

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NASSAU**

DANIEL OHEBSHALOM, THOMAS FAN,
MATTHEW KIMOTO, and CLINTON BROWN,
individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

DAPPER LABS, INC.,

Defendant.

Index No.: 615987/2025

Motion Seq. 003

**AFFIRMATION OF STEFAN BOGDANOVICH IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS’
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION
SETTLEMENT, CLAIMS ADMINISTRATOR’S FEES, SERVICE AWARDS,
ATTORNEYS’ FEES AND EXPENSES**

I, Stefan Bogdanovich, affirm as follows:

1. I am an Associate at the firm of Bursor & Fisher, P.A. (“B&F”) in Walnut Creek, California, Plaintiffs’ Counsel herein. B&F is a nationally-recognized law firm with offices in New York, Florida, and California. B&F represents plaintiffs in a wide variety of consumer class action matters.

2. I am one of the lawyers primarily responsible for prosecuting the claims alleged by Plaintiffs Daniel Ohebshalom, Thomas Fan, Matthew Kimoto, and Clinton Brown (together, “Plaintiffs”) in this action.

3. I make these statements based on personal knowledge and would so testify if called as a witness at trial.

4. I am personally familiar with the facts and circumstances discussed herein and attach as exhibits true and correct copies of the documents referenced within:

- a. **Exhibit 1** – Settlement Agreement
 - Exhibit 1A – Settlement Claim Form
 - Exhibit 1B – Notice of Proposed Class Action Settlement
 - Exhibit 1C – Long Form Notice
- b. **Exhibit 2** – Affidavit of Settlement Claims Administrator, Cameron R. Azari, of Epiq Systems, Inc.
- c. **Exhibit 3** – Proposed Order
- d. **Exhibit 4** – B&F Firm Resume

5. I make this Affirmation in Support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for Final Approval of Class Settlement, Certification of the Settlement Class, Appointment of Class Representatives and Service Awards, Appointment of Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich, of Bursor & Fisher, P.A., as Class Counsel, and Approval of Attorneys’ Fees and Costs (“Motion for Final Approval”).

PROCEDURAL HISTORY AND INVESTIGATION

6. Before initiating the instant action, B&F had litigated a years-long privacy class action in *Fan v. NBA Properties, et al.*, Case No. 3:23-cv-05069 (N.D. Cal.), concerning Defendant Dapper Labs, Inc.’s (“Defendant” or “Dapper”) disclosure of personally identifiable information and consumers’ video purchases on the NBA Top Shot platform to Meta. Over two dozen lawyers, summer associates, and staff worked a collective 1575.7 hours on that case. While that action has since settled, discovery in the *Fan* litigation revealed that the data sharing practices extended beyond the NBA Top Shot website, and involved disclosures to several other technology companies beyond Meta Platforms, Inc. As a result of this investigation, B&F thereafter separately filed this action, alleging Dapper also disclosed personally identifiable information via the Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the SnapChat Pixel, the X Pixel, the Reddit Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel software code (collectively, the “Trackers”) on the NBA Top Shot, NFL All Day, Disney

Pinnacle, UFC Strike, and La Liga Golazos platforms (collectively, the “Platforms”), and the Meta Pixel on all Platforms except for NBA Top Shot (which had already been the subject of the *Fan* litigation), in alleged violation the Video Protection Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710, *et seq.* This investigation further included researching the strengths and weaknesses of the claims asserted and Defendant’s potential defenses thereto. B&F also conducted substantial research into the financial health of Defendant and its business operations.

7. Over the past approximately thirteen months, the parties’ respective counsel participated in numerous telephone conferences and exchanged many e-mails, discussing the merits of and defenses to the claims, and the possibility of settlement on a class-wide basis.

8. Ultimately, the parties agreed to schedule a private mediation to take place on May 27, 2025, before Hon. Wayne R. Andersen (Ret.), a former judge for the Northern District of Illinois. Prior to the mediation, the parties engaged in extensive discovery in a separate action related to Defendant’s use of tracking technologies, including the production and review of thousands of documents as well as numerous depositions and third-party discovery. Given the extensive exchange of documents that had taken place leading up to mediation, Plaintiffs’ Counsel was sufficiently able to determine the amount of damages at issue, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of continued litigation, as well as the risks posed by class certification.

9. Prior to the mediation, the parties’ respective counsel held multiple conference calls to discuss liability, defenses, and the potential damages at issue.

10. The mediation on May 27, 2025 was ultimately unsuccessful. However, the parties continued to negotiate at arm’s length following the mediation and ultimately agreed to the material terms of a class action settlement on June 6, 2025.

SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE AND SETTLEMENT

11. After a full-day mediation and significant arm’s length negotiations, on July 14,

2025, the parties reached a class-wide settlement in principle of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) (“Gross Settlement Amount”). See **Exhibit 1**, Fully Executed Settlement Agreement and Release ¶ 1.18.

12. Over the next month, the parties further negotiated the remaining terms of the settlement and drafted the final Settlement Agreement and Release (“Settlement Agreement”), which was fully executed by all parties on August 4, 2025.

13. The parties also drafted and negotiated the terms of the class notice that was distributed to Class Members¹ on February 13, 2026, after the Court granted preliminary approval of the settlement on December 19, 2025. At all times during the settlement negotiation process, negotiations were conducted on an arm’s-length basis by experienced counsel.

14. On July 28, 2025, Plaintiffs filed a putative class action complaint against Defendant in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Nassau County, alleging that Defendant violated the Video Protection Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710, *et seq.*, with respect to the Trackers embedded on the Platforms and the Meta Pixel code embedded on the Platforms except for NBA Top Shot.

RISK OF CONTINUED LITIGATION

15. The Gross Settlement Amount is a compromise figure. In reaching the settlement, B&F carefully evaluated the merits of the case and proposed settlement, took into account the risks of establishing liability and obtaining class certification, and considered the time, delay, and financial risks in the events of trial and appeal by Defendant. Although Plaintiffs believe that their claims have merit, they recognize the legal, factual, and procedural obstacles to recovery, as Defendant has and will continue to contest Plaintiffs’ claims if the action does not settle.

¹ Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meaning given to them in the Settlement Agreement.

Moreover, even if this case were to proceed to trial, B&F recognizes that the apparent strengths of Plaintiffs' claims are no guarantee against a complete or partial defense judgment or verdict.

16. Further, obtaining and maintaining a class action may prove difficult. For instance, in *Scott v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.* (954 F. 3d 502 [2d Cir. 2020]), after eight years of contested litigation, the court's denial of class certification was upheld by the Second Circuit. The instant settlement in this matter alleviates the uncertainty associated with obtaining and maintaining a class action through trial and makes financial recovery available for Class Members now.

17. In light of the strengths and weaknesses of this case, B&F believes the settlement easily falls within the range of reasonableness because it achieves a significant benefit for Plaintiffs and Class Members in the face of significant obstacles.

18. The settlement negotiations were at all times hard fought at arm's length, and they have produced a result that B&F believes to be in the best interests of Class Members in light of the costs and risks of continued litigation.

19. For example, Plaintiffs' allegations that Defendant violated the Video Protection Privacy Act were (and are) vigorously contested by Defendant. For example, Defendant argued and would continue to argue that it is not a video tape service provider subject to the Video Protection Privacy Act, that Dapper does not knowingly disclose personally identifiable information, and that Plaintiffs cannot show a knowing disclosure of personally identifiable information. If Defendant is correct on any one of these arguments, it would leave Plaintiffs and members of the class without any prospective or monetary relief whatsoever.

20. Were the case to proceed in Court, Defendant was prepared to vigorously contest class certification, move for summary judgment, and present expert testimony supporting its defenses to Plaintiffs' claims. As such, continued litigation on this claim represents a substantial

risk to Plaintiffs.

21. Moreover, Plaintiffs would have to prove that the Trackers and the Meta Pixel software code at issue function as Plaintiffs allege they do, an allegation Defendant has strongly argued against and continues to deny. If Plaintiffs were unable to establish this allegation as fact, they would not be entitled to recover under any of their asserted claims, and the class would be left with nothing.

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

I. MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY TERMS

22. The Five Million Dollar Gross Settlement Amount shall be used to pay all Approved Claims and any Court-approved Costs and Fees. Settlement Agreement ¶ 1.18. Settlement Class Members shall have until the Claims Deadline² to submit an Approved Claim. Each Settlement Class Member with an Approved Claim shall be entitled to receive a Cash Payment of \$5.00 USD subject to the conditions set forth in Section 2.1 of the Settlement Agreement.

23. The Settlement also provides for significant non-monetary benefits.

24. Dapper Labs, Inc. agrees to cease operation of the Meta Pixel, the Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the SnapChat Pixel, the X Pixel, the Reddit Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel on any pages on its websites where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed, unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated by judicial decision as applied to the use of website pixel technology or video games generally, or until Dapper Labs, Inc. obtains VPPA-compliant consent for the disclosure of such video titles to any third-parties. Settlement Agreement ¶ 2.2.

² In its January 21, 2026 Order Granting Joint Stipulation to Extend Deadlines, the Court set the Claims Deadline as April 15, 2026 (*see* NYSCEF, Doc. No. 24).

