Corp.*, 186 F. Supp. 2d 358, 362 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (citation omitted). "If only a small number of objections are received, that fact can be viewed as indicative of the adequacy of the settlement." *In re Synchrony Fin. Sec. Litig.*, No. 3:18-CV-1818-VAB, 2023 WL 4992933, at *7 (D. Conn. Aug. 4, 2023) (internal citation omitted) (only one objection and few opt-outs).

Here, the Notice Program resulted in over 5,000,000 Settlement Class Members receiving Notice of the Settlement. Admin. Decl. ¶ 23. Although the Opt-Out and Objection Deadlines are January 20, 2026, currently, there have been only 19 opt-outs and only one procedurally defective and substantively meritless purported objection. *Id.* ¶ 33, Attachment 7. These numbers suggest that the Settlement Class is clearly satisfied with the Settlement, weighing strongly in favor of approval of the Settlement.

The sole purported objection is from Settlement Class Member Robert Rodgers, Jr., who is *pro se*. Mr. Rodgers' submission is procedurally defective because he also timely submitted his request to opt-out of the Settlement Class. Admin. Decl., Attachment 7. The Agreement's definition of a Settlement Class Member is one who does *not* opt-out. Agreement ¶ 69. An opt-out has no standing to object because it is not taking part in the Settlement and has preserved individual claims. Additionally, the objection does not comply with Paragraph 18.c., e.-j. of the Preliminary

Approval Order.⁴ Those reasons alone justify overruling the objection. But, if the Court considers the substance of the objection, it should also be overruled because the Settlement Class Member Benefits are not insufficient given the complexity and risks of the data breach claims. The reasonableness of the Cash Payments is addressed *supra*. Neither the attorneys' fees and costs nor the Service Awards requested will wipe out the *pro rata* Cash Payments. To the contrary, the net distributions to Settlement Class Members will exceed the average recoveries in most data breach class action settlements. The Court awarded attorneys' fees and costs awards will fairly compensate Class Counsel and the Service Awards will fairly recognize the Class Representatives' participation in the Action on behalf of all Settlement Class Members. Finally, Mr. Rogers ignores the substantial security enhancements Defendant agreed to undertake at its own expense to protect Settlement Class Members' Private Information. If any other objection is filed by the deadline, Class Counsel will address it in a separate filing before the Final Approval Hearing.

The third *Grinnell* factor considers the stage of the proceedings and amount of discovery completed, with a "focus[] on whether the plaintiffs obtained sufficient information through discovery to properly evaluate their case and to assess the adequacy of any settlement proposal." *Fleisher v. Phx. Life Ins. Co.*, No. 11-cv-8405 and 14-cv-8714-CM, 2015 WL 10847814, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 9, 2015). While the Actions is early in litigation, the Parties' negotiations included an exchange of informal discovery before mediation after Plaintiffs served formal discovery requests. Plaintiffs also consulted with liability and damage experts and exchanged mediation briefs before the mediation, enabling the Parties to better and sufficiently evaluate the merits of Plaintiffs' claims and the strengths of Defendant's defenses. Joint Decl. ¶ 43. Early settlement

⁴ The objection also does not comply with paragraph 19 of the Preliminary Approval Order, if the objection is not docketed by the Court for Objector's failure to mail it to the Clerk of the Court.

where, as here, the Parties are adequately informed to negotiate is to be commended. *See Castagna v. Madison Square Garden, L.P.*, 2011 WL 2208614, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. June 7, 2011) (commending Plaintiffs’ attorneys for negotiating early settlement and avoiding hundreds of hours of legal fees); *In re Interpublic Sec. Litig.*, No. 02 Civ. 6527, 2004 WL 2397190, *12 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 26, 2004) (early settlements should be encouraged when warranted by the circumstances of the case).

Finally, as to the seventh *Grinnell* factor, the Defendant’s financial obligations under the Settlement are substantial, both to fund the Settlement and separately pay for data security enhancements. While Defendant could withstand a greater judgment than the amount paid in settlement, “[a] defendant is not required to ‘empty its coffers’ before a settlement can be found adequate.” *Berryman*, 2024 WL 2108824, at *9 (citation omitted) “This factor ‘standing alone, does not suggest that the settlement is unfair,’ and where the ‘other *Grinnell* factors weigh heavily in favor of settlement.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Court should conclude the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. Thus, Final Approval should be granted.

V. APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS’ FEES, COSTS, AND SERVICE AWARDS

A. Legal Standard for Attorneys’ Fees

Plaintiffs’ attorneys in a successful class action lawsuit may petition the Court for compensation relating to any benefits to the Class that result from the attorneys’ efforts. *See, e.g., Boeing Co. V. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472 (1980). Rule 23(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure expressly states that in a certified class action the Court may award “reasonable attorneys’ fees and nontaxable costs that are authorized by law or the parties’ agreement.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(h). Pursuant to *Boeing*, Courts in the Second Circuit favor the use of the percentage of the settlement approach. *See, e.g., Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Visa U.S.A. Inc.*, 396 F.3d 96, 121 (2d

Cir. 2005); *McDaniel v. Cnty. Of Schenectady*, 595 F.3d 411, 419 (2d Cir. 2010) (“the percentage method has the advantage of aligning the interests of plaintiffs and their attorneys more fully by allowing the latter to share in both the upside and downside risk of litigation[.]”).]

Courts in this Circuit have found numerous advantages to using the percentage method of awarding attorneys’ fees. First, the percentage method “directly aligns the interests of the class and its counsel” because it provides an incentive to attorneys to resolve a case efficiently to create the largest total value for the class. *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 396 F.3d at 121.

Second, this method is aligned with market practices, as it “mimics the compensation system actually used by individual clients to compensate their attorneys.” *In re Sumitomo Copper Litig.*, 74 F. Supp. 2d 393, 397 (S.D.N.Y. 1999); *see also Sewell v. Bovis Lend Lease, Inc.*, No. 09 Civ. 6548 (RLE), 2012 WL 1320124, at *10 (S.D.N.Y. April 16, 2012) (opining “[the percentage] method is similar to private practice where counsel operates on a contingency fee, negotiating a reasonable percentage of any fee ultimately awarded.”); *Strougo ex rel. Brazilian Equity Fund, Inc. v. Bassini*, 258 F. Supp. 2d 254, 262 (S.D.N.Y. 2003) (noting the percentage method “is consistent with and, indeed, is intended to mirror, practice in the private marketplace where contingent fee attorneys typically negotiate percentage fee arrangements with their clients.”).

Third, the percentage method promotes efficiency and early resolution, as it eliminates any incentive plaintiffs’ lawyers may have to run up billable hours—one of the most significant downsides to using the lodestar approach. *Savoie v. Merchants Bank*, 166 F.3d 456, 460-61 (2d Cir. 1999) (“It has been noted that once the fee is set as a percentage of the fund, the plaintiffs’ lawyers have no incentive to run up the number of billable hours for which they would be compensated under the lodestar method.”); *Goldberger v. Integrated Res. Inc.*, 209 F.3d 43, 48-49 (2d Cir. 2000) (citing *In re Union Carbide Corp., Consumer Prods. Bus. Sec. Litig.*, 724 F. Supp.

160, 167-168 (S.D.N.Y. 1989)).

Finally, the percentage method preserves judicial resources because it relieves the “cumbersome, enervating, and often surrealistic process of evaluating fee petitions.” *Savoie*, 166 F.3d at 461 n.4 (quoting *Third Circuit Task Force, Court Awarded Attorney Fees*, 108 F.R.D. 237, 258 (3d Cir. 1985)). The “primary source of dissatisfaction [with the lodestar method] was that it resurrected the ghost of Ebenezer Scrooge, compelling district courts to engage in a gimlet-eyed review of line-item fee audits.” *Goldberger*, 209 F.3d at 48-49. One New York district court noted:

[The percentage method is] bereft of the largely judgmental and time-wasting computations of lodestars and multipliers. These latter computations, no matter how conscientious, often seem to take on the character of so much Mumbo Jumbo. They do not guarantee a more fair result or a more expeditious litigation.

In re Union Carbide Corp., Cons. Prods. Bus. Sec. Litig., 724 F. Supp. 160, 170 (S.D.N.Y. 1989).

While courts still use the lodestar method as a “cross check” when applying the percentage of the fund method, courts are not required to scrutinize the fee records as rigorously. *Goldberger*, 209 F.3d at 50. In fact, consideration of the lodestar is not mandatory when awarding attorneys’ fees under the percentage method. The Second Circuit held a district court “did not abuse its discretion in *disregarding counsel’s lodestar computation*, and instead calculating a reasonable attorney’s fee by the ‘percentage of the fund’ method.” *Cline v. TouchTunes Music Corp.*, 765 Fed. Appx. 488, 492 (2d Cir. 2019) (quoting *Goldberger*, 209 F.3d at 50) (emphasis added).

Regardless of whether the percentage of the fund or lodestar method is used, courts in the Second Circuit evaluating the reasonableness of a fee request consider: “(1) the time and labor expended by counsel; (2) the magnitude and complexities of the litigation; (3) the risk of the litigation . . . ; (4) the quality of representation; (5) the requested fee in relation to the settlement; and (6) public policy considerations.” *Goldberger*, 209 F.3d at 50. Class Counsel respectfully submit that the Court should apply the percentage of the fund method here and, under the

Goldberger factors, the attorneys' fee request is reasonable and warrants approval by the Court.

B. The *Goldberger* Factors Support the Requested Attorneys' Fee Award

The requested attorneys' fees will compensate Class Counsel for their investment of time, expertise, and capital, which produced an extraordinarily successful outcome for the Settlement Class in a case that was novel, complex and high risk. *In re State Police Litig.*, No. 5:89-cv606 (AHN), 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21491, at *20 (D. Conn. Dec. 2, 1999) ("Courts in the Second Circuit have granted requests for attorneys fees of between 15% to 50% of the entire settlement fund in class actions."). Each of the six *Goldberger* factors weigh in favor of granting Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees of one-third of the Settlement Fund.

1. The Time and Labor Expended

The Action required extensive time and labor by Class Counsel and other Plaintiffs' counsel who assisted in prosecuting the Action. Joint Decl. ¶ 57. The time committed is not surprising given the breadth and scope of the Action and the tasks required. Class Counsel and other Plaintiffs' Counsel each investigated the Data Incident, interviewed potential clients, drafted separate class action complaints to initiate litigation for their plaintiffs, and then worked together to consolidate the 18 related actions and file a Consolidated Complaint. *Id.* As litigation commenced, Class Counsel, with the support of Plaintiffs' other counsel, coordinated the litigation schedule with defense counsel; analyzed topics for discovery; prepared and propounded discovery, consulted with experts, drafted and negotiated the ESI protocol and a stipulated protective order that the Court approved, filed an opposition to the Motion to Dismiss, conducted settlement negotiations, interviewed prospective settlement administrators and retained Epiq for this Settlement, drafted the Settlement Agreement, designed the Notice Program and Claim Process and drafted the Notices and Claim Form; prepared and filed Plaintiffs' Motion and Memorandum

of Law in Support of Preliminary Approval of the Settlement; and worked with the Settlement Administrator and Defendant's counsel to effectuate the Notice Program and the Claim Process. *Id.* Class Counsel also prepared and filed this Motion. *Id.* ¶ 58. Their work will continue in preparation for and attending the Final Approval Hearing, and responding to any other objections, if filed, before that hearing. *Id.* Class Counsel estimate an additional 50 hours will be spent following the filing of this motion through the completion of Settlement administration. *Id.* ¶ 59.

A lodestar crosscheck also supports the requested attorneys' fee. As noted above, the lodestar fee calculation method has "fallen out of favor particularly because it encourages bill-padding and discourages early settlements." *In re Colgate-Palmolive Co. ERISA Litig.*, 36 F. Supp. 3d 344, 353 (S.D.N.Y. 2014). Accordingly, the lodestar method is used in this Circuit only "as a sanity check to ensure that an otherwise reasonable percentage fee would not lead to a windfall." *Id.* "[W]here used as a mere cross-check, the hours documented by counsel need not be exhaustively scrutinized by the district court." *Goldberger*, 209 F.3d at 50. In *Kornell v. Harverhill Ret. Sys.*, 790 Fed. Appx. 296, 298-99 (2d Cir. 2019), the Second Circuit held district courts can rely on total hours for the lodestar crosscheck and "the claimed lodestar can be tested by the court's familiarity with the case (as well as encouraged by the strictures of Rule 11)" (citing *Goldberger*, 209 F.3d at 50).

The combined lodestar to date equals \$1,019,841.75. Joint Decl. ¶ 59. Class Counsel has calculated that their total lodestar yields a modest multiplier of 5.88, which is well within the range accepted by courts in the Second Circuit. *See id.* In fact, courts in this jurisdiction regularly award lodestar multipliers as high as eight times the lodestar. *See Bozak v. FedEx Ground Package Sys.*, No. 3:11-cv-00738-RNC, 2014 WL 3778211, at *7 (D. Conn. July 31, 2014) ("Courts regularly award lodestar multipliers of up to eight times the lodestar, and in some cases, even higher

multipliers.” (collecting cases and citations omitted)); *Kiefer*, 2014 WL 3882504, at *9 (same). *See also, e.g., James v. China Grill Mgmt.*, No. 18 Civ. 455 (LGS), 2019 WL 1915298, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 30, 2019) (collecting cases with multipliers between 2 and 4.9); *Maley v. Del Global Techs. Corp.*, 186 F. Supp. 2d 358, 369 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (awarding percentage method with cross-check lodestar multiplier of 4.65, which was “well within the range awarded by courts in this Circuit and courts throughout the country,” and citing cases with a 7.7 multiplier and 5.5 multiplier); *Sewell*, 2012 WL 1320124, at *13 (“Courts commonly award lodestar multipliers between two to six.”); *Morris v. Affinity Health Plan, Inc.*, 859 F. Supp. 2d 611, 623–24 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (same); Also, the lodestar multiplier will ultimately be lower when Class Counsel complete the additional work required to obtain Final Approval and to ensure the Settlement terms are fully implemented. Joint Decl. ¶ 59; *Kiefer*, 2014 WL 3882504, at *9.

2. The Magnitude and Complexity of Litigation

“The size and difficulty of the issues in a case are significant factors to be considered in making a fee award.” *Beckman v. KeyBank, N.A.*, 293 F.R.D. 467, 481-83 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (citation omitted). *See also Berryman*, 2024 WL 2108824, at *12; *Edwards v. North Am. Power & Gas, LLC*, No. 3:14-cv-01714 (VAB), 2018 WL 3715273, at *14 (D. Conn. Aug. 3, 2018) (noting large settlement class, multi-million dollar settlement fund for complex theory of liability). In cases that require more expertise, a larger percentage of the fund should be awarded to the lawyers who can competently prosecute the case. *See In re Citigroup Inc. Bond Litig.*, 988 F. Supp. 2d 371, 379 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (“The upshot is that the magnitude and complexity of the litigation also weigh in favor of a significant award.”).

Class Counsel knew from their initial investigations that this Action would involve extensive research on challenging and complex legal and factual claims in this unique data security

class action. Joint Decl. ¶ 36. Data security and data breach cases across the country are presenting novel issues to the courts for consideration. Class Counsel were also aware that pursuing this case beyond settlement would likely be lengthy and expensive, requiring discovery, motion practice, trial, and potential appeals. *Id.* ¶ 36. All of this would require thousands of hours of work, resulting in significant costs. Ultimately, beyond the time litigating the matter up to this point, though there is more work to do, including preparing for and appearing at the Final Approval Hearing and overseeing Settlement administration *Id.* ¶ 31. Thus, the magnitude and complexity of the Action is significant, favoring the requested attorneys' fee award.

3. The Risk of Litigation

As detailed above, Class Counsel and other Plaintiffs' Counsel undertook significant risk in accepting their representation of the Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class Members on an entirely contingent basis, supporting the requested attorneys' fee award. *Id.* ¶ 52. The Second Circuit "has identified the risk of success as perhaps the foremost factor to be considered in determining" reasonable attorneys' fees. *In re Glob. Crossing Sec. & ERISA Litig.*, 225 F.R.D. 436, 467 (S.D.N.Y. 2004). *See also In re Frontier Commc'ns Corp.*, No. 3:17-cv-01617-VAB, 2022 WL 4080324, at *44 (D. Conn. May 20, 2022) ("Courts in the Second Circuit have recognized that the risk associated with a case undertaken on a contingent fee basis is an important factor in determining an appropriate fee award.") (citation omitted). Class Counsel and the other Plaintiffs' Counsel took on the risks of litigation knowing full well their efforts might not bear fruit. Joint Decl. ¶ 52. Fees were not guaranteed. *Id.* This case involved complexities of data breach that are novel and evolving, and the risk of non-payment is especially high in class actions with contingent fee arrangements, like this data breach case.

"It is well-established that litigation risk must be measured as of when the case is filed."

Goldberger, 209 F.3d at 55. While Plaintiffs were confident that their claims would prevail, they faced several strong legal defenses. Such defenses, if successful, could drastically decrease or eliminate any recovery for Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members. As explained above in support of Final Approval of the Settlement, if this matter proceeded further, Plaintiffs and thus Class Counsel would bear considerable, additional risks, including the uncertainty of contested class certification and the possibility of an interlocutory appeal pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(f), dispositive motions, and potential appeals, not to mention trial. *See supra*, at 17-18.

Plaintiffs' Counsel were able to secure a significant Settlement for the Settlement Class Members for complex claims asserted against Defendant. This was done despite the significant risks Plaintiffs faced in pursuing these claims. As such, the Settlement is a direct result of Class Counsel's and other Plaintiffs' Counsel's skills and dedication in this Action. Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of approving the requested percentage of the common fund.

4. The Quality of Representation

In determining the quality of representation, courts examine the experience of the attorneys involved and the result obtained in the lawsuit. *See Berryman*, 2024 WL 2108824, at *12 ("The Second Circuit has held that 'the quality of representation is best measured by results' (quoting *Goldberger*, 209 F.3d at 55)). Here, Class Counsel and Plaintiffs' Counsel have extensive experience in both class actions generally, and complex consumer class actions involving cybersecurity incidents in particular. Joint Decl. ¶ 29. It required significant skill and experience, as well as high quality representation, to even be able to identify the issues of Article III standing and the highly technical aspects of the data breach mechanism (*i.e.*, the means by which Defendant's systems were breached), not to mention the specialized knowledge of class action procedure required to achieve certification, let alone settlement. Defendant is also ably represented

by a national law firm with extensive data breach litigation experience, presenting a formidable adversary for Plaintiffs and Class Counsel to successfully prosecute the Action in the absence of the Settlement. *Id.* ¶ 50.

With respect to the results achieved for the Settlement Class, as discussed above, they are undoubtedly exemplary. Defendant has agreed to establish an \$18,000,000.00 cash Settlement Fund to provide benefits to the Settlement Class that will directly address the harm they suffered as a result of the Data Incident, including reimbursement documented monetary losses and *pro rata* cash payments. *Id.* ¶ 38. The Settlement also provides the option to enroll in Medical Data Monitoring. *Id.* Finally, Defendant has implemented and will continue to maintain enhanced data security measures to better protect the Settlement Class' Private Information. *Id.*

Given the quality of Class Counsel's representation, as evidenced by the excellent Settlement achieved for the Settlement Class, this factor supports the requested attorneys' fee award.

5. The Requested Fee in Relation to the Settlement

Compensation of one-third of the Settlement Fund is consistent with the proportion of common funds awarded as fees in other class action settlements within the Second Circuit, including in this District. *See, e.g., In re Aggrenox Antitrust Litig.*, No. 3:14 MD 2516 (SRU), 2018 WL 10705542, at *5 (D. Conn. 2018) (Underhill, J.) (awarding one-third of common fund); *Kiefer*, 2014 WL 3882504, at *9 (one-third of common fund "is reasonable and 'consistent with the norms of class litigation in this circuit.'" (quoting *Aros v. United Rentals, Inc.*, No. 3:10-cv-73 (JCH), 2012 WL 3060470, at *6 (D. Conn. July 26, 2012)); *Macedonia Church v. Lancaster Hotel, LP*, No. 05-0153 (TLM), 2011 WL 2360138, at *14 (D. Conn. June 9, 2011) ("Class Counsel's request for 33-1/3% of the Settlement Fund is typical in class action settlements in the Second Circuit.");

Menkes v. Stolt-Nielsen S.A., No. 3:03-CV-00409 (DJS), 2011 WL 13234815, at *4-5 (D. Conn. Jan. 25, 2011) (awarding one-third of common fund); *Collins v. Olin Corp.*, No. 3:03-cv-945 (CFD), 2010 WL 1677764, at *6 (D. Conn. Apr. 21, 2010) (same).