II. RELEASE

25. Upon the Effective Date, the Releasing Parties, and each of them, shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Approval Order shall have, fully, finally, and forever released, relinquished, and discharged all Released Claims against the Released Parties, and each of them. Further, upon the Effective Date, and to the fullest extent permitted by law, each Settlement Class Member, shall, either directly, indirectly, representatively, or in any capacity, be permanently barred and enjoined from filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating (as a class member or otherwise) in any lawsuit, action, or other proceeding in any jurisdiction (other than participation in the Settlement as provided herein) against any Released Party based on the Released Claims. *Id.* ¶ 3.2.

III. PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATION OF THE CLASS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE CLASS NOTICE

26. Plaintiffs filed an Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (“Preliminary Approval Motion”) on August 27, 2025.

27. On December 19, 2025, the Honorable Lisa A. Cairo, J.S.C. issued a written Order granting preliminary approval of the Settlement (the “Preliminary Approval Order”) (*see* NYSCEF, Doc. No. 20).

28. In the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court, *inter alia*, (1) provisionally certified the requested Settlement Class, as defined in § 1.30 of the Settlement Agreement, under Article 9 of the CLPR; (2) appointed Philip L. Fraietta, Esq. and Stefan Bogdanovich, Esq., of Bursor & Fisher, P.A., as Class Counsel; (3) appointed Epiq Systems, Inc. (“Epiq”) as the Settlement Claims Administrator and directed Epiq to administer the settlement in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement; and (4) approved Plaintiffs’ proposed Class Notice and Claim Form to be sent to class members informing them of the settlement and their rights to participate therein (*Id.*

at 1-2). The Preliminary Approval Order also set the date for the final fairness hearing for April 15, 2026 (*Id.* at 2).

29. On February 11, 2026, Epiq commenced the Court-approved Notice Plan by sending Email Notice to 1,322,869 Class Members (*see Exhibit 2*, Epiq Aff.), ¶ 23). Only three Class Members have opted out and zero have objected to the Settlement (*Id.* ¶ 31). The absence of any negative reaction suggests that the Class generally approves of the Settlement.

30. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** is a Proposed Order (1) granting Final Approval of the Class Action Settlement; (2) certifying, for purposes of settlement, the Settlement Class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23; and (3) approving payments pursuant to the Settlement Agreement.

SERVICE AWARDS TO THE NAMED PLAINTIFFS

31. Under the Settlement Agreement, Class Counsel is entitled to seek approval of service awards for the Class Representatives—Daniel Ohebshalom, Thomas Fan, Matthew Kimoto, and Clinton Brown—in the amount of \$5,000 each (\$20,000 total), in recognition of the services they rendered on behalf of the Class.

32. Plaintiffs were instrumental to the commencement of this litigation and spent substantial time and effort assisting Class Counsel in its prosecution. They investigated the matter prior to and after retaining their attorneys, participated in the plaintiff vetting process implemented by Plaintiffs' counsel, reviewed and approved the Complaint, kept in contact with counsel to monitor the progress of the litigation, including but not limited to answering multiple sets of discovery requests and producing over a thousand pages of documents.

33. Plaintiffs have also provided valuable insight and useful facts allowing Class Counsel to effectively litigate this action and negotiate this Settlement. Plaintiffs regularly communicated with Class Counsel regarding various issues pertaining to this case and will continue to do so until the Settlement is approved and its administration completed.

34. The Class Notice informed Class Members that Plaintiffs would ask the Court to award them service awards in recognition of the services they provided to the class (*see Exhibit 1B*). No Class Member has objected to the service awards.

IV. CERTIFICATION OF THE SETTLEMENT CLASS IS APPROPRIATE

35. Plaintiffs bring claims against Defendant for violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act in connection with Defendant's use of the Trackers on the Platforms and the Meta Pixel on the Platforms except NBA Top Shot. Nevertheless, the instant motion seeks an Order pursuant to Article 9 of the CPLR certifying the following class: all individuals who held an account on the NFL All Day, Disney Pinnacle, UFC Strike, NBA Top Shot, or La Liga Golazos product websites (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) during the Class Period.

36. The proposed settlement class satisfies each of the five statutory requirements of CPLR § 901 and the factors in CPLR § 902. *See e.g., Pludeman v. Northern Leasing Sys., Inc.*, 74 A.D.3d 420, 421-22 (1st Dept. 2010) (citing *Weinberg v. Hertz Corp.*, 116 A.D.2d 1, 4 (1986), *aff'd*, 69 N.Y.2d 979 (1987); *Ackerman v. Price Waterhouse*, 252 A.D.2d 179, 191 (1998)). Thus, for the reasons set forth below, the proposed settlement class should be certified.

A. The Class Certification Statute Should Be Liberally Construed

37. It is well established that, in deciding whether to certify a class, "a court must be mindful of [the Appellate Division's] holding that the class certification statute should be liberally construed." *Kudinov v. Kel-Tech Constr. Inc.*, 65 A.D.3d 481, 481 (1st Dept. 2009) (citing *Englade v. Harper Collins Publs., Inc.*, 289 A.D.2d 159, 159 (1st Dept. 2001); *see also Pruitt v. Rockefeller Ctr. Properties, Inc.*, 167 A.D.2d 14, 21 (1st Dept. 1991) ("[a]ppellate courts in this state have repeatedly held that the class action statute should be liberally construed . . . any error,

if there is to be one, should be . . . in favor of allowing the class action”); *Friar v. Vanguard Holding Corp.*, 78 A.D.2d 83, 90-92 (2d Dept. 1980); *Galdamez v. Biordi Constr. Corp.*, 2006 WL 2969651 at 1* (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Oct. 17, 2006), *aff’d* 855 N.Y.S.2d 104 (1st Dept. 2008); *Pajaczek v. Cema Constr. Corp.*, 2008 WL 541298, at *2 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Feb. 21, 2008) (citing *Brandon v. Chefetz*, 106 A.D.2d 162, 168 (1st Dept. 1985)).

38. The flexible scheme of Article 9 was enacted to replace the previously rigid and undesirable restrictions that existed under former law. This legislative intent was acknowledged by the Appellate Division in *Brandon v. Chefetz*. 106 A.D.2d at 168 (“[T]he criteria for class certification “should be broadly construed not only because of the general command for liberal construction of all CPLR sections (see CPLR 104), but also because it is apparent that the Legislature intended article 9 to be a liberal substitute for the narrow class action legislation which preceded it.”)

39. Class certification is routinely granted in consumer-oriented class action settlements such as this one. *See, e.g., In re Sony SXRDR Rear Projection Television Class Action Litig.*, 2008 WL 1956267 (S.D.N.Y. May 1, 2008); *Saska v. Metro. Museum of Art*, 50 N.Y.S.3d 28 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2016); *Hart v. BHH, LLC*, 334 F.R.D. 74 (S.D.N.Y. 2020).

40. Moreover, though the instant action clearly meets the requirements for class certification, as demonstrated below, any doubts must be resolved in favor of class certification. *Pruitt*, 167 A.D.2d at 21 (“any error, if there is to be one, should be . . . in favor of allowing the class action”); *Friar*, 78 A.D.2d at 100; *Brandon*, 106 A.D.2d at 168.

B. This Action Satisfies All the Prerequisites of CPLR § 901

41. CPLR § 901(a) provides that one or more members of a class may sue as representative parties on behalf of a class if:

(1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members whether otherwise required or permitted is impracticable [“numerosity”]; (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members [“predominance”]; (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class [“typicality”]; (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class; and (5) a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy [“superiority”].

1. Numerosity

42. Section 901(a)(1) requires that the class be so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. Courts have held the general threshold for impracticability of joinder to be around 40, although numerosity has been satisfied with less than 40 class members. *See e.g., Pesantez*, 251 A.D.2d 11. Here, the class consists of millions of individuals. Under these circumstances, joinder is both impracticable and undesirable, and the “numerosity” requirement has clearly been satisfied.

2. Predominance

43. “To satisfy this requirement, plaintiffs must show that ‘the nature of the claims is such as to indicate a predominance of common issues of law and fact over individual questions of damages.’” *Weinstein v. Jenny Craig Operations, Inc.*, 41 Misc. 3d 1220(A), at *4 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2013); *Borden v. 400 E. 55th St. Assoc., L.P.*, 24 N.Y.3d 382, 399 (2014) (“[T]he predominant legal question involves one that applies to the entire class[.]”). This standard requires “predominance, not identity or unanimity, among class members.” *Krebs v. The Canyon Club*, 880 N.Y.S.2d 873, at *6 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Jan. 2, 2009) (holding that the differences in the manner in which the defendants obtained money from potential class members does not mean that

individual questions predominate over common questions) (quoting *Friar*, 78 A.D.2d at 98); *see also generally Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 625 (1997) (“Predominance is a test readily met in certain cases alleging consumer or securities fraud or violations of the antitrust laws.”).

44. Here, Plaintiffs and Class Members are unified by common factual allegations, namely that they held an account on the NFL All Day, Disney Pinnacle, UFC Strike, NBA Top Shot, or La Liga Golazos product websites (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) whose personally-identifiable information was allegedly disclosed to the Trackers by Defendant in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act. *See* Complaint ¶¶ 85-87. Given these common factual allegations and what would be Defendant’s common defenses, common questions of law and fact predominate over questions affecting only individual Class Members.

3. The Named Plaintiffs’ Claims Are Typical of the Claims of the Class.

45. Section 901(a)(3) requires that the named plaintiff’s claims be “typical” of the proposed class. The typicality requirement is satisfied when the named plaintiff’s claims “derive[] from the same practice or course of conduct that gave rise to the remaining claims of the class members and is based upon the same legal theory.” *Friar*, 78 A.D.2d at 99; *Pajaczek*, 2008 WL 541298, at *3; *Galdamez*, 2006 WL 2969651, at *3 (quoting *Pruitt*, 167 A.D.2d at 22). The essence of typicality is that the representative party must have an individual cause of action and that the representative’s interest must be closely identified with that of the class members. *See* 2 Weinstein, Korn & Miller, N.Y. Civ. Practice, § 901.09.

46. In this case, Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the Class Members’ claims they seek to represent because their claims arise out of the same course of conduct. Complaint ¶¶ 85-87. Typicality is therefore satisfied. *See, e.g., Galdamez*, 2006 WL 2969651, at *3 (the plaintiffs’

claims are typical where they arise out of same course of conduct as class members' claims and are based on same cause of action).

4. The Named Plaintiffs Will Fairly and Adequately Protect the Interests of the Class.

47. Section 901(a)(4) requires that a class representative is “part of the class and possess[es] the same interest and suffer[s] the same injury as the class members.” *Weinstein*, 41 Misc. 3d 1220(A), at *5. Adequacy of representation further requires that “counsel for the named Plaintiff[] be competent and that the interests of the named Plaintiff[] and the members of the class not be adverse.” *Pajaczek*, 2008 WL 541298, at *4 (citing *Pruitt*, 167 A.D.2d at 24).

48. Here, Plaintiffs seek the same relief as all other Class Members – compensation under the Video Privacy Protection Act and for Defendant to cease its allegedly unlawful conduct. Furthermore, Plaintiffs are familiar with the lawsuit and are fully aware of their alleged claims, as well as the alleged claims of the Class Members they seek to represent. Additionally, Plaintiffs are represented by counsel who is qualified and experienced in class action litigation. Indeed, courts have specifically noted the skill and resources with which B&F prosecutes class actions, finding that B&F has significant knowledge and experience prosecuting and settling complex class actions. As such, the adequacy requirement is met. *See Borden*, 24 N.Y.3d at 399-400 (upholding certification where the court “found no substantiated conflicts between the [class members] and a representative with adequate understanding of the case, and competent attorneys.”) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

5. A Class Action Is Superior to Other Available Methods.

49. A class action here is superior to any other method of resolving this Action because it provides many Class Members with viable means to recover damages allegedly tied to the Defendant's unlawful conduct. Thus, “a class action is not only superior [here] but, indeed, the

only practical method of adjudication.” *Pruitt*, 167 A.D.2d at 24; accord *Billhofer*, 281 F.R.D. at 164 (finding superiority and reasoning that “[a]djudicating individual claims would be a significant waste of judicial resources”); see also *In re “Agent Orange” Product Liability Litigation*, 506 F. Supp. 762, 787- 88 (E.D.N.Y. 1980) (when common issues predominate, courts generally find the class procedure to be the best and only realistic means of disposing of a large number of claims arising out of the same operative facts).

50. Employing the class device here will achieve economies of scale for Class Members, conserve judicial resources, and preserve public confidence in the system by avoiding repetitive proceedings and preventing inconsistent adjudications. Accordingly, a class action is clearly superior to any alternative means of obtaining relief for class members. *Borden*, 24 N.Y.3d at 400 (“[T]o preserve judicial resources, class certification is superior to having these claims adjudicated individually”).

C. Consideration of CPLR § 902 Factors Supports Certification

51. CPLR § 902 directs the Court to also consider the following factors in exercising its discretion in favor of class certification:

- a. the interest of members of the class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- b. the impracticability or inefficiency of prosecuting or defending separate actions;
- c. the extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the class;
- d. the desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claim in the particular forum; and

e. the difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

52. A number of the § 902 factors mimic the requirements of § 901. See *Gilman*, 93 Misc.2d at 948.

53. The existence of thousands of Class Members, in and of itself, is a testament to both “[t]he impracticability and inefficiency of prosecuting or defending separate actions[.]” See CPLR § 902(2). Moreover, this forum is appropriate insofar as the Court has jurisdiction over this matter. See CPLR § 902(4). Finally, there are very few difficulties in managing a class action based upon the claims herein, particularly when compared to complications of managing multiple actions. See CPLR § 902(5).

54. To B&F’s knowledge, no other individual has instituted an action against Defendant for the claims being sought by Plaintiffs in this case.

PLAINTIFFS’ ATTORNEYS’ FEES AND COSTS

I. BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE OF CLASS COUNSEL

55. Bursor & Fisher, P.A., is qualified and experienced in conducting class action litigation. A copy of the firm’s resume is attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.

56. In particular, my firm has extensive experience litigating class actions under the VPPA and its state-law analogs, where we have been appointed class counsel and secured sizable relief for class members (*see, e.g., Edwards v. Hearst Commc’ns, Inc.*, Case No. 1:15-cv-09279-AT, ECF No. 314 [S.D.N.Y. Apr. 24, 2019] (granting final approval of \$50 million class settlement brought under the Michigan analog of the VPPA, one of the largest data privacy settlements ever); *Ruppel v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc.*, Case No. 7:16-cv-02444-KMK, ECF No. 111 [S.D.N.Y. Dec. 4, 2018] (granting final approval of \$16.375 million class settlement brought under the Michigan analog of the VPPA); *Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. d/b/a Condé*

Nast, Case No. 1:15-cv-05671-NRB, ECF No. 143 [S.D.N.Y. Mar. 6, 2019] (granting final approval of \$13.75 million class settlement brought under the Michigan analog of the VPPA); *Kain v. The Economist Newspaper NA, Inc.*, Case No. 4:21-cv-11807, ECF No. 34 [E.D. Mich. Mar. 16 2023] (granting final approval of \$9.5 million class settlement brought under the Michigan analog of the VPPA); *Taylor v. Trusted Media Brands, Inc.*, Case No. 7:16-cv-01812-KMK, ECF No. 87 [S.D.N.Y. Feb. 1, 2018] (granting final approval for \$8.225 million class settlement brought under the Michigan analog of the VPPA); *Moeller v. American Media, Inc.*, Case No. 5:16-cv-11367-JEL, ECF No. 42 [E.D. Mich. Sept. 28, 2017] (granting final approval of \$7.6 million class settlement brought under the Michigan analog of the VPPA)). Notably, in *Hearst*, we secured a victory on summary judgment for the named plaintiff (*see generally Boelter v. Hearst Commc'ns, Inc.*, 269 F. Supp. 3d 172 [S.D.N.Y. 2017]). To my knowledge, we are also the only firm (other than our selected local counsel) that has won a contest motion for class certification in any VPPA class action (*Jancik v. WebMD LLC*, No. 1:22-CV-644-TWT, 2025 WL 560705, at *1 [N.D. Ga. Feb. 20, 2025]).

57. Moreover, my firm has served as trial counsel for class action plaintiffs in six jury trials and has won all six, with recoveries ranging from \$21 million to \$299 million. Most recently, in May 2019, we secured a jury verdict for over \$267 million in a Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) case in the Northern District of California (*see Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, 2020 WL 1904533 [N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2020]). During the defendant’s appeal of the verdict, the case settled for \$75.6 million, the largest settlement in the history of the TCPA.

II. CLASS COUNSEL’S LODESTAR AND EXPENSES

58. Throughout this matter, Class Counsel has performed the following work on behalf of the Class: (i) conducting an extensive pre-suit investigation into Defendant’s data sharing

practices; (ii) drafting the initial Complaint; (iii) engaged in extensive written discovery that included reviewing over twenty thousand documents; (iv) deposing two Rule 30(b)(6) witnesses and three fact witnesses, and defending each Plaintiff's deposition; (v) negotiating the Settlement at arm's-length with Defendant; (vi) successfully moving for preliminary approval; and (vii) managing (and are continuing to manage) the dissemination of notice and the claims process.

59. Since the Court granted preliminary approval, Class Counsel has worked with the Settlement Administrator, Epiq Systems, Inc. ("Epiq"), to carry out the Court-ordered notice plan. Specifically, Class Counsel helped compile and review the contents of the required notice to State Attorney Generals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1715, reviewed the final claim and notice forms, and reviewed and tested the settlement website before it launched live.

60. I have personally reviewed all of Class Counsel's time entries associated with this case and have used billing judgment to ensure that duplicative and unnecessary time has been excluded and that only time reasonably devoted to the litigation has been included. Class Counsel's time entries were regularly and contemporaneously recorded by myself and the other timekeepers pursuant to firm policy and have been maintained in the computerized records of Class Counsel.