In addition, awarding “a one-third fee also aligns with those awarded by other courts in data breach class action cases” around the country. *Krant v. UnitedLex Corp.*, No. 23-2443-DDC-TJJ, 2024 WL 5187565, *6 (D. Kan. Dec. 19, 2024) (awarding one-third fee, and collecting data breach cases from around the country); *In re Arthur J. Gallagher Data Breach Litig.*, No. 22-CV-00137, ECF No. 128 (N.D. Ill.) (Feb. 27, 2025) (awarding one-third of \$21 million settlement fund); *In re Planet Home Lending, LLC Data Breach*, No. 3:24-cv-127 (KAD) (D. Conn.), ECF No. 48 (one-third of settlement fund). *See also, e.g., In re Tenet Healthcare*, Cause No. DC-22-07513 (Dist. Ct. Dallas County, Tex. May 22, 2024) (35% of settlement fund); *Garza v. HealthAlliance, Inc.*, No. 72450/2023 (NY Sup. Ct., Westchester Cty.) (same); *McNally, et al. v. Infosys McCamish Systems, LLC*, No. 1:24-CV-00995-JPB (N.D. Ga.), ECF No. 81 (one-third of settlement fund); *In re Fortra File Transfer Software Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, No. 24-MD-03090, 2025 WL 2675178, at *13-14 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 17, 2025) (same); *In re Fortra File Transfer Software Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, No. 24-MD-03090, 2025 WL 457896, at *11-12 (S.D. Fla. Feb. 11, 2025) (same); *In re CorrectCare Data Breach Litig.*, No. 5:22-319-DCR, 2024 WL 4211480, at *4 (E.D. Ky. Sept. 14, 2024) (same); *Phillips et al. v. Bay Bridge Associates*, Case 1:23-cv-00022-DAE (W.D. Tex. July 30, 2024), ECF No. 53 (same); *Alliance Ophthalmology, PLLC v. ECL Group, LLC*, No. 1:22-CV-296, 2024 WL 3203226, *16 (M.D.N.C. June 27, 2024) (awarding one-third of common fund because this amount was “comparable to awards in other data privacy class actions”); *Kondo, et al. v. Creative Services, Inc.*, No. 1:22-cv-10438-DJC, ECF No. 39 (D. Mass. Sept. 7, 2023) (same); *Thomsen v. Morley Cos.*, No. 1:22-cv-10271, 2023 WL 3437802, *2

(E.D. Mich. May 12, 2023) (one-third of common fund “apt because it reflects counsel’s specialization in data breaches and simplifies the billing”); *In re Sovos Compliance Data Security Incident Litigation*, No. 1:23-cv-12100 (D. Mass.), ECF No. 12 (same). Thus, this factor supports Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fee request.

6. Public Policy Considerations

Public policy supports providing attorneys’ fees in class action cases, as class actions are also an invaluable safeguard of public rights. *See Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 809 (1985). Where, as here, the Settlement amount is relatively small, an award of attorneys’ fees ensures that “plaintiffs’ claims [will] likely . . . be heard.” *Frank v. Eastman Kodak Co.*, 228 F.R.D. 174, 189 (W.D.N.Y. 2005). If courts denied sufficient attorneys’ fees “no attorneys . . . would likely be willing to take on . . . small-scale class actions[.]” *Id.* Public policy is in favor of rewarding counsel who persevere through risky litigation and achieve favorable results for the class they represent. “Contingent-fee arrangements will encourage other attorneys to accept and prosecute cases on behalf of individuals who have sustained injuries similar to those of the plaintiffs in this case.” *Collins*, 2010 WL 1677764, at *6. Here, Class Counsel and Plaintiffs’ Counsel took on this Action despite the uncertainty and volatility of law pertaining to consumer class actions, especially data breach cases, in obtaining a settlement allowing for Settlement Class Members to receive Cash Payments and Defendant’s agreement to improve its data security. Such a result should be rewarded.

C. The Requested Litigation Costs are Reasonable

Class Counsel’s efforts have resulted in substantial common benefits to the Settlement Class. In doing so, they incurred reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket litigation costs totaling \$40,223.84 for filing fees, service fees, *pro hac vice* applications, mediation fees, expert fees, and travel and accommodation expenses. Joint Decl. ¶ 60. Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure

23(h), the Court may award “nontaxable costs that are authorized by law or by the parties’ agreement.” The requested costs are reasonable in light of the nature of the action and the tasks that needed to be performed. *See, e.g., Kiefer*, 2014 WL 3882504, at *10 (awarding reimbursement of litigation expenses that included court and process server fees, postage and courier fees, transportation, working meals, photocopies, electronic research, expert fees, and plaintiff’s share of mediation fees).

D. Plaintiffs’ Requested Service Awards are Justified and Should be Approved

In *Moses*, the Second Circuit reaffirmed that service awards (a/k/a incentive awards) are permitted. 79 F.4th at 256. “Incentive awards encourage class representatives to participate in class action lawsuits, which are ‘designed to provide a mechanism by which persons, whose injuries are not large enough to make pursuing their individual claims in the court system cost efficient, are able to bind together with persons suffering the same harm and seek redress for their injuries.’” *Id.* at 253. For their commitment to the Action, the Class Representatives reasonably seek \$2,500 each (\$65,000 total).

Service awards are commonly awarded in class actions to compensate plaintiffs for the time and effort expended in assisting with the prosecution of case, the risks incurred by becoming and continuing as a litigant, and any other burdens sustained. *Simerlein v. Toyota Motor Corp.*, No. 3:17-cv1091 (VAB), 2019 WL 96742, at *76 (D. Conn. June 10, 2019). Plaintiffs here have been instrumental in assisting Class Counsel throughout this proceeding as Class Representatives. Joint Decl. ¶ 47. They initiated and remained in contact with Class Counsel and the other Plaintiffs’ counsel, considered and reviewed the pleadings in this case and the Agreement, supervised and monitored Class Counsel, provided background documents, and followed the litigation’s progress to ensure the Settlement Class received the best recovery possible, given the circumstances and

risks of the Action. *Id.* The Class Representatives were prepared to complete their responsibilities, including being deposed and testifying at trial, if needed. *Id.*

The \$2,500 Service Awards requested are reasonable and modest, relative to awards regularly granted by courts in this Circuit and in this District. *See, e.g., In re Aggrenox Antitrust Litig.*, 2018 WL 10705542, at *5 (Underhill, J.) (\$10,000 service awards to class representatives); *Berryman*, 2024 WL 2108824, at *13-14 (\$7,500.00 service award); *Edwards*, 2018 WL 3715273, at *13 (\$5,000.00 service award); *McLaughlin v. IDT Energy*, No. 14-cv-417 (ENV) (RML), 2018 WL 3642627, at *20 (E.D.N.Y. July 30, 2018) (“Courts in this circuit regularly approve service awards, ranging from as low as \$1,000 to as high as \$25,000, in consumer class action settlements; generally, however, award between \$1,000 and \$10,000 are more typical.” (collecting cases)).

VI. CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel respectfully request this Court enter an order: (1) granting Final Approval to the Settlement; (2) affirming certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3); (3) affirming the appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representatives; (4) affirming the appointments of Jeff Ostrow, Gary M. Klinger, and William Federman as Class Counsel; (5) affirming the appointment of Epiq as Settlement Administrator; (6) awarding Class Counsel \$6,000,000 in attorneys’ fees and \$40,223.84 for costs; (7) awarding Class Representatives \$2,500 each as Service Award; (8) overruling the purported objection, as well as any other timely and properly filed objections, if any; and (9) entering final judgment dismissing the Action with prejudice and reserving jurisdiction over Settlement implementation. A proposed Final Approval Order is attached for the Court’s convenience as *Exhibit D*.⁵

⁵ This proposed order is Exhibit 6 to the Agreement.

Dated: January 2, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jeff Ostrow

Jeffrey Ostrow (*pro hac vice*)
KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.A.
One West Las Olas Blvd., Suite 500
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
Tel: 954-332-4200
ostrow@kolawyers.com

Gary M. Klinger (*pro hac vice*)
MILBERG PLLC
227 W. Monroe Street, Suite 2100
Chicago, IL 60606
Tel: 866.252.0878
gklinger@milberg.com

William B. Federman (*pro hac vice*)
FEDERMAN & SHERWOOD
10205 N. Pennsylvania Ave.
Oklahoma City, OK 73120
Tele: 405.235.1560
wbf@federmanlaw.com

Class Counsel

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 2, 2026, I filed the foregoing document with the Court via CM/ECF. Notice of this filing will be sent to all parties by operation of the Court's electronic filing system.

/s/ Jeff Ostrow
Jeff Ostrow

EXHIBIT A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

Consolidated Class Action

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Settlement Agreement¹ is entered into between Plaintiffs, 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. Procedural History

1. Defendant is Connecticut's leading healthcare system with over 4,500 university and community physicians providing comprehensive, integrated, family-focused care in more than 100 medical specialties. Defendant maintained patients' Private Information, including their names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types, and/or medical record numbers.

2. On March 8, 2025, Defendant detected suspicious activity on its computer systems and confirmed that a criminal third party accessed and acquired information stored on those systems.

3. On March 20, 2025, Plaintiff Liparulo filed the first class action lawsuit in the Superior Court for the Judicial District at New Haven for the alleged exposure of his and all similarly situated individuals' Private Information seeking money damages and injunctive relief.

4. Following the filing of the state action, Plaintiffs Liparulo's counsel and

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

Defendant's counsel met and conferred regarding the case, and after discussing the impacted population, they collectively determined there was CAFA jurisdiction, and therefore the case should be dismissed and re-filed in federal court. Plaintiff Liparulo then dismissed his state action.

5. On April 14, 2025, Defendant began sending letters to 5,383,557 living individuals advising them that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

6. On April 16, 2025, Plaintiff Nathanson filed the first lawsuit in this Court [ECF No. 1]. That same day, Plaintiff Liparulo re-filed his lawsuit in this Court.

7. On the same day, Plaintiff Nathanson filed a motion to consolidate the two filed actions and all future related actions. [ECF No. 4]. The Court granted the motion on April 22, 2025, but only as to those actions. [ECF No. 22].

8. Thereafter, Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo began discussing the prospect of early resolution. Although the Parties were unsure if settlement was in their best interest at that time, they scheduled a mediation with experienced class action mediator, Bennett G. Picker, Esq., for August 8, 2025.

9. On April 25, 2025, Plaintiffs Nathanson, Liparulo, and Defendant filed a Joint Notice of Mediation and Stipulation to Set Case Deadlines informing the Court of the parties' mediation scheduled for August 8, 2025, with mediator Bennett G. Picker, Esq. [ECF No. 27]. Additionally, the Parties stipulated to a case schedule setting deadlines for the filing of Plaintiffs' consolidated class action complaint, Defendant's motion to dismiss, Plaintiffs' opposition brief, and Defendant's reply. [*Id.*].

10. In response, on May 7, 2025, the Court entered a scheduling order setting the following deadlines: Plaintiffs' consolidated class action complaint was due by June 16, 2025; Defendant's answer or motion to dismiss was due by July 16, 2025; Plaintiffs' opposition to any

motion to dismiss was due by August 29, 2025; and Defendant's reply was due by September 19, 2025. [ECF No. 38].

11. Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo propounded written discovery on the Defendant, including a request for interrogatories and request for production. They also participated in a rule 26(f) conference to discuss a proposed litigation schedule and discovery plan. In anticipation of discovery, Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo negotiated an electronically stored information protocol and a protective order, which were stipulated to and filed with the Court on May 8, 2025. [ECF Nos. 40, 41]. The Court approved the protective order on May 9, 2025. [ECF No. 42].

12. Following the filing of the first two actions, 16 additional Related Actions were filed with similar claims seeking to represent the same putative classes as Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo.²

13. Over the course of the next few weeks, Plaintiffs' counsel for Nathanson and Liparulo met and conferred with Plaintiffs' counsel in the other 16 Related Actions, and ultimately, they decided to all self-organize and work cooperatively.

14. Plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint on June 12, 2025, alleging claims for negligence, negligence *per se*, breach of implied contract, unjust enrichment, breach of

² *Liparulo v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00610; *Harvin v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00612; *Wise v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00615; *Taylor-Austin v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00632; *Brumfield v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00658; *Adjei, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health*, No. 3:25-cv-00651; *Taylor v. Yale New Haven System*, No. 3:25-cv-00656; *Mott, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00662; *Wilson v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00666; *LeMaire v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00674; *Quinn v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00679; *Mortensen v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00690; *Wu v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00691; *Rodriguez v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00714; *Barletta v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00722; *Snitkoff v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00736; *Ortiz, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00784; and *Maglione v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00821.

fiduciary duty, and declaratory judgment and injunctive relief. [ECF No. 54].

15. On July 16, 2025, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss [ECF No. 61] to which Plaintiffs filed their opposition on August 11, 2025. [ECF No. 66].

16. In advance of mediation, Plaintiffs requested, and Defendant produced, informal discovery requests related to liability and damages, including, but not limited to, the number of individuals impacted by the Data Incident, the categories of Private Information involved, and the security enhancements implemented since the Data Incident to better protect its computer systems from future incidents. The Parties also exchanged detailed Mediation Statements outlining their positions with respect to liability, damages, and settlement.

17. On August 8, 2025, the mediation took place both in-person in Philadelphia at Mr. Picker's offices and on Zoom. After a full day of arms-length negotiations, the Parties agreed to the material terms of this Settlement which resolves all claims on a classwide basis.

18. The Parties now agree to settle the Action entirely, without any admission by the 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 the Complaint and the Data Incident as it relates to it, 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 the Complaint, and expressly disclaims and denies any fault or liability, or any charges of wrongdoing that have been or could have been asserted in the Complaint. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be used or construed as an admission of liability, and this Agreement shall not be offered or received in evidence in any action or proceeding in any court or other forum as an admission or concession of liability or wrongdoing

of any nature or for any other purpose other than to enforce the terms of this Agreement. Plaintiffs enter into this Agreement to recover on the claims asserted in the Complaint, and to avoid the risk, delay, and uncertainty of continued litigation. Plaintiffs do not in any way concede that the claims alleged in the Complaint 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

19. “**Action**” means the above-captioned consolidated action, *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (D. Conn.), and the Related Actions.

20. “**Agreement**” or “**Settlement**” or “**Settlement Agreement**” means this Settlement Agreement, including all exhibits, between Plaintiffs and Defendant.

21. “**Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards**” means the application made with the Motion for Final Approval seeking attorneys’ fees, costs, and Service Awards.

22. “**CAFA Notice**” means Class Action Fairness Act Notice which the Settlement Administrator shall serve upon the appropriate state and federal officials, providing notice of the proposed Settlement. The Settlement Administrator shall provide a declaration attesting to compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b), which will be filed with the Motion for Final Approval.

23. “**Cash Payment**” means the cash compensation paid to Settlement Class Members who elected to submit a timely Valid Claim for either Cash Payment A – Documented Losses or

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.

24. “**Cash Payment A – Documented Losses**” means the cash compensation of up to \$5,000.00 that Settlement Class Members with documented losses may elect under the Settlement.

25. “**Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash**” means the cash compensation in the estimated amount of \$100.00 that Settlement Class Members may elect under the Settlement. This value may be increased or decreased based on the number of Valid Claims received.

26. “**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.

27. “**Claim Form Deadline**” shall be 15 days before the initial scheduled Final Approval Hearing and is the last day by which a Claim Form may be submitted to the Settlement Administrator for a Settlement Class Member to be eligible for Settlement Class Benefits.

28. “**Claimant**” means an individual who submits a Claim Form.

29. “**Claim Process**” means the process by which Claimants submit Claims to the Settlement Administrator and the Settlement Administrator reviews the Claims to determine the validity of all Claims.

30. “**Class Counsel**” means: Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A., Gary M. Klinger of Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman PLLC, and William B. Federman of Federman and Sherwood.

31. “**Class List**” means the list of Settlement Class Members provided by Defendant to the Settlement Administrator 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 available, the Class List shall include the Settlement Class Members’ names, last known addresses, and email addresses. Prior to sending the Class List, the Settlement

Administrator shall execute a Business Associate Agreement as directed by the Parties.

32. “**Class Representatives**” means the Plaintiffs the Court approves to serve as representatives on behalf of the Settlement Class.

33. “**Complaint**” means the Consolidated Complaint filed on June 12, 2025.

34. “**Court**” means the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, and the Judge(s) assigned to the Action.

35. “**Data Incident**” means the data incident discovered on or about March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed individuals’ Private Information.

36. “**Defendant**” means Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation, the defendant in the Action.

37. “**Defendant’s Counsel**” means Casie D. Collignon and Sean B. Solis of Baker & Hostetler LLP.

38. “**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.

39. “**Email Notice**” means the email form of Notice of the Settlement, if email addresses are available, substantially in the form attached hereto as *Exhibit 1*, and distributed to Settlement Class Members.

40. “**Escrow Account**” means the interest-bearing account to be established by the

Settlement Administrator consistent with the terms and conditions described herein.

41. “**Final Approval**” means the final approval of the Settlement, which occurs when the Court enters the Final Approval Order, substantially in the form attached hereto as *Exhibit 6*.

42. “**Final Approval Hearing**” means the hearing held before the Court during which the Court will consider granting the application for Final Approval of the Settlement and the Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. The hearing may be held via video conference or by telephone, and if so, instructions will be posted on the Settlement Website.

43. “**Final Approval Order**” means the final order the Court enters granting Final Approval of the Settlement. The Final Approval Order also includes the orders, which may be entered separately, determining the amount of approved attorneys’ fees, costs, and Service Awards.

44. “**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 upon request to the Settlement Administrator.

45. “**Medical Data Monitoring**” means the CyEx monitoring product with two years of monitoring that Settlement Class Members may elect as a Settlement Class Member Benefit under the Settlement.

46. “**Motion for Final Approval**” means the unopposed motion that Plaintiffs and Class Counsel shall file with the Court seeking Final Approval of the Settlement.

47. “**Motion for Preliminary Approval**” means the motion that Plaintiffs shall file with the court seeking Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.

48. “**Net Settlement Fund**” means the amount of the Settlement Fund following payment of Settlement Administration Costs and any attorneys’ fees, costs, and Service Awards.

49. “**Notice**” means the Email Notice, Postcard Notice, Long Form Notice made

available on the Settlement Website, and information available via a toll-free telephone number that Plaintiffs will ask the Court to approve in connection with the Motion for Preliminary Approval.

50. **“Notice Commencement Date”** means 30 days after the Court’s entry of the Preliminary Approval Order.

51. **“Notice Program”** means the methods provided for in this Agreement for giving Notice to the Settlement Class and may consist of Email Notice, Postcard Notice, Long Form Notice, along with the Settlement Website and the toll-free Settlement telephone number.

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

53. **“Objection Deadline”** means 60 days after the Notice Commencement Date and is the last date by which Settlement Class Members may object to the Settlement.

54. **“Opt-Out Deadline”** means 60 days after the Notice Commencement Date and is the last date by which Settlement Class Members may opt-out of the Settlement.

55. **“Party”** means each of the Plaintiffs and Defendant, and **“Parties”** means Plaintiffs and Defendant collectively.

56. **“Plaintiffs”** means Jon Nathanson, Michael Liparulo, Stephanie Harvin, Michael Wise, Michele LeMaire, Amber Wilson, Stephen Quinn, Kathryn Mortensen, Ping Wu, Michael Barletta, Adam Snitkoff, Tyoka Brumfield, Julie Mott (as parent and guardian of J.D.R.A., a minor), Maria Krantz (as parent and guardian of F.R.K. and E.V.K., minors), Alexander Hudson, Nina Pullman, Lisa Taylor-Austin, Deb Brown (as parent and guardian of H.A.B, a minor), Trent Berger, Sarah Crowell, Eric Wilson, Erica Ortiz (as parent and guardian of M.F. 1, M.F. 2, and G.O.S., minors), Patricia Rodriguez, Robert Taylor, Tiffany Adjei, and Eric Maglione.

57. “**Private Information**” means the personally identifiable information and private health information identified in the Complaint, which consists of some combination of the following: their names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types, and/or medical record numbers.

58. “**Postcard Notice**” means the postcard notice of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as *Exhibit 2*, that the Settlement Administrator may disseminate to Settlement Class Members by mail.

59. “**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.

60. “**Preliminary Approval Order**” means the order preliminarily approving the Settlement and proposed Notice Program, substantially in the form attached hereto as *Exhibit 5*.

61. “**Releases**” means the releases and waiver set forth in Section XIII of this Agreement.

62. “**Released Claims**” means any and all actual, potential, filed or unfiled, known or unknown, fixed or contingent, claimed or unclaimed, suspected or unsuspected claims, demands, liabilities, rights, causes of action, damages, punitive, exemplary or multiplied damages, expenses, costs, indemnities, attorneys’ fees and/or obligations, whether in law or in equity, accrued or unaccrued, direct, individual or representative, joint or several, of every nature and description whatsoever, based on any federal, state, local, statutory, 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.

63. **“Released Parties”** means Defendant, Yale University, Bridgeport Hospital, Yale New Haven Children’s Hospital, Greenwich Hospital, Lawrence + Memorial Hospital, Yale New Haven Psychiatric Hospital, Smilow Cancer Hospital, Yale New Haven Health Urgent Care, Westerly Hospital, Yale New Haven Hospital, Clinical Affiliates, Northeast Medical Group, and their past, present, and future direct and indirect heirs, assigns, associates, corporations, investors, owners, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, divisions, officers, directors, shareholders, members, agents, employees, servants, attorneys, accountants, insurers, reinsurers, benefit plans, partners, predecessors, successors, managers, administrators, executors, trustees, and any other person acting on Defendant’s behalf, in their capacity as such.

64. **“Releasing Parties”** means Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members and their respective past, present, and future heirs, beneficiaries, conservators, executors, estates, administrators, assigns, agents, accountants, financial and other advisors, and any other representatives of any of these persons and entities.

65. **“Service Awards”** means the monetary compensation the Court may approve for the Plaintiffs for serving as Class Representatives.

66. **“Settlement Administrator”** means Epiq Class Action Claims & Solutions, Inc. or Epiq, the third-party notice and claims administrator jointly selected by the parties.

67. **“Settlement Administration Costs”** means all reasonable costs and fees incurred by the Settlement Administrator regarding Notice and Settlement administration.

68. **“Settlement Class”** means all living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident. Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (1) all persons who are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated

companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (2) governmental entities; (3) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (4) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge.

69. “**Settlement Class Member**” means any member of the Settlement Class who has not opted-out of the Settlement.

70. “**Settlement Class Member Benefits**” means the Cash Payment and/or Medical Data Monitoring benefits described herein.

71. “**Settlement Fund**” means the non-reversionary all cash \$18,000,000.00 fund that Defendant is obligated to fund or cause to be funded pursuant to Section III herein.

72. “**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, Claim Form, Motion for Final Approval, and Final Approval Order, as well as other documents as the Parties agree to post or the Court orders posted. The Settlement Website shall remain online and operable for at least six months after Final Approval.