61. Class Counsel undertook this matter on a contingency basis. Since Class Counsel began investigating this matter and the *Fan* Litigation, Class Counsel has expended 1632.6 hours in this case. Class Counsel's lodestar in this case, based on current billing rates, is \$ 1,192,218.38. This represents a blended hourly rate of \$730.26. Class counsel also incurred \$74,644.56 across these two litigations.³

³ Counsel is prepared to provide detailed billing entries, lodestar reports, billing rates, and an itemized list of expenses upon Court request.

62. Based on my knowledge and experience, the hourly rates charged by Class Counsel are within the range of market rates charged by attorneys of equivalent experience, skill, and expertise. I have personal knowledge of the range of hourly rates typically charged by counsel in our field in New York, California, Florida, and elsewhere, both on a current basis and in the past. In determining Class Counsel's hourly rates from year to year, Bursor & Fisher's partners have consciously taken market rates into account and have aligned our rates with the market.

63. The information I have gathered shows that Class Counsel's rates are in line with the non-contingent market rates charged by attorneys of reasonably comparable experience, skill, and reputation for reasonably comparable class action work. In fact, comparable hourly rates have been found reasonable by various courts for reasonably comparable services. *See, e.g., Smith v. Apple, Inc.*, 2025 WL 1266927, at *8 (N.D. Cal. May 1, 2025) (approving hourly rates between \$850 and \$1,300 for associates and senior attorneys); *Miller v. Travel Guard Grp., Inc.*, 2024 WL 5340804, at *7-8 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 9, 2024) (approving hourly rate of \$1,252.09); *Elgindy v. AGA Serv. Co.*, 2024 WL 4634060, at *11 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 29, 2024) (approving hourly rates between \$825 and \$1175 for associates and partners); *Glob. Indus. Inv. Ltd. v. 1955 Capital Fund I GP LLC*, 2023 WL 6310263, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Sep. 27, 2023) (granting fees, minus certain work, at hourly rates between \$1,085 and \$1,650 for counsel and partners and between \$645 and \$960 for associates); *Hessefort v. Super Micro Comput., Inc.*, 2023 WL 7185778, at *8-10 (N.D. Cal. May 5, 2023) (approving rates from \$770 to \$1,350 for partners or of counsel attorneys); *In re Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Mktg., Sales Practices, & Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 2017 WL 1047834, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2017) (approving reasonable rates of up to \$1600 for partners, \$790 for associates, and \$490 for paralegals); *In re Animation Workers Antitrust Litig.*, 2016 WL 6663005, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 11, 2016) (approving hourly rates of senior attorneys of between \$845 and

\$1,200).

64. The reasonableness of Class Counsel's hourly rates is also supported by several surveys of legal rates, including the following:

- The 2022 Real Rate Report survey compiled by Wolters Kluwer, which presents the real market rates of Los Angeles area attorneys who practice litigation. For that category, the third quartile 2022 rate was \$1,045 per hour for partners and \$855 for associates. Likewise, page 32 of the Report describes the rates charged by 183 Los Angeles partners with "21 or more years of experience" and "Fewer than 21 years." For those categories, the third quartile Los Angeles partner rate in 2022 were \$1,133 per hour for 21 or more years and \$1,075 for attorneys with fewer than 21 years. A true and correct copy of portions of the 2022 Real Rate Report is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.
- In a February 26, 2025 article entitled "This Law Firm Bills as Much as \$3000 per Hour," the ABA Journal reported that partners at Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan bill as much as \$3,000 per hour. The firm bills between \$1,860 and \$3,000 per hour for partners, between \$1,775 and \$2,725 per hour for counsel, and between \$1,035 and \$1,665 per hour for associates." A true and correct copy of the article is attached as **Exhibit 6**.
- In a December 11, 2023 article entitled "Largest Law Firms Charge Nearly \$1,000 an Hour, Report Finds," Legal Dive reported that the "top 100 U.S. law firms charged clients an average of \$961 an hour in the first nine months of 2023." That article also noted that "partners at the top 25 firms charge an average of \$1,433 an hour." A true and correct copy of the article is attached as **Exhibit 7**.
- In an article entitled "Big Law Rates Topping \$2,000 Leave Value 'In Eye of Beholder,'" written by Roy Strom and published by Bloomberg Law on June 9, 2022, the author describes how Big Law firms have crossed the \$2,000-per hour rate. The article also notes that law firm rates have been increasing by just under 3% per year. A true and correct copy of this article is attached hereto as **Exhibit 8**.
- The CounselLink Enterprise Management Trends Report for June 2022 states that the median partner rate in New York was \$1,030. The report also notes that median partner rates have grown by 4.0% in San Francisco and 4.3% in New York. A true and correct copy of this article is attached hereto as **Exhibit 9**.
- In an article entitled "On Sale: The \$1,150-Per Hour Lawyer," written by Jennifer Smith and published in the Wall Street Journal on April 9, 2013, the author describes the rapidly growing number of lawyers billing at \$1,150 or more revealed in public filings and major surveys. The article also notes that in the first quarter of 2013, the 50 top-grossing law firms billed their partners at an average rate between \$879 and \$882 per hour. A true and correct copy of this article is attached hereto as **Exhibit 10**.
- In an article published April 16, 2012, the Am Law Daily described the 2012 Real Rate Report, an analysis of \$7.6 billion in legal bills paid by corporations over a five-year

period ending in December 2011. A true and correct copy of that article is attached hereto as **Exhibit 11**. That article confirms that the rates charged by experienced and well-qualified attorneys have continued to rise over this five-year period, particularly in large urban areas like the San Francisco Bay Area. It also shows, for example that the top quartile of lawyers bill at an average of “just under \$900 per hour.”

- Similarly, on February 25, 2011, the Wall Street Journal published an article entitled “Top Billers.” A true and correct copy of that article is attached hereto as **Exhibit 12**. That article listed the 2010 and/or 2009 hourly rates for more than 125 attorneys, in a variety of practice areas and cases, who charged \$1,000 per hour or more.
- On February 22, 2011, the ALM’s Daily Report listed the 2006-2009 hourly rates of numerous San Francisco attorneys. A true and correct copy of that article is attached hereto as **Exhibit 13**. Even though rates have increased significantly since that time, my firm’s rates are well within the range of rates shown in this survey.
- The Westlaw CourtExpress Legal Billing Reports for May, August, and December 2009 (attached hereto as **Exhibit 14**) show that as far back as 2009, attorneys with as little as 19 years of experience were charging \$800 per hour or more, and that the rates requested here are well within the range of those reported. Again, current rates are significantly higher.
- The National Law Journal’s December 2010, nationwide sampling of law firm billing rates (attached hereto as **Exhibit 15**) lists 32 firms whose highest rate was \$800 per hour or more, eleven firms whose highest rate was \$900 per hour or more, and three firms whose highest rate was \$1,000 per hour or more.
- On December 16, 2009, The American Lawyer published an online article entitled “Bankruptcy Rates Top \$1,000 in 2008-2009.” That article is attached hereto as **Exhibit 16**. In addition to reporting that several attorneys had charged rates of \$1,000 or more in bankruptcy filings in Delaware and the Southern District of New York, the article also listed 18 firms that charged median partner rates of from \$625 to \$980 per hour.
- According to the National Law Journal’s 2014 Law Firm Billing Survey, law firms with their largest office in New York have average partner and associate billing rates of \$882 and \$520, respectively. *See* Karen Sloan, *\$1,000 Per Hour Isn’t Rare Anymore; Nominal Billing Levels Rise, But Discounts Ease Blow*, National Law Journal (Jan. 13, 2014). The survey also shows that it is common for fees for partners in New York firms to exceed \$1,000 an hour. *Id.* A true and correct copy of this survey is attached hereto as **Exhibit 17**.

65. Class Counsel’s rates have been deemed reasonable by Courts across the country, including in New York, California, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and New Jersey for example:

- a. *Kaupelis v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc.*, 2022 WL 2288895, at *9 (C.D.

- Cal. Jan. 12, 2022) (finding Bursor & Fisher rates ranging from \$250/hr to \$1000/hr as “reasonable compared to other awards in California courts”).
- b. *Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc.*, 2021 WL 4785936, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 4, 2021) (finding Bursor & Fisher rates ranging from \$200/hr to \$1000/hr “are reasonable”).
- c. *Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, 2020 WL 1904533, at *20 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2020) (finding Bursor & Fisher’s rates within “a reasonable range for rates charged in this district for comparable work”).
- d. *Hendricks v. Starkist Co.*, 2016 WL 5462423 (N.D. Cal. September 29, 2016) (“The Court further finds that the billing rates used by class counsel to calculate the lodestar are reasonable and in line with prevailing rates in this District for personnel of comparable experience, skill, and reputation.”).
- e. *In re Haier Freezer Consumer Litig.*, Case No. C11-02911 EJD, N.D. Cal. (Oct. 25, 2013 Final Judgment And Order Granting Plaintiffs’ Motion For Final Approval Of Class Action Settlement And For Award Of Attorneys’ Fees, Costs And Incentive Awards).
- f. *Russett v. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.*, Case No. 19-cv-07414, S.D.N.Y. (Oct. 6, 2020 Final Judgment And Order Of Dismissal With Prejudice).
- g. *Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, Case No. 15-cv-09279, S.D.N.Y. (Apr. 24, 2019 Final Judgment And Order Of Dismissal With Prejudice).
- h. *Taylor v. Trusted Media Brands, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-01812, S.D.N.Y. (Feb. 1, 2018 Final Judgment And Order Of Dismissal With Prejudice).