73. “**Valid Claim**” means a Claim Form submitted by a Settlement Class Member that is: (a) submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement; (b) accurately, fully, and truthfully completed and executed, with all of the information requested in the Claim Form, by a Settlement Class Member; (c) signed physically or by e-signature by a Settlement Class Member personally, subject to the penalty of perjury; (d) returned via mail and postmarked by the Claim Form Deadline, or, if submitted online, submitted by 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on the Claim Form

Deadline; and (e) determined to be valid by the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator may require additional information from the Claimant to validate the Claim, including, but not limited to, answers related to questions regarding the validity or legitimacy of the physical or e-signature. Failure to respond to the Settlement Administrator's Notice of Deficiency may result in a determination that the Claim is not a Valid Claim.

III. Settlement Fund

74. Within 45 days of Preliminary Approval, and upon the receipt of sufficient payment information from the Settlement Administrator including wiring instructions and a properly completed and duly executed IRS Form W-9, along with any other necessary forms, Defendant shall fund or cause to be funded \$9,000,000.00 to partially establish the Settlement Fund. Within 45 days following Final Approval, the Defendant shall fund or cause to be funded the remaining \$9,000,000.00 to complete the funding of the Settlement Fund. In the event there is no Final Approval, or the Effective Date does not occur, following the payment of any outstanding Settlement Administration Costs, all funds remaining in the Settlement Fund shall be returned to the Defendant.

75. The Settlement Fund shall be used to pay: (1) all Settlement Class Member Benefits to Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims; and (2) all Settlement Administration Costs; (3) any attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards approved by the Court.

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

IV. Certification of the Settlement Class

77. 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 case shall proceed as a class action; provided however, that if a Final Approval Order is not issued, then any certification shall be null and void and, for the avoidance of doubt, 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.

V. Settlement Class Member Benefits

78. When submitting a Valid Claim, Settlement Class Members must choose either Cash Payment A – Documented Losses, or Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. All Settlement Class Members may also elect to receive Medical Data Monitoring in accordance with the terms of this paragraph. All Cash Payments will be subject to a *pro rata*: (a) increase from the Net Settlement Fund if the amount of Valid Claims is insufficient to exhaust the entire Net Settlement Fund, or (b)

decrease from the Net Settlement Fund if the amount of Valid Claims exhausts the amount of the Net Settlement Fund. For purposes of calculating the *pro rata* increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Net Settlement Fund, after payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, in the following order: 1) payment of Medical Data Monitoring, 2) Cash Payment A – Documented Losses, and 3) Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. Any *pro rata* increases or decreases will be on an equal percentage basis. If a Settlement Class Member does not submit a Valid Claim, the Settlement Class Member will release his or her claims without receiving a Settlement Class Member Benefit.

a. Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

Settlement Class Members may submit a claim for a Cash Payment under this section for up to \$5,000.00 per Settlement Class Member upon presentation of reasonable documented losses related to the Data Incident. To receive a documented loss payment, a Settlement Class Member must elect Cash Payment A on the Claim Form attesting under penalty of perjury to incurring documented losses. Settlement Class Members will be required to submit reasonable documentation supporting the losses, which means documentation contemporaneously generated or prepared by a third party or the Settlement Class Member 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. If a Settlement Class Member does not submit reasonable documentation supporting a loss, or if their Claim is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason, and the Settlement Class Member fails to cure his or her Claim, the Claim will be rejected and the Settlement Class Member's Claim will be converted to a Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash claim.

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, which is a cash payment in the estimated amount of \$100.00. This value may be increased or decreased based on the number of Valid Claims received.

c. Medical Data Monitoring

In addition to Cash Payment A or Cash Payment B, Settlement Class Members may also make a Claim for Medical Data Monitoring that will include two years of CyEx's medical data monitoring product that will include: (i) real time monitoring of the credit file with one credit bureau; (ii) dark web scanning with immediate notification of potential unauthorized use; (iii) security freezing assistance; (iv) victim assistance; (v) \$1,000,000.00 in identity theft insurance with no deductible; and (vi) access to fraud resolution agents to help investigate and resolve instances of identity theft.

d. Information Security Enhancements

Prior to Final Approval, upon request, Defendant will provide Class Counsel with a written and signed declaration regarding the security measures, including the cost associated therewith, it implemented following the Data Incident to better protect the Settlement Class' Private Information. The costs of any such security measures on the part of Defendant were paid or will be paid separately by the Defendant and will not come out of the Settlement Fund.

VI. Settlement Approval

79. Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval shall, among other things, request the Court: (1) preliminarily approve the terms of the Settlement as being within the range of fair, adequate, and reasonable; (2) provisionally certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; (3) approve the Notice Program and the form and content of the Notices; (4) approve the Claim Process and the form and content of the Claim Form; (5) approve the procedures for Settlement Class Members to opt-out of the Settlement or for Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement; (6) appoint Epiq as the Settlement Administrator; (7) appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and Jeff Ostrow, Gary M. Klinger, and William B. Federman as Class Counsel for Settlement purposes; (8) stay the Action pending Final Approval of the Settlement; and (9) 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

80. The Parties agree that, subject to Court approval, Epiq shall be the Settlement Administrator. Class Counsel 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.

81. The Settlement Administrator shall administer various aspects of the Settlement as described in the next paragraph and perform such other functions as are specified for the Settlement Administrator elsewhere in this Agreement, including, but not limited to, effectuating the Notice Program, handling the Claims Process, administering the Settlement Fund, and ensuring the distribution of all Settlement Class Members Benefits.

82. The Settlement Administrator's duties include the following:
- a. Serving CAFA Notice upon the appropriate state and federal officials providing notice of the proposed Settlement as set forth in paragraph 22.
 - b. Completing the Court-approved Notice Program by noticing the Settlement Class by Email Notice, and Postcard Notice, if necessary, and sending out Long Form Notices and paper Claim Forms upon request from Settlement Class Members, reviewing Claim Forms, notifying Claimants of deficient Claim Forms using the Notice of Deficiency, and sending Settlement Class Member Benefits to Settlement Class Members who submit a Valid Claim;
 - c. Establishing and maintaining the Settlement Fund and the Escrow Account;
 - d. Establishing and maintaining a post office box to receive opt-out requests from the Settlement Class, objections from Settlement Class Members, and Claim Forms;
 - e. Establishing and maintaining the Settlement Website to provide important information and to receive electronic Claim Forms;
 - f. 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;
 - g. Responding to any mailed Settlement Class Member inquiries;
 - h. Processing all opt-out requests from the Settlement Class;
 - i. Providing weekly reports to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel that summarize the number of Claims submitted, Claims approved and rejected, Notice 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;

j. 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, including the value of all Claims for Cash Payment A, the number of Claims for Cash Payment B, and the number of Settlement Class Members who elected Medical Data Monitoring, and providing the names of each Settlement Class Member who timely and properly requested to opt-out from the Settlement Class, indicating the number of objections received, and other information as may be necessary to allow the Parties to seek and obtain Final Approval;

k. Distributing, out of the Settlement Fund, Cash Payments by electronic means or by paper check;

l. Ensuring the issuance of the Medical Data Monitoring activation codes to all Settlement Class Members who elect 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 Class Counsel; and

o. Any other Settlement administration function at the instruction of Class Counsel and Defendant, including, but not limited to, verifying that the Settlement Fund has been properly administered and that the Cash Payments and Medical Data Monitoring activation codes have been properly distributed.

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

83. Defendant will provide the Settlement Administrator with the Class List no later

than 10 days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order.

84. Within 30 days following entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator shall commence the Notice Program provided herein, using Email Notice, Postcard Notice, if necessary, and Long Form Notice approved by the Court. The dissemination of the Notices shall be completed within 15 days of the Notice Commencement Date.

85. All Settlement Class Members will be sent an Email Notice or Postcard Notice, in the event an email address is not available. The Email Notice or Postcard Notice shall include, among other information: (a) a description of the material terms of the Settlement; (b) how to submit a Claim Form; (c) the Claim Form Deadline; (d) the Opt-out Deadline, which is the last day for Settlement Class Members to opt-out of the Settlement Class; (e) the Objection Deadline, which is the last day for Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards; (f) the Final Approval Hearing date; and (g) the Settlement Website address at which Settlement Class Members may access this Agreement and other related documents and information. Class 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.

86. Those Settlement Class Members whose Email Notice bounces back or is undeliverable will be sent a Postcard Notice, to the extent the Settlement Administrator can identify the postal address of the Settlement Class Member. The Settlement Administrator shall perform reasonable postal address traces. 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 purpose. No later than 14 days before the Opt-Out and Objection Deadlines, 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 Settlement Administrator shall establish the Settlement Website no later than the day before the Notice Date. The Settlement Administrator shall ensure the Settlement Website makes available the Court-approved online Claim Form that can be submitted online directly on the Settlement Website or in printable version that can be sent by U.S. Mail to the Settlement Administrator.

88. The Long Form Notice will 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. Members of the Settlement Class may opt-out of the Settlement Class at any time before the Opt-Out Deadline by mailing a request to opt-out to the Settlement Administrator postmarked no later than the Opt-Out Deadline. The opt-out request must: 1) be personally signed by the Settlement Class Member; 2) contain the requestor's name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any); 3) contain the case name and number: *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (D. Conn.); and 4) include a statement indicating a request to opt-out of the Settlement Class. Mass or class requests to opt-out 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. 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.

89. The Long Form Notice shall also include a procedure for Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards and the Email Notice and Postcard Notice shall direct Settlement Class Members to review the Long Form Notice to obtain the objection instructions. Objections must be sent to the Clerk of 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 no later than the Objection Deadline, as specified in the Notice, and the Settlement Class Member must not have opted-out of the Settlement Class. Objections submitted by mail must be postmarked on the envelope no later than the Objection Deadline. 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.

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

- a. the objector's full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
- b. the case name and number: *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (D. Conn.);
- c. documentation sufficient to establish membership in the Settlement Class, such as a copy of the Email Notice or Postcard Notice the objector received;
- d. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or objector's counsel;
- e. the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each

case in which the objector has made such 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;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IX. Claim Process and Disbursement of Cash Payments and Medical Data Monitoring

91. The Notice 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.

92. 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. Claim Forms must be submitted online or postmarked by the Claim Form Deadline.

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

94. 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.

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

fraud or abuse. If any fraud is detected or reasonably suspected, the Settlement Administrator and Parties may require information from Claimants or deny Claims, subject to the supervision of the Parties and ultimate oversight by the Court.

96. 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 physical or e-signature. A Settlement Class Member shall have until the Claim Form Deadline, or 15 days after the date the Notice of Deficiency is sent via mail and postmarked or via email, whichever is later, to reply to the Notice of Deficiency and provide the required information. If the Settlement Class Member 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 Settlement Class Member does not timely and completely provide the requested information and/or documentation, the Settlement Administrator shall reduce or deny the Claim unless Defendant and Class Counsel otherwise agree.

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

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

- b. Illegible Claim Form;
- c. The Claim Form is fraudulent;
- d. The Claim Form is duplicative of another Claim Form;
- e. The Claimant is not a Settlement Class Member;
- f. The Claimant submitted a timely and valid request to opt-out of the Settlement Class;
- g. The person submitting the Claim Form requests that payment be made to a person or entity other than the Claimant for whom the Claim Form is submitted;
- h. Failure to submit a Claim Form by the Claim Form Deadline; and/or
- i. The Claim Form otherwise does not comply with the requirements of this Settlement.

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

- a. The Settlement Administrator shall have 30 days from the Claim Form Deadline to approve or reject Claims 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; and
- d. The Settlement Administrator's determination as to whether to approve, deny, or reduce a Claim shall be final and binding.

99. The Settlement Administrator shall provide all information gathered in

investigating Claims, including, but not limited to, copies of all correspondence and email and all notes of the Settlement Administrator, the decision reached, and all reasons supporting the decision, if requested by Class Counsel or 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.

100. 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.

101. No later than 30 days after the Effective Date or completion of the Settlement Administrator's validity review, whichever is later, the Settlement Administrator shall distribute the Settlement Class Member Benefits.

102. 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 electronic payment via Venmo or Zelle 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 30 days to select their form of payment. Settlement Class Members who do not provide correct or complete information to receive an electronic payment shall receive a paper check in the mail. Paper checks must be negotiated within 90 days of issuance. In the event the Settlement Administrator is unable to distribute funds to the Settlement Class Members entitled to receive them due to incorrect or incomplete information provided to the Settlement Administrator, the funds shall become residual funds, and such Settlement Class Members shall forfeit their entitlement right to the funds. Any

member of the Settlement Class who does not cash their check within the aforementioned time period may petition the Settlement Administrator within 30 days of the expiration of their uncashed check to reissue their paper check and, good cause providing, the Settlement Administrator will issue a new check. Members of the Settlement Class are entitled to only one petition on this basis, and any check reissued for such reasonable circumstances will expire within 30 days of reissuance (based on the date of the check). Settlement Class Members who do not timely cash their checks and who fail to petition for a reissuance of the uncashed check will be considered as having waived any right to a cash payment under the Settlement Agreement.

103. 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 as described in Section XII.

104. 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 activation code.

X. Final Approval Order and Final Judgment

105. Plaintiffs shall file their Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, inclusive of the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Service Awards, no later than 45 days before the original date set for the Final Approval Hearing. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will hear argument on Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Service Awards. In the Court's discretion, the Court will also hear argument at the Final Approval Hearing from any Settlement Class Members (or their counsel) who object to the Settlement and/or to the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Service

Awards, provided the objectors submitted timely objections that meet all requirements listed in this Agreement.

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

- a. Determine that the Settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable;
- b. Finally certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only;
- c. Determine the completed 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, as specified in Section XIII below; 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

107. *Attorneys' Fees and Costs* - Class Counsel shall apply to the Court for an award of attorneys' fees not to exceed one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of costs. The attorneys' fees and cost approved by the Court shall be paid by the Settlement Administrator out

of the Settlement Fund by wire transfer to an account designated by Class Counsel within 30 days of the Effective Date. Class Counsel shall be responsible for allocating and distributing attorneys' fees among all Plaintiffs' counsel.

108. ***Service Awards*** – Class Counsel shall apply to the Court for Service Awards for the Class Representatives not to exceed \$2,500.00 each. The Service Awards approved by the Court shall be paid by the Settlement Administrator out of the Settlement Fund directly to the Class Representatives within 30 days of the Effective Date.

109. Attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards were not negotiated by the Parties until all other material terms of the Settlement had been determined. This Settlement is not contingent on approval of the request for attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards and if the Court denies the request or grants amounts less than what was requested, the remaining provisions of the Agreement shall remain in force.

XII. Disposition of Residual Funds

110. 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, any residual shall be distributed to Connecticut Legal Services, to be approved by the Court.

XIII. Releases

111. 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 irrevocably released, acquitted, relinquished, and forever discharged the Released Parties from any and all Released Claims, and shall be forever barred from instituting, maintaining or prosecuting any and all liabilities, rights, claims, actions, causes of actions, demands, damages, costs, attorneys' fees, losses, and remedies,

whether known or unknown, asserted or unasserted, existing or potential, suspected or unsuspected, liquidated, legal, statutory, or equitable, based on contract, tort, or any other theory whether on behalf of themselves or others, that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or related to the Data Incident that the Releasing Parties may have or had.

112. Each Party expressly waives state law or common law claims arising out of or relating to the Data Incident that the Releasing Parties may have or had, such as under California's Consumer Privacy Act, California Civil Code section 1798.100, *et seq.* and/or California's Unfair Competition Law, California Civil Code section 17200 *et seq.* Each Party expressly waives all rights under California Civil Code section 1542, which provides:

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

The Releasing Parties also waive the provisions and rights of any law(s) that are comparable in effect to California Civil Code section 1542 (including, without limitation, 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. Settlement Class Members who opt-out of the Settlement on or before the Opt-Out Deadline do not release their claims arising out of related to the Data Incident and will not obtain

any of the 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 all Released Claim, 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.

XIV. Termination of Settlement

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

- a. Court approval of the Settlement consideration set forth in Section V and the Releases set forth in Section XIII 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. In the event that more than 500 Settlement Class Members exercise their right to

exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, Defendant shall have the option to terminate this Agreement. Defendant shall notify Class Counsel and the Court of its intention to terminate this Agreement pursuant to this paragraph within 10 days after the last day on which Settlement Class Members may submit a request for exclusion, or the option to terminate shall be considered waived.

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 the Defendant as described hereinabove. However, Defendant shall have no right to seek from Plaintiffs, Class Counsel, or the Settlement Administrator the Settlement Administration Costs paid or incurred.

XV. Effect of Termination

121. The grounds upon which this Agreement may be terminated are set forth in Section XIV. 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, 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.

XVI. 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 maintains that Plaintiffs' claims do not have merit and has denied and continues to deny each of the claims and contentions alleged in any complaint, including the Complaint. Defendant denies all liability and all allegations of wrongdoing of any kind. Defendant specifically denies that a class could or should be certified in the Action for litigation purposes. 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.

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.

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 whatsoever.

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.

XVII. Miscellaneous Provisions

128. ***Confidentiality.*** To the extent permitted by ethics rules, the Parties and their counsel shall keep confidential all settlement communications, including communications regarding the negotiation and drafting of this Agreement. This paragraph shall not be construed to limit or impede the Notice requirements contained in this 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. Defendant may also provide information about the Agreement to its attorneys, members, partners, insurers, brokers, agents, and other persons or entities as required by securities laws, other applicable laws and regulations, and as necessary to affect the Settlement.

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

If to Plaintiffs or Class Counsel:

Jeff Ostrow
Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A.
1 West Las Olas Blvd., Ste. 500
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
ostrow@kolawyers.com

Gary M. Klinger
**Milberg Coleman Bryson
Phillips Grossman PLLC**
227 West Monroe Street, Ste. 2100
Chicago, IL 60606
gklinger@milberg.com

William B. Federman
Federman & Sherwood
10205 N. Pennsylvania Ave.
The Village, OK 73120
wbf@federmanlaw.com

If to Defendant or Defendant's Counsel:

Casie D. Collignon
Sean B. Solis
Baker & Hostetler LLP
1801 California Street, Ste. 4400
Denver, CO 80202
ccollignon@bakerlaw.com
ssolis@bakerlaw.com

Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation
Legal & Risk Services Department
789 Howard Avenue, CB230
New Haven, CT 06519
Attention: General Counsel
LRSDrisk@ynhh.org

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 because of the Notice Program.

139. ***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, approved by the Court.

140. **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.

141. **Authority.** 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 terms and provisions of this Agreement.

142. **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, case law, or rule of interpretation or construction that would or might cause any provision to be construed against the drafter of this Agreement.

143. **Independent Investigation and Decision to Settle.** The Parties understand and acknowledge they: (a) have performed an independent investigation of the allegations of fact and law made in connection with this Action; and (b) that 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, that 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 and their experts 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 this Action pursuant to the terms of this Agreement now and thus, in furtherance

of their 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.

144. ***No Tax Advice.*** The Parties acknowledge that no tax advice has been offered or given by either Party to the other in connection with this Agreement, and each Party is relying upon the advice of its/their own tax consultant with regard to any tax consequences which may arise as a result of the execution of this Agreement.

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 and the Releases, and fully understands the effect of this Agreement and the Releases.

Signatures on the following page

CLASS COUNSEL (On Behalf of the Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class)

Jeffrey Ostrow

Jeffrey Ostrow (Sep 9, 2025 18:52:15 EDT)

JEFF OSTROW
KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.A.



Gary Klinger (Sep 9, 2025 17:52:44 CDT)

GARY KLINGER
MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON
PHILLIPS GROSSMAN PLLC

William B. Federman

William B. Federman (Sep 9, 2025 18:10:22 CDT)

WILLIAM B. FEDERMAN
FEDERMAN & SHERWOOD

YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORPORATION



By: Christopher M. O'Connor
Its Chief Executive Officer

YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORPORATION'S COUNSEL



CASIE COLLIGNON
BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP

**EXHIBIT 1
(EMAIL NOTICE)**

FROM: EMAIL ADDRESS

TO: EMAIL ADDRESS

RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH COURT ORDERED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

UniqueID: <<UNIQUE ID>>

United States District Court for the District of Connecticut

In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation

If your Private Information was impacted in the Data Incident involving Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation discovered on March 8, 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

You can file your Claim Form [here](#).

An \$18,000,000 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation (“Defendant”) arising from a Data Incident discovered on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information includes personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers. The Defendant denies the legal claims and any wrongdoing or liability, but the parties have agreed to the Settlement.

The purpose of this Notice is to provide information about this Settlement and explain your rights and options.

Who is Included? Records show you are a member of the Settlement Class, defined as: all living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice by Defendant that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

What Does the Settlement Provide? As a Settlement Class Member, you can submit a Claim Form [here](#) or by mail postmarked by **Month XX, 20YY**, for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

- **Cash Payment A – Documented Losses:** You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses related to the Data Incident for up to \$5,000 per Settlement Class Member; **OR**
- **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash Payment:** Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100; **AND**

- **Medical Data Monitoring** - In addition to Cash Payment A *or* Cash Payment B, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive up to two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.
- **Information Security Enhancements:** Defendant has or will be implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

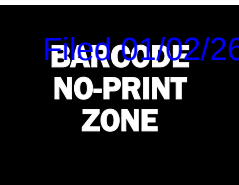
Your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims submitted. More information is available in the [Settlement Agreement](#) or the [Long Form Notice](#).

Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must submit an opt-out **postmarked by Month XX, 20YY** or you will not be able to sue Defendant and Released Parties for any of the Released Claims. For more information regarding the Releases and Released Claims, please visit [www.\[SettlementWebsite\].com](http://www.[SettlementWebsite].com). If you opt out, you cannot get any Settlement Class Member Benefits. If you want to object to the Settlement, you may file an objection by **Month XX, 20YY**. The [Long Form Notice](#) on the Settlement Website explains how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Month XX, 20YY**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsel's attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of costs, Service Awards, and any objections. This hearing may be held remotely, so please check the settlement website for more information. 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 about the Settlement [here](#) or call toll free 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX.