- i. *Rodriguez v. CitiMortgage, Inc.*, Case No. 11-cv-4718, S.D.N.Y. (Oct. 6, 2015), the court concluded during the *fairness* hearing that Bursor & Fisher’s rates for two of its partners, Joseph Marchese and Scott Bursor, were “reasonable.”
- j. *Kokoszki v. Playboy Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 19-cv-10302, E.D. Mich. (Aug. 19, 2020 Final Judgment And Order Of Dismissal With Prejudice.
- k. *Moeller v. American Media, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-11367, E.D. Mich. (Sept. 28, 2017 Order And Judgment Of Dismissal With Prejudice).
- l. *In re Michaels Stores Pin Pad Litigation*, Case No. 11-cv-03350, N.D. Ill. (Apr. 17, 2013 Order Approving *Settlement*).
- m. *In re Blue Buffalo Company, Ltd. Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, Case No. 14-md-02562, E.D. Mo. (June 16, 2016 Order Awarding Fees And Costs).
- n. *Rossi v. The Procter & Gamble Co.*, Case No. 11-7238, D.N.J. (Oct. 3, 2013 Final Approval Order And Judgment).

66. No court has ever cut Class Counsel’s fee application by a single dollar on the basis that our hourly rates were not reasonable.

67. To date, Class Counsel has expended \$74,644.56 in out-of-pocket costs and expenses in connection with the prosecution of this case. These costs and expenses are reflected in the records of Class Counsel and were necessary to prosecute this litigation. Cost and expense items are billed separately, and such charges are not duplicated in Class Counsel’s billing rates.

68. These expenses include court fees, research fees, mediation fees, and expenses related to the depositions taken in this matter. Each of these expenses was necessarily and

reasonably incurred to bring this case to a successful conclusion, and they reflect market rates for various categories of expenses incurred.

69. B&F has done substantial work identifying, investigating, prosecuting, and settling the claims; has substantial experience prosecuting and settling consumer class actions; is well-versed in consumer class action law; and is well-qualified to represent the interests of the class. Moreover, courts have found B&F to be adequate class counsel in numerous class actions (*see Exhibit 4*).

CONCLUSION

70. For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court (1) grant final approval of the Settlement Agreement; (2) certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes under Article 9 of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules § 908; (3) appoint Plaintiffs as the Class Representatives and award them service awards in the amount of \$5,000 each; (4) appoint Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich, of Bursor & Fisher, P.A., as Class Counsel; and (5) approve attorneys' fees and costs as requested.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: March 27, 2026
White Plains, New York

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

/s/ Philip L. Fraietta

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT

I, Philip L. Fraietta, hereby certify that the Affirmation of Stefan Bogdanovich in Support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Final Approval contains 6,963 words, per Uniform Rules for the Trial Courts, 22 N.Y.C.R.R. Part 202.

/s/ Philip L. Fraietta

Philip L. Fraietta

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NASSAU**

DANIEL OHEBSHALOM, MATTHEW
KIMOTO, THOMAS FAN, and CLINTON
BROWN, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DAPPER LABS, INC.

Defendant.

Index No.

CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Agreement (“Agreement” or “Settlement Agreement”) is entered into by and among (i) Plaintiffs, Daniel Ohebshalom, Matthew Kimoto, Thomas Fan, and Clinton Brown (the “Plaintiffs”); (ii) the Settlement Class (as defined herein); and (iii) Defendant, Dapper Labs, Inc. (“Defendant”). Plaintiffs and the Defendant are collectively referred to herein as the “Parties.” This Agreement is intended by the Parties to fully, finally and forever resolve, discharge, and settle the Released Claims (as defined herein), upon and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and subject to the final approval of the Court.

RECITALS

A. WHEREAS, Plaintiffs and Defendant have participated in a negotiation with respect to potential claims under the Video Privacy Protection Act (“VPPA”), 18 U.S.C. § 2710 against Defendant.

B. WHEREAS, the Parties, through their respective counsel, participated in extensive arms-length negotiations in efforts to settle the disputes, including a mediation before former United States District Judge Wayne R. Andersen, formerly of the Northern District of Illinois.

C. WHEREAS, as part of the mediation, and in order to competently assess their relative negotiating positions, the Parties exchanged informal discovery, including on issues such as the size and scope of the putative class, and certain facts related to the strength of Defendant's defenses. Given that the information exchanged was similar to the information that would have been provided in formal discovery related to the issues of class certification and summary judgment, the Parties have sufficient information to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the claims and defenses.

D. WHEREAS, at all times, Defendant has denied and continues to deny any wrongdoing whatsoever and has denied and continues to deny that it committed, or threatened or attempted to commit, any wrongful act or violation of law or duty alleged in the Action. Nonetheless, taking into account the uncertainty and risks inherent in any litigation, Defendant has concluded it is desirable and beneficial that the Action be fully and finally settled and terminated in the manner and upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. This Agreement is a compromise, and the Agreement, any related documents, and any negotiations resulting in it shall not be construed as or deemed to be evidence of or an admission or concession of liability or wrongdoing on the part of Defendant, or any of the Released Parties (defined below), with respect to any claim of any fault or liability or wrongdoing or damage whatsoever, nor is it an admission that non-fungible tokens ("NFTs") are videos for the purposes of the VPPA.

E. WHEREAS, Plaintiffs believe that the claims asserted in the Action against Defendant have merit and that they would have prevailed at summary judgment and/or trial. Nonetheless, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel recognize that Defendant has raised factual and legal defenses that present a risk that Plaintiffs may not prevail. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel also recognize the expense and delay associated with continued prosecution of the Action against

Defendant through class certification, summary judgment, trial, and any subsequent appeals. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel have also taken into account the uncertain outcome and risks of litigation, especially in complex class actions, as well as the difficulties inherent in such litigation. Therefore, Plaintiffs believe it is desirable that the Released Claims be fully and finally compromised, settled, and resolved with prejudice. Based on their evaluation, Class Counsel have concluded that the terms and conditions of this Agreement are fair, reasonable, and adequate to the Settlement Class, and that it is in the best interests of the Settlement Class to settle the claims raised in the Action pursuant to the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and among Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class, and each of them, and Defendant, by and through its undersigned counsel that, subject to final approval of the Court after a hearing or hearings as provided for in this Settlement Agreement, in consideration of the benefits flowing to the Parties from the Agreement set forth herein, that the Action and the Released Claims shall be finally and fully compromised, settled, and released, and the Action shall be dismissed with prejudice, upon and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

AGREEMENT

1. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Settlement Agreement, the following terms have the meanings specified below:

1.1 “Action” means *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. 615987/2025 , pending in the Supreme Court for the State of New York, County of Nassau.

1.2 “Approval Motion” means the Plaintiffs’ anticipated motion, with supporting documents and materials for the Court’s approval of the settlement and this Agreement pursuant to CPLR 901, *et seq.*

1.3 “Approval Order” means the Order entered by the Court: (i) certifying the Class; (ii) approving the terms and conditions of this Agreement; (iii) appointing Class Counsel; (iv) directing the manner and timing of providing Notice to the Class; and (v) setting the dates and deadlines for effectuating the settlement, including date of the mailing of Notice, the Claim Period, and the date of the Fairness Hearing if one is to be scheduled

1.4 “Approved Claim” means a Claim Form submitted by a Settlement Class Member that: (a) is submitted timely and in accordance with the directions on the Claim Form and the provisions of the Settlement Agreement; (b) is fully and truthfully completed by a Settlement Class Member with all of the information requested in the Claim Form; (c) is signed by the Settlement Class Member, physically or electronically; and (d) is approved by the Settlement Administrator pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement. To receive a Cash Payment, each claimant must fill out an attestation that they had an active account to one of Defendant’s websites during the Class Period.

1.5 “Cash Benefit Cap” means the gross amount of \$3,331,333.33.

1.6 “Cash Payment” means the option for Settlement Class Members who complete the claims process and submit an Approved Claim to receive cash in the amount of \$5.00 USD. Cash Payments shall be subject to the Cash Benefit Cap.

1.7 “Claim Form” means the document substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, as approved by the Court. The Claim Form, to be completed by Settlement Class Members who wish to file a Claim for a payment, shall be available in electronic and paper format in the manner described below.

1.8 “Claims Deadline” means the date by which all Claim Forms must be postmarked or received to be considered timely and shall be set as a date no later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Date. The Claims Deadline shall be clearly set forth in the Preliminary

Approval Order as well as in the Notice and the Claim Form. Failure to submit a timely claim by the Claims Deadline will prevent a Settlement Class Member from receiving a Cash Award from the Settlement Fund.