EXHIBIT 2
(POSTCARD NOTICE)

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX



Court-Approved Legal Notice

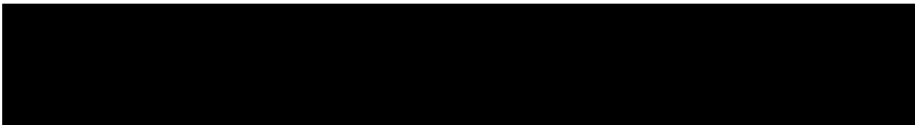
If your Private Information was impacted in the Data Incident involving Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation, discovered on March 8, 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

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

<<MAIL ID>>
<<NAME 1>>
<<NAME 2>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 1>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 2>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 3>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 4>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 5>>
<<CITY, STATE ZIP>>
<<COUNTRY>>

<<UNIQUEID>>



An \$18,000,000 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Vale New Zealand Services Corporation (“Defendant”) involving a Data Incident discovered on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information may include personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers. The Defendant denies the legal claims, and any wrongdoing or liability, but the parties have agreed to the Settlement.

Who is Included? Records show you are a member of the Settlement Class, defined as: all living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice by Defendant that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

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

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

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash Payment: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100; **AND**

Medical Data Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A *or* Cash Payment B, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive up to two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.

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

Information Security Enhancements: Defendant has or will be implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must submit an opt-out request postmarked by **Month XX, 20YY** or you will not be able to sue Defendant and Released Parties for any of the

Released. Claims. For more information regarding the Release and Released Claims, please visit [www.\[SettlementWebsite\].com](http://www.[SettlementWebsite].com). If you opt out, you cannot get any Settlement Class Member Benefits. If you want to object to the Settlement, you may file an objection by **Month XX, 20YY**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Month XX, 20YY**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsel's attorneys' fees up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of costs, Service Awards, and any objections. You or your lawyer may appear at the hearing if you object, but you are not required to do so.

<<MailID>>

THIS IS NOT A CLAIM FORM

PERSONAL INFORMATION UPDATE FORM

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident

If you wish to notify the Settlement Administrator of any change in your contact information, you may fill out and return this card. THIS CARD IS NOT A CLAIM FORM.

**BARCODE
NO-PRINT
ZONE**

STAMP
HERE

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 97xxx-xxxx

EXHIBIT 3
(LONG FORM NOTICE)

If your Private Information was impacted in the Data Incident involving Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation discovered on March 8, 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

- An \$18,000,000 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation (“Defendant”) arising from a Data Incident discovered on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information includes personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers.
- The Settlement Class includes: all living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.
- If you are a member of the Settlement Class, you can submit a Claim Form for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

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

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100; **AND**

Medical Data Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A *or* Cash Payment B, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.

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

Information Security Enhancements: Defendant has or will be implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

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

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

- These rights and options—**and the deadlines to exercise them**—are explained in this Notice.
- The Court must decide whether to approve the Settlement, and Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. No Settlement Class Member Benefits will be provided unless the

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

Court approves the Settlement.

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is this Notice being provided?

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

The Honorable Stefan R. Underhill of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut is overseeing this class action. The lawsuit is known *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (“lawsuit”). The individuals who filed this lawsuit are called the “Plaintiffs” and/or “Class Representatives” and the company sued, Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation, is called the “Defendant.”

2. What is this lawsuit about?

The Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against the Defendant on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated involving a Data Incident discovered on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information includes personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers.

Defendant denies the legal claims and any wrongdoing or liability. 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 this Settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.

3. Why is there a Settlement?

The Plaintiffs and Defendant do not agree about the legal claims made in this lawsuit. The lawsuit has not gone to trial, and the Court has not decided in favor of the Plaintiffs or Defendant. Instead, the Plaintiffs and Defendant have agreed to settle the lawsuit. 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 lawsuit.

4. Why is this lawsuit a class action?

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

WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT?

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

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

You are included in the Settlement Class if you are a living individual residing in the United States who was sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

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

Yes. Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (1) all persons who are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (2) governmental entities; (3) the Judge assigned to the lawsuit, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (4) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge.

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

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

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

8. What does this Settlement provide?

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

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

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

Examples of expenses incurred as a result of the Data Incident include (but are not limited to): unreimbursed losses relating to fraud or identity theft; costs associated with freezing or unfreezing credit with any credit reporting agency; and miscellaneous expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, and long-distance telephone charges.

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 identity protection and credit monitoring services offered as part of the notification letter provided by Defendant or otherwise.

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash

Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase if the amount of Valid Claims does not use the entire Net Settlement Fund, calculated after payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and for Medical Monitoring has been subtracted. Alternatively, if the amount of Valid Claims exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* reduction.

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

For purposes of calculating the *pro rata* increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Net Settlement Fund first for payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Services, and Medical Data Monitoring, then for Cash Payment A – Documented Losses, and then to those who elect Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. Any *pro rata* increases or decreases to Cash Payments will be on an equal percentage basis.

Medical Data Monitoring - In addition to Cash Payment A *or* Cash Payment B, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.

Information Security Enhancements

Defendant has or will be implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

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

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

10. What are the Released Claims?

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

HOW TO GET BENEFITS FROM THE SETTLEMENT

11. How do I submit a Claim Form?

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

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

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:

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

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 www.XXXXXXXXXX.com for updates.

EXCLUDE YOURSELF OR OPT-OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

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

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

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

- 1) Your name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
- 2) Your personal physical signature;
- 3) The case name and number: *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (D. Conn.); and
- 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 the *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*.”

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

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

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

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

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

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

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

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

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

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

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

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

To object, you must file your timely written objection with the Court as provided below by **MONTH DD, 20YY** and send copies by U.S. mail to Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator stating that you object to the Settlement in *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU.

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

- 1) Your full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
- 2) The case name and number: *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609 (D. Conn.);
- 3) Documentation sufficient to establish membership in the Settlement Class, such as a copy of the Email Notice or Postcard Notice you received;
- 4) All grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to you as the objector or your own lawyer;
- 5) 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;
- 6) The identity of all lawyers representing you, 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, and Costs and Service Awards, and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
- 7) 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;
- 8) A list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of your objection (if any);
- 9) A statement confirming whether you intend to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing; and
- 10) 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 lawyer, including the taking of depositions and requiring the production of documents.

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

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

COURT	CLASS COUNSEL	DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL	SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
<p>Clerk U.S. District Court District of Connecticut Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse 141 Church St. New Haven, CT 06510</p>	<p>Jeff Ostrow Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. 1 West Las Olas Blvd. Suite 500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301</p> <p>Gary M. Klinger Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman PLLC 227 West Monroe St. Suite 2100 Chicago, IL 60606</p> <p>William B. Federman Federman & Sherwood 10205 N. Pennsylvania Ave. The Village, OK 73120</p>	<p>Casie D. Collignon Sean B. Solis Baker & Hostetler LLP 1801 California St. Suite 4400 Denver, CO 80202</p>	<p><i>Yale New Haven Health Data Incident</i> Settlement Administrator PO Box xxxxx Portland, OR 972xx-xxxx</p>

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

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

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

19. Do I have a lawyer in the lawsuit?

Yes. The Court has appointed Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A., Gary M. Klinger of Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grosman PLLC and William B. Federman of Federman & Sherwood as Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. You may hire your own lawyer at your own cost if you want someone other than Class Counsel to represent you in this lawsuit.

20. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of costs. Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve the Service Awards for the Class Representatives of up to \$2,500 each 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 these amounts.

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

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

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

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **MONTH DD, 20YY, at XX:XX a.m./p.m.** before the Honorable Stefan R. Underhill at the Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse, 141 Church St., New Haven, CT 06510. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide whether to approve the Settlement and Class Counsel’s Application for Attorneys’ Fees and Costs and Service Awards.

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

Note: The date and time of the Final Approval Hearing are subject to change without further notice to the Settlement Class. The Court may also decide to hold the hearing via video conference or by telephone. You should check the Settlement Website www.XXXXXXXXXX.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?

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

GET MORE INFORMATION

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

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

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

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

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

**EXHIBIT 4
(CLAIM FORM)**

MAIL ID

0000PLACEHOLDER0000

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

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
P.O. BOX _____
PORTLAND, OR XXXXX-XXXX _____
www.XXXXXXXXXX.com

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH Claim Form
Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

GENERAL INFORMATION

If you received Notice of this Settlement, the Settlement Administrator identified you as a potential member of the Settlement Class because Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation (“Defendant”) sent you notice that your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident that took place on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information includes personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers.

You may submit a Claim Form for Settlement Class Member Benefits, outlined below, by visiting the Settlement Website at www.XXXXXXXXXX.com. **Claims must be submitted online or mailed by [DATE]. If you would prefer to submit by mail, please use the address at the top of this form.**

SETTLEMENT BENEFITS – WHAT YOU MAY GET

You may submit a Claim for one of the Cash Payment options:

- 1. **Cash Payment A – Documented Losses:** You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses related to the Data Incident for up to \$5,000 per Settlement Class Member. Supporting documentation is required.

OR

- 2. **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash:** Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100.

AND

Medical Data Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A – Documented Losses *or* Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.

Your Cash Payment (A or B) may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase if the amount of Valid Claims does not use the entire Net Settlement Fund, calculated after payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and Medical Data Monitoring has been subtracted. Alternatively, if the amount of Valid Claims exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* reduction.

For purposes of calculating the *pro rata* increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Net Settlement Fund, after payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, in the following order: 1) Medical Data Monitoring, 2) Cash Payment A – Documented Losses, and 3) Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. Any *pro rata* increases or decreases to Cash Payments will be on an equal percentage basis.

Information Security Enhancements Defendant has or will be implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

* * *

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

For more information and complete instructions visit **www.XXXXXXXXXX.com**

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

MAIL
ID

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

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

MAIL ID

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Contact Information

1. NAME (REQUIRED):

First Name

MI

Last Name

2. MAILING ADDRESS (REQUIRED):

Street Address

Apt. No.

City

State

ZIP Code

3. PHONE NUMBER:

 - -

4. EMAIL ADDRESS (required if you claim benefits for Medical Data Monitoring):

5. UNIQUE ID:

MAIL ID

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Medical Data Monitoring Services

You may be eligible to receive free Medical Data Monitoring services.

All Settlement Class Members are eligible to claim Medical Data Monitoring services.

Please select the checkbox if you want the Medical Data Monitoring services for which you are eligible.

Medical Data Monitoring services: I want to receive two free years of Medical Data Monitoring services at the email entered in the above section.

If you select this option, you will be sent instructions and an activation code to your provided email address or home address after the Settlement is final. Enrollment in this service will not subject you to marketing for additional services or any required payments.

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

If you lost or spent money relating to the Data Incident and have not been reimbursed for that loss/expense, you can receive reimbursement for up to \$5,000 total. Eligible losses include those incurred on or after March 8, 2025, up to the date of filing your Claim.

It is important for you to send documents that show what happened and how much you lost or spent so that you can be reimbursed. “Self-prepared” documents like handwritten receipts, personal certifications, declarations, or affidavits prepared by you are insufficient for reimbursement but can be used to add clarity, context, or support for other submitted reasonable documentation.

To look up more details about how the Cash Payments work, visit **www.XXXXXXXXXX.com** or call toll-free **1-XXX-XXX-XXXX**. Please also review the Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website, which provides examples of what documents you need to attach and the types of expenses that can be claimed. *By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent doesn't relate to other data incidents or breaches.*

MAIL ID

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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)
<p>Professional fees incurred to address identity theft or fraud, such as falsified tax returns, account fraud, and/or medical-identity theft.</p> <p><i>Examples: Receipts, notices, or account statements reflecting payment for a credit freeze</i></p>	<p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date:</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MM DD YYYY</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Other losses or costs resulting from identity theft or fraud (provide detailed description) fairly traceable to the Data Incident.</p> <p><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></p>	<p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date:</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MM DD YYYY</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Other expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, long-distance telephone charges, or professional fees related to the Data Incident.</p> <p><i>Examples: Phone bills, receipts, detailed list of addresses you traveled (i.e. police station, IRS office), reason why you traveled there (i.e. police report or letter from IRS re: falsified tax return) and number of miles you traveled</i></p>	<p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date:</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MM DD YYYY</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

MAIL ID

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Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash

Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may elect to receive an Alternate Cash payment, *estimated* to be \$100. Your Alternate Cash payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) adjustment based upon the total value of all Valid Claims.

By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive an Alternate Cash payment under Cash Payment B.

Payment Selection

If eligible for a cash payment, please select the method of payment. If electronic payment is selected, the payment method will be sent to the email address provided in the Contact Information section above.

Check

Venmo or Zelle

Signature

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

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

[Signature box]

Signature

Date: - -
MM DD YYYY

[Print Name box]

Print Name

Questions? Go to www.XXXXXXXXXX.com or call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

EXHIBIT 5
(PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ORDER)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

Consolidated Class Action

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Incorporated Memorandum of Law [ECF No. ____] for consideration of whether the Settlement¹ reached by the Parties should be preliminarily approved, the proposed Settlement Class preliminarily certified, and the proposed Notice Program, Notices, Claims Process, and Claim Form be approved. Having reviewed the proposed Settlement, together with its exhibits, and based upon the relevant papers and all prior proceedings in this matter, the Court has determined the proposed Settlement satisfies the criteria for Preliminary Approval, the proposed Settlement Class should be preliminarily certified, and the proposed Notice Program, Notices, Claims Process, and Claim Form approved. Accordingly, good cause appearing in the record, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

Provisional Certification of the Settlement Class

1. The Court provisionally certifies the following Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, finding it is likely to final certify it at the final approval stage:

All living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident. The Settlement Class specifically excludes: (a) all persons who

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, capitalized terms used herein shall have the same definitions as those in Section II of the Settlement Agreement and Releases, attached to the Motion for Preliminary Approval as *Exhibit A*.

are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (b) governmental entities; (c) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (d) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge.

2. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction. Specifically, the Court finds that the Parties are minimally diverse, there are more than 100 members of the Settlement Class, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The Court also has personal jurisdiction over the Parties and the Settlement Class.

3. The Court determines that for settlement purposes the proposed Settlement Class meets all the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3), namely that the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical; there are common issues of law and fact; the claims of the proposed Class Representatives are typical of absent Settlement Class Members; the Class Representatives will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Settlement Class as they have no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with the class and have retained experienced and competent counsel to prosecute this matter; common issues predominate over any individual issues; and a class action is the superior means of adjudicating the controversy. Class Counsel is also adequate to represent the Settlement Class.

4. Plaintiffs are designated and appointed as the Class Representatives.

5. Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A., Gary M. Klinger of Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman PLLC, and William B. Federman of Federman & Sherwood, are designated as Class Counsel pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g). The Court finds that these counsel are experienced and will adequately protect the interests of the Settlement Class.

Preliminary Approval of the Proposed Settlement

6. Upon preliminary review, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2) and the Second Circuit's traditional *Grinnell* factors, the Court finds the proposed Settlement is likely to be approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate at the Final Approval Hearing, otherwise meets the criteria for approval, and warrants issuance of Notice to the Settlement Class. Accordingly, the proposed Settlement is preliminarily approved.

Final Approval Hearing

7. A Final Approval Hearing shall take place before the Court on _____, ___, **2025**, at ___ :___ a.m./p.m at the Richard C. Lee, United States Courthouse, 141 Church Street, Courtroom __, New Haven, Connecticut 06510 to determine, among other things, whether: (a) the proposed Settlement Class should be finally certified for settlement purposes pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23; (b) the Settlement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable and adequate and, in accordance with the Settlement's terms, all claims in the Complaint should be dismissed with prejudice; (c) Settlement Class Members should be bound by the Releases set forth in the Settlement; (d) the proposed Final Approval Order and final judgment should be entered; and (e) the Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards should be granted. Any other matters the Court deems necessary and appropriate will also be addressed at the hearing. The Court may elect to hold the Final Approval Hearing virtually by Zoom or some other application, and if it does, the instructions on how to attend shall be posted by the Settlement Administrator on the Settlement Website. The hearing may be re-scheduled without further notice to the Settlement Class. Any changes in the date or time will be posted on the Settlement Website.

8. Class Counsel intends to seek an award of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund as attorneys' fees, as well as reimbursement of reasonable litigation costs, as well as Service Awards of up to \$2,500.00 per Class Representative to be paid from the Settlement Fund. These

amounts appear reasonable, but the Court will defer ruling on those awards until the Final Approval Hearing when considering Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

9. Class Counsel shall file the Motion for Final Approval and Application for Attorneys' Fees and Costs no later than 45 days after the Notice Date. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will hear argument on Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards.

10. Any Settlement Class Member that has not timely and properly opted-out from the Settlement in the manner described below, may appear at the Final Approval Hearing in person or by counsel and be heard, to the extent allowed by the Court, regarding the proposed Settlement; provided, however, no Settlement Class Member that has elected to opt-out from the Settlement shall be entitled to object or otherwise appear, and, further provided, that no Settlement Class Member shall be heard in opposition to the Settlement unless the Settlement Class Member complies with the requirements of this Preliminary Approval Order pertaining to objections, which are described below.

Settlement Administration

11. Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. is appointed as the Settlement Administrator, with responsibility for handling the Notice Program and overseeing the Claims Process. All Settlement Administration Costs incurred by the Settlement Administrator will be paid out of the Settlement Fund, as provided in the Settlement.

Notice to the Settlement Class

12. The Notice, including the Email Notice, Postcard Notice, and Long Notice Form, along with the Claim Form, attached as exhibits to the Settlement Agreement, satisfy the

requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process, and thus are approved. Non-material modifications to the Notices and Claim Form may be made by written agreement of the Parties without further order of the Court. The Settlement Administrator is directed to carry out the Notice Program and to perform all other tasks that the Settlement requires.

13. The Court finds that the form, content, and method of the Notices: (a) constitute the best practicable notice to the Settlement Class; (b) are reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the terms of the proposed Settlement, and their rights under the proposed Settlement; (c) are reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to those persons entitled to receive notice; and (d) satisfy the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, the constitutional requirement of due process, and any other legal requirements. The Court further finds that the Notice is written in plain language, uses simple terminology, and is designed to be readily understandable by Settlement Class Members.

Opting-Out of the Settlement Class

14. Any Settlement Class Member that wishes to opt-out of the Settlement must submit a written notification of such intent either electronically or by United States mail to the designated address established by the Settlement Administrator, postmarked no later than the Opt-Out Deadline, which is 60 days after the Notice Date. The opt-out request must be personally signed by the Settlement Class Member and contain the requestor's name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any), and include a statement indicating a request to opt-out of the Settlement Class. Any Settlement Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely request to opt-out in the manner described herein shall be bound by the Settlement, including all Releases, as well as all subsequent proceedings, orders, and judgments applicable to the Settlement Class.

15. Settlement Class Members cannot opt-out 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 an opt-out has not been signed by each and every individual Settlement Class Member, will not be allowed.

16. All Settlement Class Members who submit valid and timely requests to opt-out of the Settlement shall not: (i) be bound by any orders or judgments entered in connection with the Settlement; (ii) be entitled to any relief under, or be affected by, the Settlement; (iii) gain any rights by virtue of the Settlement; or (iv) be entitled to object to any aspect of the Settlement.

Objecting to the Settlement

17. A Settlement Class Member that complies with the requirements of this Preliminary Approval Order and the Agreement may object to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

18. No Settlement Class Member shall be heard, and no papers, briefs, pleadings, or other documents submitted by any Settlement Class Member shall be received and considered by the Court, unless a written objection is submitted to the Court before the Objection Deadline, which shall be 60 days after the Notice Date. For the objection to be considered by the Court, the written objection must include:

- a. the objector’s full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
- b. the case name and number: *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (D. Conn.);
- c. documentation sufficient to establish membership in the Settlement Class, such as a copy of the Email Notice or Postcard Notice the objector received;

- d. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or objector's counsel;
- e. the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such 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;
- f. the identity of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees and Costs;
- g. the number of times in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed objection, the caption of each case in which counsel or the firm has made such objection and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon counsel's or the counsel's law firm's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding five years;
- h. the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector, and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
- i. a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection (if any);
- j. a statement confirming whether the objector intends to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing; and

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

Class Counsel and/or Defendant's Counsel may conduct limited discovery on any objector or objector's counsel, including taking the objector's deposition or requesting documents, to be completed before the Final Approval Hearing.

19. Objections must be filed with the Court, and sent by U.S. Mail to Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator, at the addresses listed on the Long Form Notice and which will also appear on the Settlement Website

20. Any Settlement Class Member who fails to object to the Settlement in the manner described herein shall be deemed to have waived any such objection, shall not be permitted to object to any terms or approval of the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing, and shall be precluded from seeking any review of the Settlement or the terms of this Preliminary Approval Order by appeal or any other means.

Claims Process and Distribution Plan

21. The Settlement establishes a Claims Process for assessing and determining the validity and value of Claims and a methodology for paying Settlement Class Members that submit a Valid Claim. The Court preliminarily approves this process.

22. Settlement Class Members that qualify for and wish to submit a Claim shall do so in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in the Settlement, including the requirements and procedures in the Claim Form. If the Settlement is finally approved, all Settlement Class Members that qualify for Settlement Class Member Benefits, but who fail to submit a Claim in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in the Settlement, including the Claim Form requirements, shall be forever barred from receiving any of the Settlement Class Member Benefits. Such Settlement Class Members, however, will in all other

respects be subject to and bound by the provisions of the Settlement, including the Releases, and the Final Approval Order and final judgment.

Termination of the Settlement and Use of this Order

23. This Preliminary Approval Order shall become null and void and shall be without prejudice to the rights of the Parties, all of which shall be restored to their respective positions existing immediately before this Court entered this Preliminary Approval Order, if the Settlement is not finally approved by the Court, the Settlement is terminated in accordance with its terms, or there is no Effective Date. In such event, the Settlement shall become null and void and be of no further force and effect, and neither the Settlement (including any Settlement-related filings) nor the Court's orders, including this Preliminary Approval Order, relating to the Settlement shall be used or referred to for any purpose whatsoever.