1.9 “Class Counsel” means Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich of Bursor & Fisher, P.A.

1.10 “Class Period” means from June 15, 2020 through January 30, 2025.

1.11 “Class Representatives” means the named Plaintiffs in this Action, Daniel Ohebshalom, Matthew Kimoto, Thomas Fan, Clinton Brown, and the Settlement Class.

1.12 “Court” means the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau.

1.13 “Defendant” means Dapper Labs, Inc.

1.14 “Defendants’ Counsel” means Kenneth P. Herzinger, Aaron D. Charfoos, and Kelsey R. McQuilkin of Paul Hastings LLP.

1.15 “Effective Date” is the date on which this Agreement becomes effective, which shall mean the later of: (1) 30 days after the close of the Claim Form Deadline; or (2) 30 days after a Final Order is entered, if the Court holds a Fairness Hearing, whichever is later. If, however, an appeal of the Approval Order or Final Order is filed, then the Effective Date shall be 5 days after the latest of the following: (1) the appeal is dismissed, discontinued, or denied; (2) the Approval Order or Final Order has been affirmed on appeal or remanded in a form substantially similar to the order entered by the Court; or (3) the time to petition for review of an appellate decision expires.

1.16 “Fairness Hearing” means the hearing before the Court, if required, relating to the fairness and approval of the Settlement, which occurs after the Claim Form Deadline.

1.17 “Fee Award” means the amount of attorneys’ fees, costs, and expenses awarded by the Court to Class Counsel, which will be paid by Defendant.

1.18 “Gross Settlement Amount” means \$5,000,000, which is inclusive of (1) Cash Payments; (2) Settlement Administration Expenses; (3) the Fee Award; and (4) the Service Awards.

1.19 “Notice” means the notice of this proposed Class Action Settlement Agreement, which is to be sent to the Settlement Class substantially in the manner set forth in this Agreement, is consistent with the requirements of Due Process, CPLR 908, and is substantially in the form of Exhibits B, C, and D hereto.

1.20 “Notice Date” means the date by which the Notice set forth in Paragraph 4.1 is complete, which shall be no later than thirty (30) days after entry of the Approval Order.

1.21 “Objection/Exclusion Deadline” means the date by which a written objection to this Settlement Agreement or a request for exclusion submitted by a Person within the Settlement Class must be made, which shall be designated as a date no later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Date.

1.22 “Person” shall mean, without limitation, any individual, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, association, joint stock company, estate, legal representative, trust, unincorporated association, government or any political subdivision or agency thereof, and any business or legal entity and their spouses, heirs, predecessors, successors, representatives, or assigns. “Person” is not intended to include any governmental agencies or governmental actors, including, without limitation, any state Attorney General office.

1.23 “Plaintiffs” means Daniel Ohebshalom, Matthew Kimoto, Thomas Fan, Clinton Brown, and the Settlement Class.

1.24 “Released Claims” means any and all any and all actual, potential, filed, known or unknown, fixed or contingent, claimed or unclaimed, suspected or unsuspected, claims, demands, liabilities, rights, causes of action, contracts or agreements, extra contractual claims,

damages, punitive, exemplary or multiplied damages, expenses, costs, attorneys' fees and or obligations, whether in law or in equity, accrued or un-accrued, direct, individual or representative, of every nature and description whatsoever, whether based on the VPPA or other state, federal, local, statutory or common law or any other law, rule or regulation, against the Released Parties, or any of them, arising out of any facts, transactions, events, matters, occurrences, acts, disclosures, statements, representations, omissions or failures to act regarding the alleged disclosure of the Settlement Class Members' personal information and/or video viewing behavior to any third party by any means, including all claims that were brought or could have been brought in the Action relating to the disclosure of such information belonging to any and all Releasing Parties but excluding existing claims at issue in *Fan v. NBA Properties, Inc.*, Case No. 3:23-cv-05069 (N.D. Cal.) regarding the use of the Meta Tracking Pixel on the nbatopshot.com website. The Approval Order shall also enjoin Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class from instituting or participating in any lawsuit, regulatory, or other proceeding arising out of or related in any way to the Released Claims or that are covered by the releases provided for in any final non-appealable approval of the Settlement Agreement provided, however, that Plaintiffs or a Settlement Class Member shall be permitted to comply with a valid subpoena or court order concerning the Released Claims.

1.25 "Released Parties" means Defendant Dapper Labs, Inc., as well as any and all of its past and present agents, advisors, attorneys, employees, representatives, partners, partnerships, corporations, companies, joint venturers, licensees, licensors, predecessors, trustees, estates, heirs, executors, administrators, officers, directors, principals, members, managers, owners, direct or indirect security holders, shareholders, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, related companies, former companies, divisions, successors and assigns, fiduciaries, contractors, insurers, co-insurers, reinsurers, and any person in legal privity with them.

1.26 “Releasing Parties” means Plaintiffs, those Settlement Class Members who do not timely opt out of the Settlement Class, and all of their respective present or past heirs, executors, estates, administrators, predecessors, successors, assigns, subsidiaries, associates, affiliates, employers, employees, agents, consultants, independent contractors, insurers, directors, managing directors, officers, partners, principals, members, attorneys, accountants, financial and other advisors, underwriters, shareholders, lenders, auditors, investment advisors, legal representatives, successors in interest, assigns and companies, firms, trusts, and corporations.

1.27 “Service Awards” means the Court-approved service awards to the Class Representatives, which shall be up to \$5,000 per Class Representative.

1.28 “Settlement Administration Expenses” means the fees and expenses incurred by the Settlement Administrator in providing Notice, processing claims, responding to inquiries from members of the Settlement Class, mailing checks for Approved Claims, and related services, which shall be paid by Defendant in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.

1.29 “Settlement Administrator” means Epiq or other such reputable administration company that has been selected by the Parties and approved by the Court to perform the duties set forth in this Agreement, including but not limited to overseeing the distribution of Notice, as well as the processing and payment of Approved Claims to the Settlement Class as set forth in this Agreement.

1.30 “Settlement Class” means all individuals who held an account on the NFL All Day, Disney Pinnacle, UFC Strike, NBA Top Shot, or La Liga Golazos product websites (www.nflallday.com, www.disney pinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) during the Class Period. Excluded from the Settlement Class shall be counsel to the Settling Parties, Hon. Wayne R. Andersen, and their employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any

government entity; Dapper Labs, Inc., any entity in which Dapper Labs, Inc. has a controlling interest, any of Dapper Labs, Inc.'s subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, and officers, directors, employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any persons who, as of the date of this Agreement, have provided notice to Dapper Labs, Inc. of claims relating to the Action; any persons who have released claims relating to the Action; and any persons who timely opt-out of the Settlement Class.

1.31 **“Settlement Class Member”** means a Person who falls within the definition of the Settlement Class as set forth above and who has not submitted a valid request for exclusion.

1.32 **“Unknown Claims”** means claims that could have been raised in the Action and that any or all of the Releasing Parties do not know or suspect to exist, which, if known by him or her, might affect his or her agreement to release the Released Parties or the Released Claims or might affect his or her decision to agree, object or not to object to the Settlement. The Releasing Parties acknowledge that they may 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 this release, but that it is their intention to finally and forever settle and release the Released Claims, notwithstanding any Unknown Claims they may have, as that term is defined in this Paragraph.

2. SETTLEMENT RELIEF.

2.1 Payments to Settlement Class Members.

(a) Settlement Class Members shall have until the Claims Deadline to submit an Approved Claim. Each Settlement Class Member with an Approved Claim shall be entitled to receive the following:

i. A Cash Payment of \$5.00 USD.

(b) All Cash Payments shall be subject to the Cash Benefit Cap of \$3,331,333.33. In the event that Approved Claims for Cash Payments exceed the Cash Benefit Cap, all Cash

Payments shall each be reduced *pro rata*. If the number of qualified claimants exceeds 800,000, each claimant shall receive a pro rata share of the Settlement Sum.

(c) Each Settlement Class Member will receive his or her Cash Payment via check, Zelle, or PayPal, at the Settlement Class Member's election, with checks being sent via first class U.S. mail to the Settlement Class Members who submitted such Approved Claims.

(d) Within thirty (30) days of the Effective Date, Defendant shall establish a fund containing its anticipated payment of any Approved Claims for Cash Payments (the "Cash Payment Fund") and shall wire said amount to the Settlement Administrator.

(e) All cash payments issued to Settlement Class Members via check will state on the face of the check that it will expire and become null and void unless cashed within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the date of issuance. To the extent that any checks issued to a Settlement Class Member are not cashed within one-hundred eighty (180) days after the date of issuance, such uncashed check funds shall be redistributed on a *pro rata* basis (after first deducting any necessary settlement administration expenses from such uncashed check funds) to all Settlement Class Members who cashed checks during the initial distribution, but only to the extent each Settlement Class Member would receive at least \$2.00 in any such secondary distribution and if otherwise feasible. To the extent each Settlement Class Member would receive less than \$2.00 in any such secondary distribution or if a secondary distribution would be otherwise infeasible, any uncashed check funds shall revert to a non-sectarian, not-for-profit organization, agreed upon by counsel for the class and Defendant and approved by the Court.

2.2 Prospective Relief. Dapper Labs, Inc. agrees to cease operation of the Meta Pixel, Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the SnapChat Pixel, the X Pixel, the Reddit Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel on any pages on its websites where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed, unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated

by judicial decision as applied to the use of web site pixel technology or video games generally, or until Dapper Labs, Inc. obtains VPPA-compliant consent for the disclosure of such video titles to any third-parties.

3. RELEASE.

3.1 The obligations incurred pursuant to this Settlement Agreement shall be a full and final disposition of the Action and any and all Released Claims, as against all Released Parties.

3.2 Upon the Effective Date, the Releasing Parties, and each of them, shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Approval Order shall have, fully, finally, and forever released, relinquished, and discharged all Released Claims against the Released Parties, and each of them. Further, upon the Effective Date, and to the fullest extent permitted by law, each Settlement Class Member, shall, either directly, indirectly, representatively, or in any capacity, be permanently barred and enjoined from filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating (as a class member or otherwise) in any lawsuit, action, or other proceeding in any jurisdiction (other than participation in the Settlement as provided herein) against any Released Party based on the Released Claims.

4. NOTICE TO THE CLASS.

4.1 The Notice Plan shall consist of the following:

(a) *Settlement Class List.* No later than twenty-eight (28) days after the execution of the final Settlement Agreement, Defendant shall produce an electronic list from its records that includes the names, e-mail addresses, and last known U.S. Mail addresses, to the extent available, belonging to individuals who subscribed to www.nbatopshot.com, www.nflallday.com, www.disney pinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, and www.laligagolazos.com during the Class Period. This electronic document shall be called the "Class List," and shall be provided to the Settlement Administrator with a copy to Class

Counsel. Class Counsel shall not use the Settlement Class List, or any information contained within it, for any other purposes other than administering the settlement, and shall take reasonable measures to protect the information from any third-party disclosure. Class Counsel may not send advertisements, solicitations, or communications to the Settlement Class to solicit Class members to retain Class Counsel for any other matters or disputes.

(b) *Direct Notice.* No later than the Notice Date, the Settlement Administrator shall send Notice via email substantially in the form attached as Exhibit B, along with an electronic link to the Claim Form, to all Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address is available in the Class List. In the event transmission of e-mail notice results in any “bounce-backs,” the Settlement Administrator shall, where reasonable correct any issues that may have caused the “bounce-back” to occur and make a second attempt to re-send the email notice.

(c) *Reminder Notice.* Thirty (30) days prior to the Claims Deadline, the Settlement Administrator shall again send Notice via email substantially in the form attached as Exhibit B (with minor, non-material modifications to indicate that it is a reminder email rather than an initial notice), along with an electronic link to the Claim Form, to all Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address is available in the Class List.

(d) *Settlement Website.* Within thirty (30) days from entry of the Approval Order, Notice shall be provided on a website at www.dappervppaclassactionsettlement.com which shall be administered and maintained by the Settlement Administrator and shall include the ability to file Claim Forms on-line. The Notice provided on the Settlement Website shall be substantially in the form of Exhibit D hereto.

(e) *Contact from Class Counsel.* Class Counsel, in their capacity as counsel to Settlement Class Members, may from time to time contact Settlement Class Members to

provide information about the Settlement Agreement, answer any questions Settlement Class Members may have about the Settlement Agreement, and assist Settlement Class Members with filing claims insofar as such communication or correspondence is directly related to administering the settlement.

4.2 The Notice shall advise the Settlement Class of their rights, including the right to be excluded from, comment upon, and/or object to the Settlement Agreement or any of its terms. The Notice shall specify that any objection to the Settlement Agreement, and any papers submitted in support of said objection, shall be considered by the Court only if, on or before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline approved by the Court and specified in the Notice, the Person making the objection files notice of an intention to do so and at the same time (a) files copies of such papers he or she proposes to be submitted at the Final Approval Hearing with the Clerk of the Court, or alternatively, if the objection is from a Class Member represented by counsel, files any objection through the Court's electronic filing system.

4.3 Any Settlement Class Member who intends to object to this Agreement must present the objection in writing, which must be personally signed by the objector, and must include: (1) the objector's name and address; (2) an explanation of the basis upon which the objector claims to be a Settlement Class Member, including information sufficient to identify the objector's current Facebook page or a screenshot showing that the objector was a Facebook member during the Class Period; (3) all grounds for the objection, including all citations to legal authority and evidence supporting the objection; (4) the name and contact information of any and all attorneys representing, advising, or in any way assisting the objector in connection with the preparation or submission of the objection or who may profit from the pursuit of the objection (the "Objecting Attorneys"); and (5) a statement indicating whether the objector intends to

appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either personally or through counsel who files an appearance with the Court in accordance with the Local Rules).

4.4 If a Settlement Class Member or any of the Objecting Attorneys has objected to any class action settlement where the objector or the Objecting Attorneys asked for or received any payment in exchange for dismissal of the objection, or any related appeal, without any modification to the settlement, then the objection must include a statement identifying each such case by full case caption and amount of payment received. Any challenge to the Settlement Agreement or the Approval Order shall be pursuant to appeal under the CPLR and not through a collateral attack.

4.5 A potential Settlement Class Member may request to be excluded from the Settlement Class by sending a written request postmarked on or before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline approved by the Court and specified in the Notice. To exercise the right to be excluded, a Person in the Settlement Class must timely send a written request for exclusion to the Settlement Administrator as specified in the Notice, providing his/her name and address, a signature, the name of the case, and a statement that he or she wishes to be excluded from the Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement. A request to be excluded that does not include all of this information, or that is sent to an address other than that designated in the Notice, or that is not postmarked within the time specified, shall be invalid, and the Person(s) serving such a request shall be a member(s) of the Settlement Class and shall be bound as a Settlement Class Member by this Agreement, if approved. Any member of the Settlement Class who validly elects to be excluded from this Agreement shall not: (i) be bound by any orders or the Approval Order; (ii) be entitled to relief under this Settlement Agreement; (iii) gain any rights by virtue of this Agreement; or (iv) be entitled to object to any aspect of this Agreement. The request for exclusion must be personally signed by the Person requesting exclusion. So-called “mass” or

“class” opt-outs shall not be allowed. To be valid, a request for exclusion must be postmarked or received by the date specified in the Notice.

4.6 The Final Approval Hearing, if any, shall be no earlier than seventy-five (75) days after the Notice described in Paragraph 4.1(b) is provided.

4.7 Any Settlement Class Member who does not, using the procedures set forth in this Agreement and the Notice, either seek exclusion from the Settlement Class or timely file a valid Claim Form shall not be entitled to receive any payment or benefits pursuant to this Agreement, but will otherwise be bound by all of the terms of this Agreement, including the terms of the Approval Order to be entered in the Action and the Releases provided for in the Agreement, and will be barred from bringing any action against any of the Released Parties concerning the Released Claims.

4.8 For the convenience of the Parties and Settlement Class Members, below is a schedule of all proposed deadlines:

EVENT	PROPOSED DEADLINE
Deadline to Provide Settlement Administrator with Class List	28 Days After Execution of the final Settlement Agreement
Notice Date	30 Days After Preliminary Approval Order
Motion for Final Approval	45 Days After Notice Date
Motion for Attorneys’ Fees	45 Days After Notice Date
Claims Deadline	60 Days After Notice Date
Objection/Exclusion Deadline	60 Days After Notice Date
Opposition to Motion for Final Approval	60 Days After Notice Date
Opposition to Motion for Attorneys’ Fees	60 Days After Notice Date
Reply In Support of Motion for Final Approval	70 Days After Notice Date
Reply In Support of Motion for Attorneys’ Fees	70 Days After Notice Date
Final Approval Hearing (if any)	75 Days After Notice Date
Payment of Fee Award	10 Days After Final Approval Order

EVENT	PROPOSED DEADLINE
Establish of Cash Payment Fund	10 Days After Final Approval Order
Payment of Incentive Awards	10 Days After Final Approval Order
Proceeds of Cash Payment Fund Wired to Settlement Administrator	14 Days After Final Approval Order
Cash Payments Sent to Settlement Class Members	30 Days After Final Approval Order

5. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

5.1 The Settlement Administrator shall, under the supervision of the Court, administer the relief provided by this Settlement Agreement by processing Claim Forms in a rational, responsive, cost effective, and timely manner. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain reasonably detailed records of its activities under this Agreement. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain all such records as are required by applicable law in accordance with its normal business practices and such records will be made available to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel upon request. The Settlement Administrator shall also provide reports and other information to the Court as the Court may require. The Settlement Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel with information concerning Notice, administration, and implementation of the Settlement Agreement. Should the Court request, the Parties shall submit a timely report to the Court summarizing the work performed by the Settlement Administrator, including a report of all amounts from the Settlement Fund paid to Settlement Class Members on account of Approved Claims. Without limiting the foregoing, the Settlement Administrator shall:

(a) Forward to Defendant's Counsel, with copies to Class Counsel, all original documents and other materials received in connection with the administration of the Settlement, and all copies thereof, within thirty (30) days after the date on which all Claim Forms have been finally approved or disallowed in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;

(b) Receive requests to be excluded from the Settlement Class and other requests and promptly provide to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel copies thereof. If the Settlement Administrator receives any exclusion forms or other requests after the deadline for the submission of such forms and requests, the Settlement Administrator shall promptly provide copies thereof to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel;

(c) Provide weekly reports to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel, including without limitation, reports regarding the number of Claim Forms received, the number approved by the Settlement Administrator, and the categorization and description of Claim Forms rejected, in whole or in part, by the Settlement Administrator;

(d) Make available for inspection by Class Counsel or Defendants Counsel the Claim Forms received by the Settlement Administrator at any time upon reasonable notice; and

(e) Provide Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel with drafts of all administration related documents, including but not limited to follow-up class notices or communications with Settlement Class Members, telephone scripts, website posting or language or other communications with the Settlement Class, at least (5) days before the Settlement Administrator is required to or intends to publish or use such communications, unless Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel agree to waive this requirement in writing on a case by case basis.