24. In the event that more than 500 Settlement Class Members exercise their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, Defendant shall have the option to terminate this Agreement. Defendant shall notify Class Counsel and the Court of its intention to terminate this Agreement pursuant to this paragraph within 10 days after the last day on which Settlement Class Members may submit a request for exclusion, or the option to terminate shall be considered waived.

25. If the Settlement is not finally approved by the Court, the Settlement is terminated in accordance with its terms, or there is no Effective Date, then this Preliminary Approval Order shall be of no force or effect; shall not be construed or used as an admission, concession, or declaration by or against Defendant of any fault, wrongdoing, breach, or liability; shall not be construed or used as an admission, concession, or declaration by or against any Class Representative or any other Settlement Class Member that his or her claims lack merit or that the

relief requested is inappropriate, improper, unavailable; and shall not constitute a waiver by any party of any defense (including without limitation any defense to class certification) or claims he or she may have in this Action or in any other lawsuit.

Stay of Proceedings

26. Except as necessary to effectuate this Preliminary Approval Order, this matter and any deadlines set by the Court in this matter are stayed and suspended pending the Final Approval Hearing and issuance of the Final Approval Order and judgment, or until further order of this Court.

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

Adjournment or Continuance of Final Approval Hearing

28. The Court, at its direction, may adjourn or continue the Final Approval Hearing date without further written notice to the Settlement Class. If the Court does so, the new date shall be posted on the Settlement Website maintained by the Settlement Administrator. The Court may elect to hold the Final Approval Hearing virtually by Zoom or some other application, and if it does, the instructions on how to attend shall be posted by the Settlement Administrator on the Settlement Website.

Jurisdiction Pending Settlement Approval

29. For the benefit of the Settlement Class and to protect this Court's jurisdiction, this

Court retains continuing jurisdiction over the Settlement proceedings to ensure the effectuation thereof in accordance with the Settlement preliminarily approved herein and the related orders of this Court.

Summary of Deadlines

30. The Settlement, as preliminarily approved shall be administered according to its terms pending the Final Approval Hearing. The Court hereby sets the following schedule of events:

EVENT	DATE
Deadline to commence Notice Program	Within 30 days following the Preliminary Approval Order
Deadline to complete Notice Program	No later than 14 days before the Opt-Out and Objection Deadlines
Deadline for filing Motion for Final Approval	45 days after the Notice Date
Opt-Out Deadline	60 days after the Notice Date
Objection Deadline	60 days after the Notice Date
Claim Form Deadline	90 days after the Notice Date
Final Approval Hearing	_____, 2025, at __:__ a.m./p.m. (105 days after Preliminary Approval, or as soon thereafter depending upon the Court’s schedule).

DONE AND ORDERD in Chambers in New Haven, Connecticut, this ___ day of _____, 2025.

 STEFAN R. UNDERHILL
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

EXHIBIT 6
(FINAL APPROVAL ORDER)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

Consolidated Class Action

**[PROPOSED] FINAL APPROVAL ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND
APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS, AND SERVICE AWARDS**

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs submitted to the Court their Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Settlement Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. [ECF No. ____];

WHEREAS, on _____, 2025, the Court entered its Order granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, which, inter alia: (1) preliminarily approved the Settlement; (2) determined that, for purposes of the Settlement only, the Action should proceed as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(2)-(3) and certified the Settlement Class; (3) appointed Plaintiffs as Class Representatives; (4) appointed Class Counsel; (5) approved the form and manner of Notice and the Notice Program; (6) approved the Claim Process and Claim Form; and (7) set the Final Approval Hearing date. [ECF No. ____];

WHEREAS, thereafter, Notice was provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order by Email Notice and/or Postcard Notice, and the Long Form Notice was available to Settlement Class members on the Settlement Website or upon request to the Settlement Administrator;

WHEREAS, a notice of Settlement was timely mailed to governmental entities as provided for under 28 U.S.C. § 1715;

WHEREAS, on _____, 2025, the Court held a Final Approval Hearing to determine whether the Settlement was fair, reasonable, and adequate, and to consider Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards;

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, having considered the papers filed and proceedings held in connection with the Settlement, all of the other files, records, and proceedings in the Action, and being otherwise fully advised;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED as follows:

1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) and personal jurisdiction over all Parties to the Action, including all Settlement Class Members.

2. This Final Approval Order incorporates herein the definitions from Section II of the Settlement Agreement and Releases, attached as Exhibit A to the Motion for Final Approval.

3. The Notice provided to the Settlement Class 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 Notice Program fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and all other applicable law and rules. The Claims process is also fair, and the Claim Form is easily understandable.

4. The Settlement is in all respects fair, reasonable, and adequate, after considering all of the *Grinnell* factors and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(2) factors, highlighted by evidence that: (a) the Class Representatives and Class Counsel have adequately represented the Settlement Class; (b) the Settlement was negotiated in good faith and at arm's length among competent, experienced counsel with the assistance of a qualified mediator; (c) the Settlement relief is adequate; and (d) the Settlement treats Settlement Class members equitably relative to each other. The Settlement was made based on a record that is sufficiently developed and complete

to have enabled the Parties to adequately evaluate and consider their positions.

5. In finding the Settlement fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court has also considered the opinion of competent counsel, as well as the indication of an overwhelming positive reaction from the Settlement Class given the total number of Claims made, that there were no objection(s) to the Settlement filed, and that only _____ Opt-Outs were submitted. A list of the individuals who have opted-out of the Settlement is attached hereto as *Exhibit A*. Those individuals will not be bound by the Agreement and Releases contained therein.

6. Based on the information presented to the Court, the Claims process has proceeded as ordered and consistent with the Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. All Settlement Class Members who submitted Valid Claims shall receive their Settlement Class Member Benefits pursuant to the Settlement's terms. All Settlement Class Members who did not submit a Claim, or for whom the Claim is determined to be invalid, shall still be bound by the terms of the Settlement and Releases therein.

7. The allocation and distribution plan for Settlement Class Member Benefits is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

8. The Class Representatives and Class Counsel have fairly and adequately represented and will continue to protect the interests of the Settlement Class.

9. Because the Court grants Final Approval of the Settlement set forth in the Agreement as fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court authorizes and directs implementation of all terms and provisions of the Settlement.

10. All Parties to this Action, including all Settlement Class Members, are bound by the Settlement as set forth in the Agreement and this Final Approval Order.

11. The appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and Jeff Ostrow, Gary M.

Klinger and William B. Federman as Class Counsel is affirmed.

12. The Court affirms its findings that the Settlement Class meets the relevant requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(2)-(3) for only the purposes of the Settlement in that: (1) the number of members is so numerous that joinder is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class; (3) the claims of the Class Representatives are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class; (4) the Class Representatives are adequate representatives for the Settlement Class, and have retained experienced counsel to represent the Settlement Class; (5) the questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class predominate over questions affecting individual Settlement Class members; and (6) a class action is superior to the other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Further, the Court concludes the Settlement Class is ascertainable, based on their objective criteria.

13. Therefore, the Court finally certifies the following Settlement Class: All living individuals in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (a) all persons who are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (b) governmental entities; (c) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (d) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge.

14. Judgment shall be, and hereby is, entered dismissing the Action with prejudice.

15. As of the Effective Date, and in exchange for the relief described in the Settlement, 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.

16. In consideration for this Agreement and the consideration set forth herein, Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members and Releasing Parties acknowledge that the Releases and the release herein including, but not limited to, any state law or common law claims arising out of or relating to the Data Incident that the Releasing Parties may have or had, and that Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class Members hereby agree that all rights under California Civil Codes § 1798.100 et seq., § 17200 et seq., and/or § 1542, and any similar law of any state or territory of the United States, are expressly and affirmatively waived. California Civil Code § 1542 states as follows:

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

17. If, consistent with the plan of distribution set forth in the Settlement, there are funds remaining in the Settlement Fund 240 days following the date Settlement Class Members are sent an email to select the form of electronic payment, any remaining funds shall be distributed to Connecticut Legal Services, which the Court approves as the *cy pres* recipient.

18. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(h), Settlement Class Counsel is awarded \$_____ for Attorneys' Fees and \$_____ for costs. These payments shall be made out of the Settlement Fund in accordance with the Agreement. Class Counsel have sole responsibility, within Class Counsel's discretion, to allocate and distribute attorneys' fees among Plaintiffs' counsel. The Court evaluated Class Counsel's request applying the percentage of the common fund method and concludes that amount is within the range of reason under the factors listed in *Goldberger v. Integrated Res., Inc.*, 209 F.3d 43, 47 (2d Cir. 2000).

19. The Class Representatives are each awarded \$ _____ Service Awards. The Service Awards shall be payable out of the Settlement Fund in accordance with the Agreement.

20. Plaintiffs and all Settlement Class Members and Releasing Parties, and persons purporting to act on their behalf, are permanently enjoined from commencing or prosecuting (either directly, representatively, or in any other capacity) any of the Released Claims against any of the Released Parties in any action or proceeding in any court, arbitration forum, or tribunal.

21. The Court hereby retains and reserves jurisdiction over: (a) implementation of this Settlement and any distributions to the Settlement Class Members; (b) the Action, until the Effective Date, and until each and every act agreed to be performed by the Parties shall have been performed pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, including the exhibits appended thereto; and (c) all Parties, for the purpose of enforcing and administering the Settlement.

22. In the event the Effective Date of the Settlement does not occur, the Settlement shall be rendered null and void to the extent provided by and in accordance with the Agreement, and this Final Approval Order and any other order entered by this Court in accordance with the terms of the Agreement shall be vacated, nunc pro tunc.

23. With the exception of those listed on *Exhibit A*, all Settlement Class Members shall be bound by this Final Approval Order.

24. There being no just reason for delay, the Clerk of Court is hereby directed to enter final judgment forthwith pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58.

DONE AND ORDERD in Chambers in New Haven, Connecticut, this ____ day of _____, 2025.

STEFAN R. UNDERHILL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

EXHIBIT A

OPT-OUT LIST

- 1.
- 2.

EXHIBIT B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN
HEALTH SERVICES CORP. DATA
BREACH

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609

**JOINT DECLARATION OF CLASS COUNSEL IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS’
UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT
AND APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS’ FEES, COSTS, AND SERVICE AWARDS**

We, Jeff Ostrow, Gary M. Klinger, and William B. Federman pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(3), (e), and (h) hereby declare as follows:

1. We are Class Counsel¹ for the Settlement Class in this Action. We submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. Unless otherwise noted, we have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration and could and would testify competently to them if called upon to do so.

Background and Procedural History

2. This Action arises from a Data Incident that Plaintiffs allege compromised the Private Information of over five million individuals. Under the proposed Settlement, as set forth in the Agreement and its accompanying exhibits, Defendant has agreed to an \$18 million non-reversionary all cash Settlement Fund for the benefit of the Settlement Class. Defendant will also provide substantial and valuable non-monetary relief in the form of enhanced data security measures that Defendant is implementing in the wake of the Data Incident at its own expense.

3. Defendant is Connecticut’s leading healthcare system with over 4,500 university

¹ All capitalized terms used in this joint declaration shall have the same meanings as set forth in the Settlement Agreement, attached as Exhibit A to the Motion for Preliminary Approval.

and community physicians providing comprehensive, integrated, family-focused care in more than 100 medical specialties.

4. Defendant maintained Private Information pertaining to its patients, including, but not limited to, their names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types, and/or medical record numbers. Those patients are the Plaintiffs and other Settlement Class Members.

5. On or about March 8, 2025, Defendant noticed suspicious activity on its computer systems and confirmed that cybercriminals accessed and acquired information stored on those systems.

6. Subsequently, on March 11, 2025, Defendant posted a statement addressing the Data Incident on its website and informing the public that an unauthorized third-party gained access to Defendant's network.

7. On March 20, 2025, Plaintiff Liparulo filed the first class action lawsuit in the Superior Court for the Judicial District at New Haven for the alleged exposure of his and all similarly situated individuals' Private Information seeking money damages and injunctive relief.

8. Following the filing of the state action, Plaintiffs Liparulo's counsel and Defendant's counsel met and conferred regarding the case, and after discussing the impacted population, they collectively determined there was CAFA jurisdiction, and therefore the case should be dismissed and re-filed in federal court. Plaintiff Liparulo then dismissed his state action.

9. On April 14, 2025, Defendant began sending letters to 5,383,557 living individuals advising them that their Private Information may have been impacted by the Data Incident.

10. On April 16, 2025, Plaintiffs Jon Nathanson and Michael Liparulo filed the first two class action lawsuits relating to the Data Incident in this Court. On the same day, Plaintiff

Nathanson filed a motion to consolidate the *Nathanson* and *Liparulo* actions, and on April 22, 2025, the *Liparulo* action was consolidated into the *Nathanson* action.

11. Thereafter, Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo and Defendant began discussing exchanging information about the intrusion and unauthorized access to its computer systems, Defendant's document retention and preservation, and the prospect of early resolution.

12. Although the Parties were unsure if mediation would be fruitful, they went ahead and scheduled a mediation on August 8, 2025, with Bennett G. Picker, Esq. of Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young LLP, a well-respected mediator with extensive experience mediating data breach class actions and complex cases. A mediation notice was filed on April 25, 2025.

13. Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo also participated in a Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) conference with Defendant to discuss a proposed litigation schedule and discovery plan.

14. After the *Nathanson* and *Liparulo* actions were filed, 16 additional related actions were filed in this Court relating to the Data Incident.²

15. While working to move the litigation forward, counsel for Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo met and conferred with Plaintiffs' counsel in the Related Actions, and ultimately, they decided to self-organize and work cooperatively.

² *Liparulo v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00610; *Harvin v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00612; *Wise v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00615; *Taylor-Austin v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00632; *Brumfield v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00658; *Adjei, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health*, No. 3:25-cv-00651; *Taylor v. Yale New Haven System*, No. 3:25-cv-00656; *Mott, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00662; *Wilson v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00666; *LeMaire v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00674; *Quinn v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00679; *Mortensen v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00690; *Wu v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00691; *Rodriguez v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00714; *Barletta v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00722; *Snitkoff v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00736; *Ortiz, et al. v. Yale New Haven Health Services Corp.*, No. 3:25-cv-00784; and *Maglione v. Yale New Haven Health System*, No. 3:25-cv-00821.

16. As such, Plaintiffs collectively filed a Consolidated Class Action Complaint on June 12, 2025, alleging the following causes of action on behalf of themselves and a nationwide class: (i) negligence; (ii) negligence *per se*; (iii) breach of implied contract; (iv) unjust enrichment; (v) breach of fiduciary duty; and (vi) declaratory judgment. On July 16, 2025, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss to which Plaintiffs filed their opposition.

17. In accordance with the Court's scheduling order, Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo propounded written discovery on Defendant, including interrogatories and requests for production of documents. In anticipation of discovery, Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo negotiated an electronically stored information protocol and a protective order, which were stipulated to and filed with the Court on May 8, 2025. The Court approved the protective order on May 9, 2025.

18. Furthermore, in anticipation of mediation, Plaintiffs informally requested and Defendant produced information related to liability and damages, including, but not limited to, the number and locations of individuals impacted by the Data Incident, the categories of Private Information involved, the security enhancements Defendant implemented following the Data Incident to better protect its computer systems from future incidents, and a detailed explanation of the Data Incident.

19. The Parties also exchanged detailed Mediation Statements outlining their positions with respect to liability, damages, comparable case settlements and settlement positions.

20. On August 8, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation with all Plaintiffs' counsel having the opportunity to participate in person at Mr. Picker's offices or virtually via Zoom.

21. After a full day of arms-length negotiations, the Parties agreed to the material terms of this Settlement which resolves all claims on a classwide basis and is memorialized in the

Agreement.

22. The Parties filed a Notice of Settlement and Joint Motion to Stay the Action on August 11, 2025, to which the Court granted a stay for 30 days pending the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. The Parties spent the next month negotiating the finer points of the Settlement, including the Notice Program and Claims Process, drafting the Agreement, Notices, Claim Form, Preliminary Approval Order, and Final Approval Order. Plaintiffs also contacted several well-known settlement administrators to obtain bids for providing notice and administration before selecting the Settlement Administrator.

23. The Parties signed the Agreement on September 9, 2025. There is no additional agreement between the Parties that would affect any term of the Settlement.

24. Following entry of the Preliminary Approval Order on October 21, 2025, Class Counsel have worked diligently with the Settlement Administrator and Defendant to implement and complete the Notice Program and Claim Process, which are ongoing.

Facts Supporting Final Approval of the Settlement

25. The Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. It was negotiated at arm's-length with the assistance of Mr. Picker, an experienced data breach class action mediator.

26. If approved, the Settlement will bring certainty, closure, and significant relief to Settlement Class Members. Absent approval of the Settlement, the Parties face extended and costly litigation, and there is a substantial risk that Settlement Class Members will ultimately receive no relief whatsoever.

27. The Settlement Class is adequately represented. All Settlement Class Members and the Class Representatives are potentially affected by the same Data Incident and thus have common interests. Moreover, Class Representatives have ably represented the Settlement Class,

maintaining contact with Class Counsel and answering questions, reviewing and approving pleadings, assisting in the Action's investigation, and reviewing and approving the Settlement documents.

28. Class Counsel have vigorously pursued the Settlement Class' interests in securing a Settlement bringing immediate, valuable benefits, while avoiding the risks of continued litigation. To do so, they relied on their extensive class action experience, including in data breach litigation, their detailed investigation of this Action, formal and informal discovery exchanged in connection with Settlement negotiations, and ultimately negotiated a favorable recovery for the Settlement Class.

29. At the Preliminary Approval stage, the Court considered that Class Counsel are highly qualified and have a great deal of experience litigating complex consumer class actions, including in the data privacy context. They have decades of combined experience. Their respective resumes were presented to the Court. Class Counsel's extensive experience in data breach litigation made them keenly aware of the strengths and weaknesses of litigating the Action.

30. Class Counsel worked cooperatively and efficiently and have devoted extensive time and resources to this case. This work has included: (a) fully investigating the facts and legal claims, including interviewing and vetting the Plaintiffs and others impacted by the Data Incident; (b) obtaining and reviewing documents from Plaintiffs substantiating their claims; (c) drafting and preparing the complaints for Plaintiffs Nathanson and Liparulo originally filed in the Superior Court of Connecticut and then re-filed in this Court; (d) working with Plaintiffs' counsel in the 16 Related Actions to file a comprehensive Consolidated Complaint in this Court; (e) regularly communicating with the named Plaintiffs to keep them informed of the progress in the Action and settlement; (f) responding to Defendant's motion to dismiss; (g) formally and informally

requesting, obtaining, and reviewing documents and information from Defendant regarding the Data Incident, Defendant's remedial measures after the Data Incident, and Defendant's cyber insurance status; (h) drafting and negotiating a comprehensive ESI protocol and stipulated protective order; (i) identifying and consulting with expert witnesses; (j) participating in settlement negotiations with Defendant prior to and during the mediation; (k) soliciting bids from settlement administrators and working with Defendant to select the Settlement Administrator; (l) negotiating and drafting the Settlement Agreement, including developing the Notice Program and Claim Process with the Settlement Administrator's assistance in drafting the Notices and Claim Form, and drafting the proposed Preliminary Approval Order and Final Approval Order; (m) researching and preparing the Motion for Preliminary Approval; (n) regularly working and communicating with the Settlement Administrator and Defendant to implement and complete the Notice Program and Claim Process; (o) communicating with Settlement Class Members; and (p) researching and preparing the Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

31. Class Counsel will spend more time preparing for and attending the Final Approval Hearing, and then working with the Settlement Administrator and Defendant to fully implement the Settlement terms following Final Approval, ensuring that all Settlement Class Member Benefits are properly distributed.

32. There was no fraud or collusion in entering into the Settlement, which was entered into after extensive arm's-length negotiations and with the assistance of an experienced and well-respected mediator.

33. Any settlement requires the parties to balance the merits of the claims and defenses asserted against the attendant risks of continued litigation and delay. Notwithstanding their

confidence in the merits of the claims, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel recognize the challenges and risks inherent in litigation, trial, and appeals, including certification of any class, and Defendant's various defenses as to standing, liability, and other affirmative defenses.

34. Defendant, who is represented by very competent national counsel, has maintained its position that Plaintiffs cannot state a claim for relief, that a class could not be certified, that it would not be found liable at trial, and that Plaintiffs would not be able to prove damages resulting from the Data Incident. While they disagree with Defendant's views, Class Counsel are mindful of the inherent problems of proof and possible defenses to the claims asserted in the litigation. They also recognize the difficulties in establishing liability on a class-wide basis through summary judgment or even at trial and in achieving a result better than that offered by the Settlement here.

35. The available Settlement Class Member Benefits are more than reasonable, given the complexity of the Action and the significant risks and barriers that loomed in the absence of settlement. The likelihood of success in the absence of the Settlement is uncertain.

36. The costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal are significant in all data security cases and cannot be disregarded. Recovery, if any, by any means other than settlement would require additional years of litigation. Without the Settlement, the Parties faced the possibility of litigating this Action through the completion of fact discovery, class certification, expert discovery, summary judgment, trial, and appeals. Continued litigation could impede the successful prosecution of these claims at the class certification, trial, and appellate stages, resulting in zero monetary and non-monetary benefits to the Settlement Class. The Court had not yet certified a class at the time the Agreement was executed, making it unclear whether certification of a litigation class would be granted.

37. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel anticipate substantial additional costs should litigation

continue, including expert fees and discovery. Plaintiffs would need to defeat the motion to dismiss, counter a later motion for summary judgment, and both gain and maintain certification of the Settlement Class, with a near inevitable interlocutory appeal attempt. To date, to Class Counsel's knowledge, no data breach class action has been tried.

38. The Settlement provides for both monetary relief and non-monetary relief. From the \$18,000,000 non-reversionary, all cash Settlement Fund, Settlement Class Members will have the opportunity to receive Cash Payment and/or two years of Medical Data Monitoring. For Cash Payments, they can elect of up to \$5,000.00 for Documented Losses arising from the Data Incident or, in the alternative, an estimated \$100.00 cash payment. The Cash Payments are subject to *pro rata* adjustments (increases or decreases) depending on the amounts of the Valid Claims. Defendant has also agreed to separately pay for enhanced data security that will protect the Private Information of Settlement Class Members in the future. Defendant has provided a confidential declaration to Class Counsel summarizing the enhancements made to date and the associated costs. The total cost of the enhancements is substantial and greatly enhances the value of the Settlement.

39. The Settlement Fund will also pay all Settlement Administration Costs, any Court-awarded attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, and Service Awards to the Class Representatives.

40. The Claim Process was structured to give all Settlement Class Members adequate time to review the Settlement terms, submit Claims, and decide whether to opt-out of or object to the Settlement. The Claim Process is straightforward, and Settlement Class Members are able to submit Claims through the Settlement Website or by mail to the Settlement Administrator. Class Counsel are pleased with the current Settlement Class participation rate. The percentage of Claims submitted to date is well within the range of what Class Counsel typically see for similar data

breach settlements. The number of Claims is certain to increase over the next several weeks. However, to ensure Settlement Class Members do not miss the opportunity to file a Claim, Reminder Email Notices will be sent in mid-January, 2026 to all Settlement Class Members for whom the Email Notice was not previously undeliverable and who have not yet submitted a Claim Form or opted-out from the Settlement.

41. The Settlement Class Members have overwhelmingly reacted positively to it. The Settlement will avoid further delay in providing relief to the Settlement Class and expensive and protracted litigation with uncertain results. In exchange for the Settlement Class Member Benefits, Plaintiffs and all Settlement Class Members will release Defendant and the other Released Parties from the Released Claims. The Releases are narrowly tailored to the claims made in the Action as a result of the Data Incident.

42. The Settlement does not improperly discriminate between any segments of the Settlement Class. All Settlement Class Members are eligible to submit Claims for the same relief—Cash Payments and Medical Data Monitoring, and all get the benefit of Defendant’s security enhancements to protect their Private Information.

43. Despite the early stage of litigation, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel here were able to complete a fulsome investigation of the facts to reach a complete understanding of the value of the Action, as well as the attendant risks of continued litigation. Indeed, prior to mediation, the Parties engaged in significant informal discovery, after the service of formal discovery requests, addressing the full scope and impact of the Data Incident, Defendant’s remedial efforts following the Data Incident, and a detailed summary of the Data Incident. Class Counsel also consulted with liability and damage experts. The Parties exchanged mediation briefs, enabling them to better and sufficiently evaluate the merits of Plaintiffs’ claims and the strengths of Defendant’s defenses.

Early settlement where, as here, the Parties are adequately informed to negotiate is to be commended.

44. Class Counsel have fully evaluated the strengths, weaknesses, and equities of the Parties' respective positions and believe the proposed settlement fairly resolves the Parties' respective differences. With a thorough understanding of the Data Incident, it is Class Counsel's strong opinion that the Settlement is a fair, reasonable, and adequate result for the Settlement Class and should be granted Final Approval.

Fact Supporting Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards

45. The Parties did not discuss attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards until after they reached agreement on all material Settlement terms. The Settlement is not contingent on approval of the requests for attorneys' fees, costs, or Service Awards, and if the Court grants amounts other than what was requested, the remaining provisions of the Agreement shall remain in force.

46. Plaintiffs were appointed as Class Representatives in the Preliminary Approval Order. The Settlement calls for reasonable Service Awards for the Class Representatives of up to \$2,500.00 each. The Service Awards are intended to compensate Class Representatives for their efforts on the Settlement Class's behalf.

47. Class Representatives have ably represented the Settlement Class and have been instrumental in assisting Class Counsel throughout this proceeding. Class Representatives initiated and remained in contact with Class Counsel; assisted in the investigation of the Action; reviewed and approved the pleadings in this case and the Agreement; supervised and monitored Class Counsel, remaining available for consultation throughout the negotiation process; and provided background documents and followed the progress of this litigation to ensure the Settlement Class

received the best recovery possible given the particular circumstances and risks of the Action. Class Representatives are committed to continuing to assist Class Counsel through and following Final Approval. They were also prepared to complete their responsibilities, including being deposed and testifying at trial, if needed.

48. Class Counsel seek a \$6,000,000.00 attorneys' fees award (one-third of the Settlement Fund) under the Second Circuit's percentage of the fund method, and reimbursement of \$40,223.84 for reasonable litigation costs. The forms of Notice advised the Settlement Class of these intended requests.

49. As the Court held at the Preliminary Approval Stage, Class Counsel are highly qualified and have a great deal of experience litigating complex consumer class actions, including in the data privacy context. This experience proved beneficial to Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class during Settlement negotiations.

50. In evaluating the quality of Class Counsel's representation, Defendant is also ably represented by Baker & Hostetler LLP, a national law firm with extensive data breach litigation experience, presenting a formidable adversary for Plaintiffs and Class Counsel to successfully prosecute the Action in the absence of the Settlement.

51. Class Counsel have vigorously pursued the Settlement Class's interests in securing a Settlement bringing immediate, valuable benefits, while avoiding the risks of continued litigation. To do so, Class Counsel relied on their experience in data breach litigation, their detailed investigation of this particular Action, and informal discovery exchanged in connection with settlement negotiations.

52. Class Counsel and the other Plaintiffs' counsel have not been paid for their extensive efforts in securing the Settlement for the Settlement Class, or reimbursed for litigation

costs advanced or incurred. They all took this case on a contingency basis unaware if they would get paid for their attorneys' fees or costs advanced. Class Counsel and the other Plaintiffs' counsel assumed the risk of this engagement and worked diligently and efficiently to obtain a substantial result knowing full well their efforts might not bear fruit. Attorneys' fees were not guaranteed

53. The retention agreements with Plaintiffs in this Action were all contingent fee agreements. No payment of attorneys' fees would occur in this case but for an attorneys' fee award in an individual or class settlement. Class Counsel and the other Plaintiffs' counsel took on this case with no guarantee they would receive any compensation for their work, which occupied significant resources at their respective firms even before this Action was filed. There was a risk of nonpayment or underpayment for Class Counsel's and other Plaintiffs' counsels' time, with all of them foregoing the opportunity to work on other fee-generating cases.

54. Class Counsel and the other Plaintiffs' counsel remain completely uncompensated for the time invested in the Action, in addition to the substantial costs they have advanced. Public policy concerns—ensuring the continued availability of experienced and capable counsel to represent classes of injured plaintiffs holding small individual claims—also support the requested fee. This practice encourages attorneys to assume this risk and allows plaintiffs who would otherwise not be able to hire an attorney to obtain competent counsel.

55. Considering Defendant has compelling defenses, continuing to pursue this Action posed a significant risk for Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class, and makes litigating data breach cases less desirable in general.

56. Class Counsel's coordinated work paid dividends for the Settlement Class. As noted above, they self-organized 18 related actions and then successfully lead the resolution of the Action through the fair, reasonable, and adequate Settlement presented to the Court for Final

Approval. Each of the above-described efforts was essential to achieving the Settlement. Class Counsel's time and resources devoted to prosecuting and settling this Action, and the additional time and resources of the other Plaintiffs' counsel who supported the litigation, justify the requested attorneys' fee.

57. Prosecuting and settling these claims demanded considerable time and labor, making this attorneys' fee request reasonable. Class Counsel's organization ensured the work of Class Counsel and other Plaintiffs' Counsel was coordinated to maximize efficiency and minimize duplication of effort. Substantial time and resources were dedicated to investigating the Data Incident, interviewing potential plaintiffs, researching and developing the legal claims at issue, drafting separate class action complaints to initiate litigation for the Plaintiffs, working together to consolidate the 18 related actions and file a Consolidated Complaint, opposing Defendant's motion to dismiss, serving formal and informal discovery (including the ESI protocol and stipulated protective order), consulting with liability and damage experts, and preparing for and attending mediation. Significant time was devoted by Class Counsel to negotiating and drafting that Agreement, Notices, Claim Form, Preliminary Approval Order, and Final Approval Order, the Preliminary Approval process, and to all actions required thereafter pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order. Each of the other Plaintiffs' counsel maintained communications with their respective Plaintiffs and reviewed the Settlement terms with them.

58. Class Counsel spent substantial additional time addressing implementation of the Notice Program and Claim Process, communicating with Settlement Class Members, and preparing the Motion for Final Approval. Time will also be spent preparing for and attending the Final Approval Hearing. Finally, Class Counsel will devote substantial time to Settlement Administration, should Final Approval be granted, to ensure Valid Claims are paid and the

Settlement is fully implemented.

59. A lodestar crosscheck is not required in the Second Circuit. Nevertheless, Class Counsel provides information for such a crosscheck should the Court decide to perform one. The total lodestar for the participating law firms from commencement of the 18 related actions through today is \$1,019,841.75. With Class Counsel respectfully requesting a \$6,000,000.00 attorneys' fee award (one-third of the Settlement Fund), the lodestar multiplier is a reasonable 5.88. Class Counsel estimate they will spend an additional 50 hours through conclusion of the Settlement process, including preparing for and attending the Final Approval Hearing and working with the Settlement Administrator and the Settlement Class to ensure all Settlement Class Member Benefits are properly distributed. The additional time will increase the lodestar by approximately \$50,000.00, resulting in a lower multiplier. Should the Court require additional information concerning the lodestar amount, it will be provided for *in camera* inspection.

60. Class Counsel request reimbursement of \$40,223.84 for litigation costs, comprised of actual out-of-pocket costs that Class Counsel and other Plaintiffs' counsel reasonably and necessarily incurred and paid in connection with the prosecution of the Action and the Settlement, including filing fees, service fees, *pro hac vice* applications, mediation fees, expert fees, and travel and accommodation expenses. A summary of the costs is below:

Category	Amount
Filing, Service, and <i>Pro Hac Vice</i> Fees	\$5,626.65
Mediation Fees	\$12,000.00
Travel and Accommodations	\$10,082.19
Expert Fees	\$12,515.00
Total	\$40,223.84

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing declaration and that the facts stated in it are true. Executed in Fort Lauderdale, Florida on January 2, 2026.

/s/ Jeff Ostrow
Jeff Ostrow

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing declaration and that the facts stated in it are true. Executed in Chicago, Illinois on January 2, 2026.

/s/ Gary M. Klinger
Gary M. Klinger

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing declaration and that the facts stated in it are true. Executed in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on January 2, 2026.

/s/ William B. Federman
William B. Federman

EXHIBIT C

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

Consolidated Class 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.

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: Premera 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.)
<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.)

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
<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 25 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notification and claims administration programs, having been personally involved in well over one hundred successful notice programs.

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

OVERVIEW

10. This declaration describes the successful implementation of the Settlement Notice Program (“Notice Program”) and notices (the “Notice” or “Notices”) for *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU, in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. 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 class data. As with all cases, Epiq maintains extensive data security and privacy safeguards in its official capacity as the Settlement Administrator for this Action. A Services Agreement, which formally retains Epiq as the Settlement Administrator, governs Epiq’s 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. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 directs that notice must be “the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort. The notice may be by one or more of the following: United States mail, electronic means, or other appropriate means.”¹ The Notice Program as implemented satisfied these requirements.

19. The Notice Program as designed and implemented reached the greatest practicable number of Settlement Class Members via email and/or mail to the identified Settlement Class. In

¹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

my experience, the reach of the Notice Program was consistent with other court-approved notice programs, provided notice that was the most practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.²

CAFA NOTICE

20. On September 19, 2025, Epiq sent 57 CAFA Notice Packages (“CAFA Notice”). The CAFA Notice was mailed via United States Postal Service (“USPS”) Priority Mail to 53 officials (the Attorneys General of 47 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States Territories). Per the direction of the Office of the Nevada, New York, and Connecticut Attorneys General, the CAFA Notice was sent to the Nevada, New York, and Connecticut Attorneys General electronically via email. The CAFA Notice was also sent via United Parcel Service (“UPS”) to the Attorney General of the United States. Details regarding the CAFA Notice mailing are provided in the *Declaration of Kyle S. Bingham on Implementation of CAFA Notice*, dated September 19, 2025, which is included as **Attachment 2**.

NOTICE PROGRAM DETAIL

21. On October 21, 2025, the Court approved the Notice Program and appointed Epiq as the Settlement Administrator in the *Order Granting 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 residing in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident³ indicating that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

The Settlement Class specifically excludes: (a) all persons who are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest;

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 . . .”).

³ The Data Incident discovered on or about March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed individuals’ Private Information.

(b) governmental entities; (c) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (d) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge.

22. 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.

NOTICE PROGRAM

Individual Notice

23. On October 28, 2025, Epiq received one data file with 5,365,033 identified Settlement Class member records, which included names, last known addresses, and email addresses, if available ("Class List"). Epiq deduplicated and rolled-up the records and loaded the unique, identified Settlement Class Member records into its database for this Settlement. These efforts resulted in 5,321,391 unique, identified Settlement Class member records (of these, 17,011 records did not have an associated email address or postal address and were not sent Notice).

Individual Notice – Email

24. On November 20, 2025, Epiq commenced sending 4,235,452 Email Notices to 4,224,653 identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address was available. Some identified Settlement Class Member records had more than one valid email address and were sent an Email Notice to each valid email address. Also, some valid email addresses were associated with multiple identified Settlement Class Members, and only one Email Notice was sent per unique, valid email address. The following industry standard best practices were followed. The Email Notice was drafted in such a way that the subject line, the sender, and the body of the message overcame SPAM filters and ensured readership to the fullest extent reasonably practicable. For instance, the Email Notices used an embedded html text format. This format provided easy-to-read text without graphics, tables, images and other elements that in our experience would have increased the likelihood that the message would have been blocked by

Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and/or SPAM filters for this type of communication. The Email Notices were sent from an IP address known to major email providers as one not used to send bulk “SPAM” or “junk” email blasts. Each Email Notice was transmitted with a digital signature to the header and content of the Email Notice, which allowed ISPs to programmatically authenticate that the Email Notices were from our authorized mail servers. Each Email Notice was also transmitted with a unique message identifier. The Email Notices included an embedded link to the Settlement Website. By clicking the link, recipients were able to access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. The Email Notice is included as **Attachment 3**.

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

Individual Notice – Direct Mail

26. On December 3, 2025, Epiq commenced sending 1,079,727 double postcard notices with a detachable address updater (“Postcard Notice”) to identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address was not available. The Postcard Notice was sent via USPS first-class mail. Epiq is in the process of sending Postcard Notices to identified Settlement Class Members with an associated postal address for whom the Email Notice was returned as undeliverable after several attempts. The Postcard Notice clearly and concisely summarized the Settlement and the legal rights of the Settlement Class Members. In addition, the Postcard Notice also directed the recipients to the Settlement Website where they could access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. The Postcard Notice is included as **Attachment 4**.

27. Prior to sending 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.⁴ In addition, the addresses were certified via the Coding Accuracy Support System (“CASS”) to ensure the quality of the zip code and verified through Delivery Point Validation (“DPV”) to verify the accuracy of the addresses. This address updating process is standard for the industry and for the majority of promotional mailings that occur today.

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

29. Additionally, a Long Form Notice and Claim Form (“Claim Package”) were mailed to all persons who request one via the toll-free telephone number or other means. As of December 29, 2025, Epiq mailed 817 Claim Packages as a result of such requests. The Long Form Notice is included as **Attachment 5**. The Claim Form is included as **Attachment 6**.

Settlement Website

30. On November 19, 2025, Epiq established a dedicated Settlement Website with an easy to remember domain name (www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com). Relevant documents are posted on the Settlement Website, including the Settlement Agreement, Preliminary Approval Order, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, and other case-related documents. In addition, the Settlement Website includes relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions (“FAQs”), instructions for

⁴ The NCOA database is maintained by the USPS and consists of approximately 160 million permanent change-of-address (COA) records consisting of names and addresses of individuals, families, and businesses who have filed a change-of-address with the Postal Service™. The address information is maintained on the database for 48 months and reduces undeliverable mail by providing the most current address information, including standardized and delivery-point-coded addresses, for matches made to the NCOA file for individual, family, and business moves.

how Settlement Class Members can opt-out (request exclusion) from or object to the Settlement, instructions for submitting a Claim Form, contact information for the Settlement Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. Settlement Class Members are also able to submit a Claim Form on the Settlement Website. The Settlement Website address was prominently displayed in all Notices. As of December 29, 2025, there have been 149,354 unique visitor sessions to the Settlement Website, and 564,649 web pages have been presented.

Toll-Free Telephone Number and Other Contact Information

31. On November 19, 2025, a toll-free telephone number (1-877-730-7795) 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 are able to request 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 December 29, 2025, there have been 4,691 calls to the toll-free telephone number representing 10,119 minutes of use.

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

Opt-Outs and Objections

33. The Opt-Out Deadline and Objection Deadline for the Settlement is January 20, 2026. As of December 29, 2025, Epiq has received 19 opt-outs, some of which are currently incomplete. Epiq is contacting those who submitted an incomplete opt-out request. As of December 29, 2025, Epiq is aware of one objection that is redacted and included as **Attachment 7**. This Settlement Class Member also submitted an opt-out request. The objection does not comply with the requirements set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order.

Reminder Email Notice

34. In mid-January 2026, Epiq will send a Reminder Email Notice to all Settlement Class

Members for whom the Email Notice was not previously undeliverable and who have not yet submitted a Claim Form or opted-out from the Settlement. The Reminder Email Notice will include a simple call-out that the Claim Form Deadline is approaching and Settlement Class Members should immediately submit a Claim.

Claim Submission & Distribution

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

36. The deadline for Settlement Class Members to submit a Claim Form is February 18, 2026. As of December 29, 2025, Epiq has received 70,291 Claim Forms (69,923 online and 368 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 Deadline, with an expected increase occurring after the Reminder Email Notice is sent. As of the date of this declaration, the number of Claim Forms received is consistent with what Epiq reasonably anticipated and is consistent with other data breach settlements with similar settlement class member benefits. As standard practice, Epiq is in the process of conducting a complete quality control review of Claim Forms received. There is a likelihood that after detailed review, the total number of Claim Forms received will change due to duplicate and denied Claim Forms.

PLAIN LANGUAGE NOTICE DESIGN

37. 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 Notices underwent a final edit prior to actual mailing and publication on the Settlement Website for grammatical errors and accuracy.

38. The Notices emailed or mailed to all identified Settlement Class Members provided substantial information to the Settlement Class. The Notices included (i) details regarding the Settlement Class Members’ rights to opt-out or object to the Settlement Agreement, (ii) the deadline to opt-out or object, (iii) the deadline to submit Claims; and (iv) the date, time, and location of the Final Approval Hearing, among other information.

NOTICE & SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION COSTS

39. Through November 2025, Settlement Administration Costs total \$86,386. This is not a minimum or a cap of costs to be incurred. This does not reflect significant costs incurred during December 2025 to send Notices to Settlement Class Members. Based on the current scope of Settlement administration, Epiq anticipates substantial additional fees and expenses will be incurred to complete noticing and handling the settlement administration, leading up to and following the Final Approval Hearing.

40. Significant additional work remains leading up to and following the Final Approval Hearing to complete all aspects of the settlement administration. The remaining work to be completed includes: (1) completing sending Notice and sending Reminder Email Notices; (2) processing Claim Forms and completing quality review; (3) distributing Settlement Class Member Benefits to Settlement Class Members with a valid Claim Form (digital payments or physical checks and postage; (4) handling undeliverable payments; (5) re-issuing payments; (6) communications with Settlement Class Members, including maintaining the Settlement Website and toll-free telephone number throughout the remaining duration of the settlement administration; and (7) associated project management and related billable hours to handle the distribution and related settlement administration responsibilities. Based on the current scope of Settlement

administration, Epiq estimates the total cost to provide Notice and handle Settlement administration will be approximately \$1.45 million – \$1.55 million. This does *not* include the costs of sending emails and acquiring activation codes for Medical Data Monitoring. All fees and expenses are subject to the Service Contract under which Epiq is retained as the Settlement Administrator, and the terms and conditions of that agreement.

CONCLUSION

41. In class action notice planning, execution, and analysis, we are guided by due process considerations under the United States Constitution, by federal and local rules and statutes, and further by case law pertaining to notice. This framework directs that the notice 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 direct notice via email and/or mail to identified Settlement Class Members. Once all remails are confirmed, we expect the individual Notices to reach well in excess of 90% of the identified Settlement Class Members. I will provide a supplemental declaration prior to the Final Approval Hearing with additional details regarding the final reach of the Notice Program via individual Notice efforts and updated administration statistics. 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 well within that standard.

43. The Notice Program followed the guidance for satisfying due process obligations

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-actionnotice-and-claims-process-checklist-and-plain-language-guide-0>.

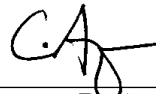
that a notice expert gleans from the United States Supreme Court’s seminal decisions, which emphasize the need: (a) to endeavor to actually inform the Settlement Class, and (b) to ensure that notice is reasonably calculated to do so:

- 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 as designed and implemented provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, conformed to all aspects of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23 regarding notice, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.

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 December 29, 2025.



Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

Attachment 1



epiq
legal noticingSM

The logo for epiq legal noticing SM is displayed in a white rectangular box. The word "epiq" is in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, with a blue diagonal line through the letter "q". Below it, the words "legal noticing" are in a smaller, grey, sans-serif font, followed by a superscripted "SM".

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

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

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

\$63M
settlement

758M
digital impressions

85%
of class reached

Case Expertise

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

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

\$175M
settlement
benefits

13.8M
email or mail
notices

93% – 95%
of class reached

geo-targeted
media noticing

95%
of class reached

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

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

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

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

\$26.5M
settlement

29M
email notices

93.7%
of class reached

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

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

1.8M
mail or email
notice to vehicle
owners

Case Expertise

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

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

\$250M
settlement

4.7M
class members

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

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

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

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

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

\$7.8B
settlement

7,900
tv spots

5,200
radio spots

5,400
print insertions

6.9M
email or mail notices
90%
of class reached

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

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

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

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

asbestos, personal injury claims
notice program

Legal Noticing Experts

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



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

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

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.
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- **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.
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- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Bankruptcy Strategies Can Avert Class Action Crisis." TMA - *The Journal of Corporate Renewal*, Sept. 2004.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, "FRCP 23 Amendments: Twice the Notice or No Settlement." *Current Developments* – Issue II, Aug. 2003.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "A Scientific Approach to Legal Notice Communication." Weil Gotshal Litigation Group, New York, NY, 2003.

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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.

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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 Plaintiff’s counsel and Plaintiff will apply for attorneys’ fees, costs, and a service award, and the class members’ option to participate, opt out, or object to the settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 an attorneys' fees and expenses; (vii) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and expenses (including a Service Award to the Named Plaintiffs and Mr. Wright); and (viii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfies Oklahoma law because it is “reasonable” (12 O.S. § 2023(E)(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.

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Judge Ted Stewart, *Miller v. Basic Research, LLC* (Sept. 2, 2010) 2:07-cv-00871 (D. Utah):

Plaintiffs state that they have hired a firm specializing in designing and implementing large scale, unbiased, legal notification plans. Plaintiffs represent to the Court that such notice will include: 1) individual notice by electronic mail and/or first-class mail sent to all reasonably identifiable Class members; 2) nationwide paid media notice through a combination of print publications, including newspapers, consumer magazines, newspaper supplements and the Internet; 3) a neutral, Court-approved, informational press release; 4) a neutral, Court-approved Internet website; and 5) a toll-free telephone number. Similar mixed media plans have been approved by other district courts post class certification. The Court finds this plan is sufficient to meet the notice requirement.

Judge Sara Loi, *Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.* (Oct. 7, 2009) 5:07-cv-02580 (N.D. Ohio):

[T]he elaborate notice program contained in the Settlement Agreement provides for notice through a variety of means, including direct mail to each class member, notice to the United States Attorney General and each State, a toll free number, and a website designed to provide information about the settlement and instructions on submitting claims. With a 99.9% effective rate, the Court finds that the notice program constituted the “best notice that is practicable under the circumstances,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), and clearly satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge James Robertson, *In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation* (Sept. 23, 2009) MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.):

The Notice Plan, as implemented, satisfied the requirements of due process and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Settlement, and their right to appear, object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement. Further, the notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.

Legal Noticing Cases

Epiq Legal Noticing has served as a notice expert for planning, implementation and/or analysis in the following cases (this is a partial list of cases):

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Beauford v. The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Inc. et al.</i> (Pixel)	Cir. Ct. Baltimore Cnty., No. C-03-CV-23-000501
<i>Doe v. Clinivate, LLC</i>	Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Contra Costa, Cal., No. C22-01620
<i>Barletti et al. v. Connexin Software, Inc. d/b/a Office Practicum</i> (Data Breach)	E.D. Penn., No. 2:22-cv-04676
<i>Guy et al. v. Convergent Outsourcing, Inc.</i> (Data Breach)	W.D. Wash., No. 2:22-cv-01558
<i>Farley et al. v. Eye Care Leaders Holding, LLC</i> (Data Breach)	M.D.N.C., No. 1:22-cv-00468
<i>In re Wright & 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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<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 Julee (Florida Telephone Solicitation Act)</i>	11th Jud. Cir. Ct. Miami-Dade Cnty., Fla., No. 2023-001405-CA-01
<i>Gulf Coast Injury Center, LLC, A/A/O Jordan Rimert v. Esurance Property and Casualty Insurance Company (Property and Casualty Insurance)</i>	Cir. Ct. 13th Jud. Cir. Hillsborough Cnty, Fla., No. 21-CA-002738
<i>Perry v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Consumer Product)</i>	Cir. Ct. City of St. Louis, Mo., No. 2022-CC10425

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<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 BCBSD Health</i> (TCPA)	W.D. Penn., No. 20-cv-01975
<i>In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation</i> (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2021-00024103
<i>In re Robinhood Outage Litigation</i> (Trading Outage)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-01626

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<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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<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 Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	D. Ore., MDL No. 2633, No. 3:15-md-02633
<i>Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (Hotel Stay Promotion)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 16-cv-00278
<i>Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company (Microwaves)</i>	D. Conn., No. 3:13-cv-01799
<i>Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-05290
<i>Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-06406
<i>Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)</i>	S.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-01394
<i>Cox et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)</i>	S.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-00597
<i>Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC</i>	E.D. Mo., No. 4:19-cv-00807
<i>Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al. (Millennium Tower)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. GCG-16-553758
<i>In re FCA US LLC Monostable Electronic Gearshift Litigation</i>	E.D. Mich., MDL No. 2744 & No. 16-md-02744

Legal Noticing Cases

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

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<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

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<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

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<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

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

DECLARATION OF KYLE S. BINGHAM ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CAFA NOTICE

I, KYLE S. BINGHAM, hereby declare and state as follows:

1. My name is KYLE S. BINGHAM. I am over the age of 25 and I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein, and I believe them to be true and correct.

2. I am the Senior Director of Legal Noticing for Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”), a firm that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing and implementing large-scale, un-biased, legal notification plans. I have overseen and handled Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”) notice mailings for more than 500 class action settlements.

3. Epiq is a firm with more than 25 years of experience in claims processing and settlement administration. Epiq’s class action case administration services include coordination of all notice requirements, design of direct-mail notices, establishment of fulfillment services, receipt and processing of opt-outs, coordination with the United States Postal Service (“USPS”), claims database management, claim adjudication, funds management and distribution services.

4. The facts in this Declaration are based on what I personally know, as well as information provided to me in the ordinary course of my business by my colleagues at Epiq.

CAFA NOTICE IMPLEMENTATION

5. At the direction of counsel for Defendant Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation, 57 federal and state officials (the Attorney General of the United States and the Attorneys General of each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States Territories) were identified to receive CAFA notice.

6. Epiq maintains a list of these federal and state officials with contact information for the purpose of providing CAFA notice. Prior to mailing, the names and addresses selected from Epiq's list were verified, then run through the Coding Accuracy Support System ("CASS") maintained by the United States Postal Service ("USPS").¹

7. On September 19, 2025, Epiq sent 57 CAFA Notice Packages ("Notice"). The Notice was mailed via USPS Priority Mail to 53 officials (the Attorneys General of 47 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States Territories). As per the direction of the Office of the Nevada, New York, and Connecticut Attorneys General, the Notice was sent to the Nevada, New York, and Connecticut Attorneys General electronically via email. The Notice was also sent via United Parcel Service ("UPS") to the Attorney General of the United States. The CAFA Notice Service List (USPS Priority Mail, Email, and UPS) is included as **Attachment 1**.

8. The materials sent to the federal and state officials included a Cover Letter, which provided notice of the proposed Settlement of the above-captioned case. The Cover Letter is included as **Attachment 2**.

9. The cover letter was accompanied by a CD, which included the following:

- a. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(1) – Complaint and Any Amended Complaints:**
 - Class Action Complaint (filed April 16, 2025); and
 - Consolidated Class Action Complaint (filed June 12, 2025).
- b. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(3) – Notification to Class Members:**
 - Email Form (*Exhibit 1 to the Settlement Agreement*);
 - Postcard Notice (*Exhibit 2 to the Settlement Agreement*);
 - Long Form Notice (*Exhibit 3 to the Settlement Agreement*); and
 - Claim Form Notice (*Exhibit 4 to the Settlement Agreement*).

¹ CASS improves the accuracy of carrier route, 5-digit ZIP®, ZIP + 4® and delivery point codes that appear on mail pieces. The USPS makes this system available to mailing firms who want to improve the accuracy of postal codes, i.e., 5-digit ZIP®, ZIP + 4®, delivery point (DPCs), and carrier route codes that appear on mail pieces.

- c. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(4) – Class Action Settlement Agreement:** The following documents were included:
- Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement with Incorporated Memorandum of Law;
 - Class Action Settlement Agreement (*Exhibit A to the Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion*);
 - [Proposed] Order Granting Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (*Exhibit 5 to the Settlement Agreement*);
 - [Proposed] Final Approval Order Granting Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs and Service Awards (*Exhibit 6 to the Settlement Agreement*);
 - Joint Declaration of Class Counsel in Support of Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (*Exhibit B to the Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion*); and
 - [Proposed] Order Granting Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (*Exhibit C to the Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion*).
- d. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(7) – Estimate of Class Members:** A geographic analysis of potential Class Members was included on the CD.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on September 19, 2025.



KYLE S. BINGHAM

Attachment 1

CAFA Notice Service List

USPS Priority Mail

Appropriate Official	FullName	Address1	Address2	City	State	Zip
Office of the Attorney General	Treg Taylor	1031 W 4th Ave	Suite 200	Anchorage	AK	99501
Office of the Attorney General	Steve Marshall	501 Washington Ave		Montgomery	AL	36104
Office of the Attorney General	Tim Griffin	323 Center St	Suite 200	Little Rock	AR	72201
Office of the Attorney General	Kris Mayes	2005 N Central Ave		Phoenix	AZ	85004
Office of the Attorney General	CAFA Coordinator	Consumer Protection Section	455 Golden Gate Ave Suite 11000	San Francisco	CA	94102
Office of the Attorney General	Phil Weiser	Ralph L Carr Colorado Judicial Center	1300 Broadway Fl 10	Denver	CO	80203
Office of the Attorney General	Brian Schwalb	400 6th St NW		Washington	DC	20001
Office of the Attorney General	Kathy Jennings	Carvel State Bldg	820 N French St	Wilmington	DE	19801
Office of the Attorney General	James Uthmeier	State of Florida	The Capitol PL-01	Tallahassee	FL	32399
Office of the Attorney General	Chris Carr	40 Capitol Square SW		Atlanta	GA	30334
Department of the Attorney General	Anne E Lopez	425 Queen St		Honolulu	HI	96813
Iowa Attorney General	Brenna Bird	Hoover State Office Building	1305 E Walnut St	Des Moines	IA	50319
Office of the Attorney General	Raul Labrador	700 W Jefferson St Ste 210	PO Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720
Office of the Attorney General	Kwame Raoul	500 South Second Street		Springfield	IL	62701
Office of the Indiana Attorney General	Todd Rokita	Indiana Government Center South	302 W Washington St Rm 5	Indianapolis	IN	46204
Office of the Attorney General	Kris Kobach	120 SW 10th Ave 2nd Fl		Topeka	KS	66612
Office of the Attorney General	Russell Coleman	700 Capitol Ave Suite 118		Frankfort	KY	40601
Office of the Attorney General	Liz Murrill	PO Box 94005		Baton Rouge	LA	70804
Office of the Attorney General	Andrea Campbell	1 Ashburton Pl 20th Fl		Boston	MA	02108
Office of the Attorney General	Anthony G Brown	200 St Paul Pl		Baltimore	MD	21202
Office of the Attorney General	Aaron Frey	6 State House Station		Augusta	ME	04333
Department of Attorney General	Dana Nessel	PO BOX 30212	525 W. Ottawa St.	Lansing	MI	48909
Office of the Attorney General	Keith Ellison	445 Minnesota St Ste 1400		St Paul	MN	55101
Missouri Attorney General's Office	Andrew Bailey	207 West High Street	PO Box 899	Jefferson City	MO	65102
Mississippi Attorney General	Lynn Fitch	PO Box 220		Jackson	MS	39205
Office of the Attorney General	Austin Knudsen	215 N Sanders 3rd Fl	PO Box 201401	Helena	MT	59620
Attorney General's Office	Jeff Jackson	9001 Mail Service Ctr		Raleigh	NC	27699
Office of the Attorney General	Drew H Wrigley	600 E Boulevard Ave Dept 125		Bismarck	ND	58505
Nebraska Attorney General	Mike Hilgers	2115 State Capitol	PO Box 98920	Lincoln	NE	68509
Office of the Attorney General	John Formella	NH Department of Justice	33 Capitol St	Concord	NH	03301
Office of the Attorney General	Matthew J Platkin	25 Market Street	PO Box 080	Trenton	NJ	08625
Office of the Attorney General	Raul Torrez	408 Galisteo St	Villagra Bldg	Santa Fe	NM	87501
Office of the Attorney General	Dave Yost	30 E Broad St Fl 14		Columbus	OH	43215
Office of the Attorney General	Gentner Drummond	313 NE 21st St		Oklahoma City	OK	73105
Office of the Attorney General	Dan Rayfield	Oregon Department of Justice	1162 Court St NE	Salem	OR	97301
Office of the Attorney General	Dave Sunday	16th Fl Strawberry Square		Harrisburg	PA	17120
Office of the Attorney General	Peter F Neronha	150 S Main St		Providence	RI	02903
Office of the Attorney General	Alan Wilson	PO Box 11549		Columbia	SC	29211
Office of the Attorney General	Marty Jackley	1302 E Hwy 14 Ste 1		Pierre	SD	57501
Office of the Attorney General	Jonathan Skrmetti	PO Box 20207		Nashville	TN	37202
Office of the Attorney General	Ken Paxton	PO Box 12548		Austin	TX	78711
Office of the Attorney General	Derek Brown	Utah State Capitol Complex	350 North State Street Ste 230	Salt Lake City	UT	84114
Office of the Attorney General	Jason S Miyares	202 N 9th St		Richmond	VA	23219
Office of the Attorney General	Charity R Clark	109 State St		Montpelier	VT	05609
Office of the Attorney General	Nick Brown	800 5th Ave Ste 2000		Seattle	WA	98104
Office of the Attorney General	Josh Kaul	PO Box 7857		Madison	WI	53707
Office of the Attorney General	JB McCuskey	State Capitol Complex Bldg 1 Room E 26	1900 Kanawha Blvd E	Charleston	WV	25305
Office of the Attorney General	Bridget Hill	109 State Capital		Cheyenne	WY	82002
Department of Legal Affairs	Gwen Tauiliili-Langkilde	GHC Reid Building, Pago Plaza, 2d flr, Room 220	Territory of American Samoa	Pago Pago	AS	96799
Attorney General Office of Guam	Douglas Moylan	ITC Bldg.	590 S Marine Corps Dr Ste 901	Tamuning	GU	96913
Office of the Attorney General	Edward Manibusan	PO Box 10007		Saipan	MP	96950
PR Department of Justice	Janet Parra-Mercado	PO Box 9020192		San Juan	PR	00902
Department of Justice	Gordon C. Rhea	3438 Kronprindsens Gade	GERS BLDG 2nd Floor	St Thomas	VI	00802

Email

Appropriate Official	Contact Format	State
Office of the Attorney General for Connecticut	All documents sent to CT AG at their dedicated CAFA email inbox.	CT
Office of the Attorney General for Nevada	All documents sent to NV AG at their dedicated CAFA email inbox.	NV
Office of the Attorney General for New York	All documents sent to NY AG at their dedicated CAFA email inbox.	NY

UPS

Appropriate Official	FullName	Address1	Address2	City	State
US Department of Justice	Pamela Bondi	950 Pennsylvania Ave NW		Washington	DC

Attachment 2

CAFA NOTICE ADMINISTRATOR

10300 SW Allen Blvd
Beaverton, OR 97005
P 503-350-5800
DL-CAFA@epiqglobal.com

September 19, 2025

VIA UPS OR USPS PRIORITY MAIL

Class Action Fairness Act – Notice to Federal and State Officials

Dear Federal and State Officials:

Pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), codified at 28 U.S.C. § 1715, please find enclosed information from Defendant Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation (“Defendant”) relating to the proposed settlement of a class action lawsuit.

- **Case:** *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU.
- **Court:** United States District Court for the District of Connecticut.
- **Defendant:** Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation.
- **Documents Enclosed:** In accordance with the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1715, please find copies of the following documents associated with this action on the enclosed CD:
 1. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(1) – Complaint and Any Amended Complaints:**
 - Class Action Complaint (filed April 16, 2025); and
 - Consolidated Class Action Complaint (filed June 12, 2025).
 2. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(2) – Notice of Any Scheduled Judicial Hearing:** The Court has not scheduled a preliminary approval hearing or a final approval hearing or any other judicial hearing concerning the settlement agreement at this time.
 3. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(3) – Notification to Class Members:**
 - Email Form (*Exhibit 1 to the Settlement Agreement*);
 - Postcard Notice (*Exhibit 2 to the Settlement Agreement*);
 - Long Form Notice (*Exhibit 3 to the Settlement Agreement*); and
 - Claim Form Notice (*Exhibit 4 to the Settlement Agreement*).
 4. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(4) – Class Action Settlement Agreement:** The following documents are included:
 - Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement with Incorporated Memorandum of Law;

CAFA NOTICE ADMINISTRATOR

10300 SW Allen Blvd
Beaverton, OR 97005
P 503-350-5800
DL-CAFA@epiqglobal.com

- Class Action Settlement Agreement (*Exhibit A to the Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion*);
 - [Proposed] Order Granting Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (*Exhibit 5 to the Settlement Agreement*);
 - [Proposed] Final Approval Order Granting Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Service Awards (*Exhibit 6 to the Settlement Agreement*);
 - Joint Declaration of Class Counsel in Support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (*Exhibit B to the Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion*); and
 - [Proposed] Order Granting Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (*Exhibit C to the Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion*).
5. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(5) – Any Settlement or Other Agreements:** There are no other Settlements or Agreements between the parties.
 6. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(6) – Final Judgment or Notice of Dismissal:** To date, the Court has not issued a final order, judgment or dismissal in the above-referenced action.
 7. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(7) – Estimate of Class Members:** The Settlement Class means all living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident. Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (1) all persons who are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (2) governmental entities; (3) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (4) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge.

A geographic analysis of potential Class Members is included on the enclosed CD.
 8. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(8) – Judicial Opinions Related to the Settlement:** To date, the Court has not issued a final order or judgment in the above-referenced action.

If you have questions or concerns about this notice or the enclosed materials, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

CAFA Notice Administrator

Enclosures

Attachment 3

From Yale New Haven Health Data Incident Settlement <noreply@YaleNewHavenSettlement.com>

To [REDACTED]

Please see UNIQUE ID and PIN provided at the end of this email.

United States District Court for the District of Connecticut
In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation

If your Private Information was impacted in the Data Incident involving Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation discovered on March 8, 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

Using the Unique ID and PIN provided at the end of this email, you can file your Claim Form online [here](#).

An \$18,000,000 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation (“Defendant”) arising from a Data Incident discovered on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information includes personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers. The Defendant denies the legal claims and any wrongdoing or liability, but the parties have agreed to the Settlement.

The purpose of this Notice is to provide information about this Settlement and explain your rights and options.

Who is Included? Records show you are a member of the Settlement Class, defined as: all living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice by Defendant that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

What Does the Settlement Provide? As a Settlement Class Member, you can submit a Claim Form [here](#) or by mail postmarked by **February 18, 2026**, for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

- **Cash Payment A – Documented Losses:** You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses related to the Data Incident for up to \$5,000 per Settlement Class Member; **OR**
- **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash Payment:** Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100; **AND**
- **Medical Data Monitoring:** In addition to Cash Payment A *or* Cash Payment B, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive up to two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.
- **Information Security Enhancements:** Defendant has implemented, or will be implementing, additional security measures following the Data Incident.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims submitted. More information is available in the [Settlement Agreement](#) or the [Long Form Notice](#).

Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must submit an opt-out request **postmarked by January 20, 2026**, or you will not be able to sue Defendant and Released Parties for any of the Released Claims. For more information regarding the Releases and Released Claims, please visit www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com. If you opt out, you cannot get any Settlement Class Member Benefits. If you want to object to the Settlement, you may file an objection by **January 20, 2026**. The [Long Form Notice](#) on the Settlement Website explains how to opt out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **March 3, 2026, at 4:00 p.m. ET**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement; Class Counsel's attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of costs; Service Awards; and any objections. This hearing may be held remotely, so please check the Settlement Website for more information. You or your lawyer may appear at the hearing if you object, but you are not required to do so.

Attachment 4

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 5113
Portland, OR 97208-5113

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PORTLAND, OR
PERMIT NO. 2882

1A
398435

Court-Approved Legal Notice

If your Private Information was impacted in the Data Incident involving Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation, discovered on March 8, 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

This Notice is a summary. Learn more about the Settlement at www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com, or by calling toll free 1-877-730-7795.



THIS IS NOT A CLAIM FORM

PERSONAL INFORMATION UPDATE FORM

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident

If you wish to notify the Settlement Administrator of any change in your contact information, you may fill out and return this card. **THIS CARD IS NOT A CLAIM FORM.**

First Name:	MI:	Last Name:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mailing Address:		
<input type="text"/>		
City:	State:	ZIP Code:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

An \$18,000,000 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation (“Defendant”) involving a Data Incident discovered on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information may include personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers. The Defendant denies the legal claims, and any wrongdoing or liability, but the parties have agreed to the Settlement.

Who is Included? Records show you are a member of the Settlement Class, defined as: all living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice by Defendant that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

What does the Settlement Provide? As a Settlement Class Member, you can submit a Claim Form online or by mail postmarked by **February 18, 2026**, for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

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

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash Payment: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100; **AND**

Medical Data Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A *or* Cash Payment B, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive up to two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.

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

Information Security Enhancements: Defendant has implemented, or will be implementing, additional security measures following the Data Incident.

Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must submit an opt-out request **postmarked by January 20, 2026**, or you will not be able to sue Defendant and Released Parties for any of the Released Claims. For more information regarding the Releases and Released Claims, please visit www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com. If you opt-out, you cannot get any Settlement Class Member Benefits. If you want to object to the Settlement, you may file an objection by **January 20, 2026**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **March 3, 2026, at 4:00 p.m. ET**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fees up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of costs, Service Awards, and any objections. You or your lawyer may appear at the hearing if you object, but you are not required to do so.

UNIQUE ID: [REDACTED] PIN: [REDACTED] AL9732 v.05

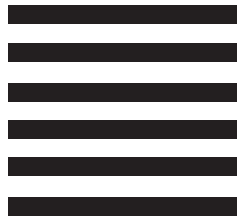


NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 581 PORTLAND, OR

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH DATA
INCIDENT SETTLEMENT
C/O EPIQ
PO BOX 5113
PORTLAND OR 97208-9655



Attachment 5

If your Private Information was impacted in the Data Incident involving Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation discovered on March 8, 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

- An \$18,000,000 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation (“Defendant”) arising from a Data Incident discovered on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information includes personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers.
- The Settlement Class includes: all living individuals residing in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.
- If you are a member of the Settlement Class, you can submit a Claim Form for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

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

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100; **AND**

Medical Data Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A *or* Cash Payment B, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.

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

Information Security Enhancements: Defendant has or will be implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

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

Your Legal Rights & Options		Deadline
Submit a Claim Form	The only way to get Settlement Class Member Benefits is to submit a timely and valid Claim Form.	Submitted or Postmarked by: February 18, 2026
Exclude Yourself	Get no Settlement Class Member Benefits. Keep your right to file your own lawsuit against the Released Parties about the Released Claims that are released by the Settlement in this lawsuit.	Postmarked by: January 20, 2026
Object to the Settlement	Stay in the Settlement but tell the Court why you do not agree with the Settlement. You will still be bound by the Settlement if the Court approves it.	Filed by: January 20, 2026
Do Nothing	Get no Settlement Class Member Benefits. Give up your legal rights.	

- These rights and options—and the deadlines to exercise them—are explained in this Notice.
- The Court must decide whether to approve the Settlement, and Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. No Settlement Class Member Benefits will be provided unless the Court approves the Settlement.

Questions? Go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call 1-877-730-7795

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is this Notice being provided?

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

The Honorable Stefan R. Underhill of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut is overseeing this class action. The lawsuit is known *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (“lawsuit”). The individuals who filed this lawsuit are called the “Plaintiffs” and/or “Class Representatives” and the company sued, Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation, is called the “Defendant.”

2. What is this lawsuit about?

The Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against the Defendant on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated involving a Data Incident discovered on March 8, 2025, in which a criminal third party gained unauthorized access to certain of Defendant’s systems and may have accessed Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. Private Information includes personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of some combination of the following: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers.

Defendant denies the legal claims and any wrongdoing or liability. 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 this Settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.

3. Why is there a Settlement?

The Plaintiffs and Defendant do not agree about the legal claims made in this lawsuit. The lawsuit has not gone to trial, and the Court has not decided in favor of the Plaintiffs or Defendant. Instead, the Plaintiffs and Defendant have agreed to settle the lawsuit. 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 lawsuit.

4. Why is this lawsuit a class action?

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

WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT?

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

You are included in the Settlement Class if you are a living individual residing in the United States who was sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

Questions? Go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call 1-877-730-7795

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

Yes. Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (1) all persons who are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (2) governmental entities; (3) the Judge assigned to the lawsuit, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (4) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge.

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

If you are still not sure whether you are a Settlement Class Member, you may go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call toll-free 1-877-730-7795.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

8. What does this Settlement provide?

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

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

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

Examples of expenses incurred as a result of the Data Incident include (but are not limited to): unreimbursed losses relating to fraud or identity theft; costs associated with freezing or unfreezing credit with any credit reporting agency; and miscellaneous expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, and long-distance telephone charges.

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 identity protection and credit monitoring services offered as part of the notification letter provided by Defendant or otherwise.

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash

Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase if the amount of Valid Claims does not use the entire Net Settlement Fund, calculated after payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and for Medical Monitoring has been subtracted. Alternatively, if the amount of Valid Claims exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* reduction.

For purposes of calculating the *pro rata* increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Net Settlement Fund first for payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Services, and Medical Data Monitoring, then for Cash Payment A –

Questions? Go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call 1-877-730-7795

Documented Losses, and then to those who elect Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. Any *pro rata* increases or decreases to Cash Payments will be on an equal percentage basis.

Medical Data Monitoring - In addition to Cash Payment A *or* Cash Payment B, you may also submit a Claim Form to receive two years of free Medical Data Monitoring.

Information Security Enhancements

Defendant has or will be implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

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

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

10. What are the Released Claims?

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

HOW TO GET BENEFITS FROM THE SETTLEMENT

11. How do I submit a Claim Form?

You must submit a timely and valid Claim Form to receive any Settlement Class Member Benefits as described above. Your Claim Form must be submitted online at www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com by **February 18, 2026**, or mailed to the Settlement Administrator at the address on the Claim Form, **postmarked by February 18, 2026**. Paper Claim Forms are available for download at www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or by calling 1-877-730-7795 or by writing to:

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 5113
Portland, OR 97208-5113

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:

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 5113
Portland, OR 97208-5113

Questions? Go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call 1-877-730-7795

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 www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com for updates.

EXCLUDE YOURSELF OR OPT-OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

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

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

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

- 1) Your name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
- 2) Your personal physical signature;
- 3) The case name and number: *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (D. Conn.); and
- 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 the *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*.”

The exclusion request must be **mailed** to the Settlement Administrator at the following address, and be **postmarked** by **January 20, 2026**:

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 5113
Portland, OR 97208-5113

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

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

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

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

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

No. Unless you opt-out, you give up any right to sue the Defendant and Released Parties for the legal claims this Settlement resolves and Releases, and you will be bound by all the terms of the Settlement, proceedings, orders, and judgments in the lawsuit. You must opt-out of this lawsuit to start or continue

Questions? Go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call 1-877-730-7795

your own lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against the Defendant and Released Parties about the Released Claims in this Settlement. If you have a pending lawsuit, speak to your lawyer in that lawsuit immediately.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

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

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

To object, you must file your timely written objection with the Court as provided below by **January 20, 2026** and send copies by U.S. mail to Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator stating that you object to the Settlement in *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU.

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

- 1) Your full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
- 2) The case name and number: *In Re: Yale New Haven Health Services Corp. Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609 (D. Conn.);
- 3) Documentation sufficient to establish membership in the Settlement Class, such as a copy of the Email Notice or Postcard Notice you received;
- 4) All grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to you as the objector or your own lawyer;
- 5) 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;
- 6) The identity of all lawyers representing you, 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, and Costs and Service Awards, and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
- 7) 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;
- 8) A list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of your objection (if any);
- 9) A statement confirming whether you intend to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing; and
- 10) 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 lawyer, including the taking of depositions and requiring the production of documents.

To object, you must file your timely written objection with the Court by **January 20, 2026**, and send it by U.S. mail or shipped by private courier (such as Federal Express) to Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator postmarked by **January 20, 2026**, at the following addresses:

Questions? Go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call 1-877-730-7795

COURT	CLASS COUNSEL	DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL	SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
<p>Clerk U.S. District Court District of Connecticut Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse 141 Church St. New Haven, CT 06510</p>	<p>Jeff Ostrow Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. 1 West Las Olas Blvd. Suite 500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301</p> <p>Gary M. Klinger Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman PLLC 227 West Monroe St. Suite 2100 Chicago, IL 60606</p> <p>William B. Federman Federman & Sherwood 10205 N. Pennsylvania Ave. The Village, OK 73120</p>	<p>Casie D. Collignon Sean B. Solis Baker & Hostetler LLP 1801 California St. Suite 4400 Denver, CO 80202</p>	<p><i>Yale New Haven Health Data Incident</i> Settlement Administrator PO Box 5113 Portland, OR 97208-5113</p>

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

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

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

19. Do I have a lawyer in the lawsuit?

Yes. The Court has appointed Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A., Gary M. Klinger of Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grosman PLLC and William B. Federman of Federman & Sherwood as Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. You may hire your own lawyer at your own cost if you want someone other than Class Counsel to represent you in this lawsuit.

20. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of costs. Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve the Service Awards for the Class Representatives of up to \$2,500 each 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 these amounts.

Questions? Go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call 1-877-730-7795

THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

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

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

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **March 3, 2026, at 4:00 p.m. ET** before the Honorable Stefan R. Underhill at the Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse, 141 Church St., New Haven, CT 06510. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide whether to approve the Settlement and Class Counsel’s Application for Attorneys’ Fees and Costs and Service Awards.

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

Note: The date and time of the Final Approval Hearing are subject to change without further notice to the Settlement Class. The Court may also decide to hold the hearing via video conference or by telephone. You should check the Settlement Website www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.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?

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

GET MORE INFORMATION

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

This Notice summarizes the Settlement. Complete details about the Settlement are provided in the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement and other related documents are available at www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com. You may get additional information at www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com, by calling toll-free 1-877-730-7795, or by writing to:

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 5113
Portland, OR 97208-5113

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

Questions? Go to www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com or call 1-877-730-7795

Attachment 6

**Must be postmarked or
submitted online
NO LATER THAN
February 18, 2026**

Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
P.O. BOX 5113
PORTLAND, OR 97208-5113
www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH Claim Form

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

GENERAL INFORMATION

If you received Notice of this Settlement, the Settlement Administrator identified you as a potential member of the Settlement Class because you were identified by Yale New Haven Health Services Corporation (“Defendant”) that your Private Information may have been impacted in the cybersecurity incident that took place on March 8, 2025, involving the Defendant and resulting in the unauthorized access to or acquisition of Settlement Class members’ Private Information. The Private Information involved includes personally identifiable information and private health information consisting of but not limited to: names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, race or ethnicity, Social Security numbers, patient types and/or medical record numbers.

You may submit a Claim Form for Settlement Class Member Benefits, outlined below, by visiting the Settlement Website at www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com. **Claims must be submitted online or postmarked by February 18, 2026. If you would prefer to submit by mail, please use the address at the top of this form.**

SETTLEMENT BENEFITS – WHAT YOU MAY GET

You may submit a Claim for one of the Cash Payment options:

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

OR

2. **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash:** Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$100.

AND

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

Your Cash Payment (A or B) may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase if the amount of Valid Claims does not use the entire Net Settlement Fund, calculated after payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and Medical Data Monitoring has been subtracted.

Alternatively, if the amount of Valid Claims exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* reduction.

For purposes of calculating the *pro rata* increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Net Settlement Fund, after payment of Settlement Administration Costs, any Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, in the following order: 1) Medical Data Monitoring, 2) Cash Payment A – Documented Losses, and 3) Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. Any *pro rata* increases or decreases to Cash Payments will be on an equal percentage basis.

Injunctive Relief: Defendant has implemented, or will be implementing, additional security measures following the Data Incident.

* * *

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

For more information and complete instructions visit www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com.

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

Contact Information

1. NAME (REQUIRED):

First Name

MI

Last Name

2. MAILING ADDRESS (REQUIRED):

Street Address

Apt. No.

City

State

ZIP Code

3. PHONE NUMBER:

 - -

4. EMAIL ADDRESS (required if you claim benefits for Medical Data Monitoring):

5. UNIQUE ID:

Medical Data Monitoring Services

You may be eligible to receive free Medical Data Monitoring services.

All Settlement Class members are eligible to claim Medical Data Monitoring services.

Please select the checkbox if you want the Medical Data Monitoring services for which you are eligible.

Medical Data Monitoring services: I want to receive two free years of Medical Data Monitoring services at the email entered in the above section.

If you select this option, you will be sent instructions and an activation code to your provided email address or home address after the Settlement is Final. Enrollment in this service will not subject you to marketing for additional services or any required payments.

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

If you lost or spent money relating to the Data Incident and have not been reimbursed for that loss/expense, you can receive reimbursement for up to \$5,000 total. Eligible losses include those incurred on or after March 8, 2025, up to the date of filing your Claim.

It is important for you to send documents that show what happened and how much you lost or spent so that you can be reimbursed. “Self-prepared” documents like handwritten receipts, personal certifications, declarations, or affidavits prepared by you are insufficient for reimbursement but can be used to add clarity or support for other submitted reasonable documentation.

PLEASE NOTE: You cannot elect to receive both Cash Payment A and Cash Payment B; you can only select one Cash Payment option.

To look up more details about how the Cash Payments work, visit **www.YaleNewHavenSettlement.com** or call toll-free **1-877-730-7795**. Please also review the Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website, which provides examples of what documents you need to attach and the types of expenses that can be claimed. *By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent doesn't relate to other data incidents or breaches.*

Expense Type and Examples of Documents	Amount and Date	Description of Expense or Money Spent and Supporting Documents (Identify what you are attaching, and why it's related to the Data Incident)
<p>Professional fees incurred to address identity theft or fraud, such as falsified tax returns, account fraud, and/or medical-identity theft.</p> <p><i>Examples: Receipts, notices, or account statements reflecting payment for a credit freeze</i></p>	<p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MM DD YYYY</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Other losses or costs resulting from identity theft or fraud (provide detailed description) fairly traceable to the Data Incident.</p> <p><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></p>	<p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MM DD YYYY</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Other expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, long-distance telephone charges, or professional fees related to the Data Incident.</p> <p><i>Examples: Phone bills, receipts, detailed list of addresses you traveled to (i.e. police station, IRS office), reason why you traveled there (i.e. police report or letter from IRS re: falsified tax return) and number of miles you traveled</i></p>	<p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MM DD YYYY</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Signature

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

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

Signature

Date: - -
MM DD YYYY

Print Name

Attachment 7

Robert "Red" Rogers Jr



December 16, 2025

Clerk U.S. District Court
Richard C. Lee
United States Courthouse
141 Church St.
New Haven, CT 06510

Greetings Richard Lee,

This letter is to inform you of my disagreement with the Yale New Haven Data Incident Settlement, Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU (D. Conn.) for the following reasons;

- The proposed Settlement Class Member Benefits are insufficient and insulting given the significance of the compromised personal private information (*names, addresses, dates of birth, Social Security numbers, banking information, telephone number, and health information*).
- The propose Cash Payment A settlement is insufficient to compensate for damages resulting from this legal matter.
- The propose Cash Payment B settlement is insufficient to compensate an individuals administrative time required to address this legal matter.
- Should the court award Class Counsel the Service Awards then it seems the Class Member Benefits for Cash Payment A will be reduced by half and Cash Payment B will be wiped out.
- The proposed settlement amount is insufficient to deter the defendant from implementing proper controls for the safe stewardship and custodianship of personal private information. This information **MUST** be encrypted when stored.



Cc: Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A.
Cc: Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman PLLC
CC: Federman & Sherwood
Cc: Baker & Hostetler
Cc: Yale New Haven Health Data Incident Settlement Administrator



PROVIDENCE, RI 028
19 DEC 2025 PM 4 L



Yale New Haven Health Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 5113
Portland, OR 97208-5113

97208-5113



EXHIBIT D

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

IN RE: YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH
SERVICES CORP. DATA BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No. 3:25-cv-00609-SRU

Consolidated Class Action

**[PROPOSED] FINAL APPROVAL ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND
APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS, AND SERVICE AWARDS**

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs submitted to the Court their Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Settlement Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. [ECF No. ____];

WHEREAS, on _____, 2025, the Court entered its Order granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, which, inter alia: (1) preliminarily approved the Settlement; (2) determined that, for purposes of the Settlement only, the Action should proceed as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(2)-(3) and certified the Settlement Class; (3) appointed Plaintiffs as Class Representatives; (4) appointed Class Counsel; (5) approved the form and manner of Notice and the Notice Program; (6) approved the Claim Process and Claim Form; and (7) set the Final Approval Hearing date. [ECF No. ____];

WHEREAS, thereafter, Notice was provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order by Email Notice and/or Postcard Notice, and the Long Form Notice was available to Settlement Class members on the Settlement Website or upon request to the Settlement Administrator;

WHEREAS, a notice of Settlement was timely mailed to governmental entities as provided for under 28 U.S.C. § 1715;

WHEREAS, on _____, 2025, the Court held a Final Approval Hearing to determine whether the Settlement was fair, reasonable, and adequate, and to consider Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards;

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, having considered the papers filed and proceedings held in connection with the Settlement, all of the other files, records, and proceedings in the Action, and being otherwise fully advised;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED as follows:

1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) and personal jurisdiction over all Parties to the Action, including all Settlement Class Members.

2. This Final Approval Order incorporates herein the definitions from Section II of the Settlement Agreement and Releases, attached as Exhibit A to the Motion for Final Approval.

3. The Notice provided to the Settlement Class 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 Notice Program fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and all other applicable law and rules. The Claims process is also fair, and the Claim Form is easily understandable.

4. The Settlement is in all respects fair, reasonable, and adequate, after considering all of the *Grinnell* factors and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(2) factors, highlighted by evidence that: (a) the Class Representatives and Class Counsel have adequately represented the Settlement Class; (b) the Settlement was negotiated in good faith and at arm's length among competent, experienced counsel with the assistance of a qualified mediator; (c) the Settlement relief is adequate; and (d) the Settlement treats Settlement Class members equitably relative to each other. The Settlement was made based on a record that is sufficiently developed and complete

to have enabled the Parties to adequately evaluate and consider their positions.

5. In finding the Settlement fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court has also considered the opinion of competent counsel, as well as the indication of an overwhelming positive reaction from the Settlement Class given the total number of Claims made, that there were no objection(s) to the Settlement filed, and that only _____ Opt-Outs were submitted. A list of the individuals who have opted-out of the Settlement is attached hereto as *Exhibit A*. Those individuals will not be bound by the Agreement and Releases contained therein.

6. Based on the information presented to the Court, the Claims process has proceeded as ordered and consistent with the Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. All Settlement Class Members who submitted Valid Claims shall receive their Settlement Class Member Benefits pursuant to the Settlement's terms. All Settlement Class Members who did not submit a Claim, or for whom the Claim is determined to be invalid, shall still be bound by the terms of the Settlement and Releases therein.

7. The allocation and distribution plan for Settlement Class Member Benefits is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

8. The Class Representatives and Class Counsel have fairly and adequately represented and will continue to protect the interests of the Settlement Class.

9. Because the Court grants Final Approval of the Settlement set forth in the Agreement as fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court authorizes and directs implementation of all terms and provisions of the Settlement.

10. All Parties to this Action, including all Settlement Class Members, are bound by the Settlement as set forth in the Agreement and this Final Approval Order.

11. The appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and Jeff Ostrow, Gary M.

Klinger and William B. Federman as Class Counsel is affirmed.

12. The Court affirms its findings that the Settlement Class meets the relevant requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(2)-(3) for only the purposes of the Settlement in that: (1) the number of members is so numerous that joinder is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class; (3) the claims of the Class Representatives are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class; (4) the Class Representatives are adequate representatives for the Settlement Class, and have retained experienced counsel to represent the Settlement Class; (5) the questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class predominate over questions affecting individual Settlement Class members; and (6) a class action is superior to the other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Further, the Court concludes the Settlement Class is ascertainable, based on their objective criteria.

13. Therefore, the Court finally certifies the following Settlement Class: All living individuals in the United States who were sent a notice of the Data Incident indicating that their Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (a) all persons who are directors, officers, members, and agents of Defendant, or their respective subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (b) governmental entities; (c) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff; and (d) any person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident, or who pleads *nolo contendere* to any such charge.

14. Judgment shall be, and hereby is, entered dismissing the Action with prejudice.

15. As of the Effective Date, and in exchange for the relief described in the Settlement, 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.

16. In consideration for this Agreement and the consideration set forth herein, Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members and Releasing Parties acknowledge that the Releases and the release herein including, but not limited to, any state law or common law claims arising out of or relating to the Data Incident that the Releasing Parties may have or had, and that Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class Members hereby agree that all rights under California Civil Codes § 1798.100 et seq., § 17200 et seq., and/or § 1542, and any similar law of any state or territory of the United States, are expressly and affirmatively waived. California Civil Code § 1542 states as follows:

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

17. If, consistent with the plan of distribution set forth in the Settlement, there are funds remaining in the Settlement Fund 240 days following the date Settlement Class Members are sent an email to select the form of electronic payment, any remaining funds shall be distributed to Connecticut Legal Services, which the Court approves as the *cy pres* recipient.

18. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(h), Settlement Class Counsel is awarded \$_____ for Attorneys' Fees and \$_____ for costs. These payments shall be made out of the Settlement Fund in accordance with the Agreement. Class Counsel have sole responsibility, within Class Counsel's discretion, to allocate and distribute attorneys' fees among Plaintiffs' counsel. The Court evaluated Class Counsel's request applying the percentage of the common fund method and concludes that amount is within the range of reason under the factors listed in *Goldberger v. Integrated Res., Inc.*, 209 F.3d 43, 47 (2d Cir. 2000).

19. The Class Representatives are each awarded \$ _____ Service Awards. The Service Awards shall be payable out of the Settlement Fund in accordance with the Agreement.

20. Plaintiffs and all Settlement Class Members and Releasing Parties, and persons purporting to act on their behalf, are permanently enjoined from commencing or prosecuting (either directly, representatively, or in any other capacity) any of the Released Claims against any of the Released Parties in any action or proceeding in any court, arbitration forum, or tribunal.

21. The Court hereby retains and reserves jurisdiction over: (a) implementation of this Settlement and any distributions to the Settlement Class Members; (b) the Action, until the Effective Date, and until each and every act agreed to be performed by the Parties shall have been performed pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, including the exhibits appended thereto; and (c) all Parties, for the purpose of enforcing and administering the Settlement.

22. In the event the Effective Date of the Settlement does not occur, the Settlement shall be rendered null and void to the extent provided by and in accordance with the Agreement, and this Final Approval Order and any other order entered by this Court in accordance with the terms of the Agreement shall be vacated, nunc pro tunc.

23. With the exception of those listed on *Exhibit A*, all Settlement Class Members shall be bound by this Final Approval Order.

24. There being no just reason for delay, the Clerk of Court is hereby directed to enter final judgment forthwith pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58.

DONE AND ORDERD in Chambers in New Haven, Connecticut, this ____ day of _____, 2025.

STEFAN R. UNDERHILL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

EXHIBIT A

OPT-OUT LIST

- 1.
- 2.