5.2 The Settlement Administrator shall be obliged to employ reasonable procedures to screen claims for abuse or fraud and deny Claim Forms where there is evidence of abuse or fraud. The Settlement Administrator will reject any claim that does not comply in any material respect with the instructions on the Claim Form or the terms of Paragraphs 1.2 and/or 1.3, above, or is submitted after the Claims Deadline. Each claimant who submits an invalid Claim Form to the Settlement Administrator must be given a notice of the Claim Form's deficiency and an

opportunity to cure the deficiency within twenty-one (21) days of the date of the notice. The Settlement Administrator may contact any Person who has submitted a Claim Form to obtain additional information necessary to verify the Claim Form.

5.3 Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel shall have the right to challenge the acceptance or rejection of a Claim Form submitted by Settlement Class Members and to obtain and review supporting documentation relating to such Claim Form. The Settlement Administrator shall follow any agreed decisions of Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel as to the validity of any disputed submitted Claim Form. To the extent Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel are not able to agree on the disposition of a challenge, the disputed claim shall be submitted to the Honorable Freda L. Wolfson for binding determination.

5.4 In the exercise of its duties outlined in this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator shall have the right to reasonably request additional information from the Parties or any Settlement Class Member.

6. TERMINATION OF SETTLEMENT.

6.1 Subject to Paragraphs 9.1-9.3 below, Defendant or the Class Representatives on behalf of the Settlement Class, shall have the right to terminate this Agreement by providing written notice of the election to do so ("Termination Notice") to all other Parties hereto within twenty-one (21) days of any of the following events: (i) the Court's refusal to grant Approval of this Agreement in any material respect; (ii) the Court's refusal to enter the Approval Order in this Action in any material respect; or (iii) the date upon which the Approval Order is modified or reversed in any material respect by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals.

6.2 The Parties agree that the Court's failure to approve, in whole or in part, the Fee Award payment to Class Counsel and/or the incentive award set forth in Paragraph 8 below shall

not prevent the Agreement from becoming effective, nor shall it be grounds for termination. The procedures for any application for approval of attorneys' fees, expenses, or Service Awards are to be considered by the Court separately from the Court's consideration of the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of the Settlement.

7. APPROVAL ORDER.

7.1 Promptly after the execution of this Agreement, Class Counsel will file an unopposed Motion for Approval of the Class Action Settlement ("Approval Motion"), which shall be provided to Defendant's counsel for review 3 days prior to filing. In connection with the Approval Motion, Plaintiffs will seek an Order (among other things): (a) approving as to form and content the Proposed Notice and Claim Form, (b) directing the mailing of the Notice and Claim Form to the Class Members and providing the Class Members an opportunity to submit a request to be excluded from the settlement; (c) approving the settlement as fair, adequate, reasonable, and binding on Plaintiff and all Class Members who have not timely and properly opted out pursuant to Section 4.5 and incorporate the terms of this Agreement; (d) certifying the Class for settlement purposes; (e) approving Class Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees and costs; (f) appointing the Claims Administrator and approve the costs of administration; (g) and directing the distribution of the Settlement Payments.

7.2 If the Court denies the Approval Motion, unless the Parties jointly agree to seek reconsideration of the ruling, to seek appellate review, or to seek Court approval of a renegotiated settlement, the Litigation will resume as if no settlement had been attempted. The Parties retain all rights with respect to whether the Litigation should be maintained as a class action or collective action and with respect to the merits of the claims and defenses being asserted in the Litigation.

7.3 The Parties will work together, diligently and in good faith, to expeditiously obtain an Approval Order and Final Judgment and Dismissal.

8. CLASS COUNSEL’S ATTORNEYS’ FEES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES; INCENTIVE AWARD.

8.1 Defendant agrees that Class Counsel shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs in an amount determined by the Court as the Fee Award. With no consideration given or received, Class Counsel will limit its petition for attorneys’ fees, costs, expenses to no more than one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount (*i.e.*, \$1,666,666.67), minus Settlement Administration Costs. Provided that Class Counsel limits its request for a Fee Award to this amount, and that the aggregate amount of the Fee Award, Settlement Administration costs does not exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement amount, Defendant shall not oppose Class Counsel’s request for the Fee Award.

8.2 The Fee Award shall be payable within ten (10) days after the Approval Order becomes final, or a Final Order is entered, if required, subject to Class Counsel executing the Undertaking Regarding Attorneys’ Fees and Costs (the “Undertaking”) attached hereto as Exhibit E, and providing all payment routing information and tax I.D. numbers for Class Counsel. Payment of the Fee Award shall be made by wire transfer to Bursor & Fisher, P.A. in accordance with wire instructions to be provided to Defendant’s Counsel by Bursor & Fisher, P.A., and completion of necessary forms, including but not limited to W-9 forms. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if for any reason the Approval Order is reversed or rendered void as a result of an appeal(s) then Class Counsel shall return such funds to the Defendant. In addition, should any parties to the Undertaking dissolve, merge, declare bankruptcy, become insolvent, or cease to exist prior to the final payment to Settlement Class Members, those parties

shall execute a new undertaking guaranteeing repayment of funds within fourteen (14) days of such an occurrence.

8.3 Class Counsel intends to file a motion for Court approval of service awards for the Class Representatives, to be paid by Defendant, in addition to any funds the Class Representatives stand to otherwise receive from the Settlement. With no consideration having been given or received for this limitation, the Class Representatives will seek no more than \$5,000 each (\$20,000 total) as service awards. Such award shall be paid in the form of a check to the Class Representatives that is sent care of Class Counsel within ten (10) days after the Effective Date.

9. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

9.1 The Parties (a) acknowledge that it is their intent to consummate this Settlement Agreement; and (b) agree, subject to their fiduciary and other legal obligations, to cooperate to the extent reasonably necessary to effectuate and implement all terms and conditions of this Agreement, to exercise their reasonable best efforts to accomplish the foregoing terms and conditions of this Agreement, to secure approval, and to defend the Approval Order through any and all appeals. Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel agree to cooperate with one another in seeking Court approval of the Settlement Agreement, entry of the Approval Order, and the Final Judgment, and promptly to agree upon and execute all such other documentation as may be reasonably required to obtain final approval of the Agreement.

9.2 The Parties intend this Settlement Agreement to be a final and complete resolution of all disputes between them with respect to the Released Claims by Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class, and each or any of them, on the one hand, against the Released Parties, and each or any of the Released Parties, on the other hand. Accordingly, the Parties agree not to

assert in any forum that the Action was brought by Plaintiffs or defended by Defendant, or each or any of them, in bad faith or on a frivolous basis.

9.3 The Parties have relied upon the advice and representation of counsel, selected by them, concerning their respective legal liability for the claims hereby released. The Parties have read and understand fully the above and foregoing agreement and have been fully advised as to the legal effect thereof by counsel of their own selection and intend to be legally bound by the same.

9.4 Whether or not the Effective Date occurs or the Settlement Agreement is terminated, neither this Agreement nor the settlement contained herein, nor any act performed or document executed pursuant to or in furtherance of this Agreement or the settlement:

(a) is, may be deemed, or shall be used, offered or received against the Released Parties, or each or any of them, as an admission, concession or evidence of, the validity of any Released Claims, the truth of any fact alleged by the Plaintiffs, the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in the Action, the violation of any law or statute, the reasonableness of the settlement amount or the Fee Award, or of any alleged wrongdoing, liability, negligence, or fault of the Released Parties, or any of them;

(b) is, may be deemed, or shall be used, offered or received against Defendant, as an admission, concession or evidence of any fault, misrepresentation or omission with respect to any statement or written document approved or made by the Released Parties, or any of them;

(c) is, may be deemed, or shall be used, offered or received against the Released Parties, or each or any of them, as an admission or concession with respect to any liability, negligence, fault or wrongdoing as against any Released Parties, in any civil, criminal or administrative proceeding in any court, administrative agency or other tribunal. However, the

settlement, this Agreement, and any acts performed and/or documents executed in furtherance of or pursuant to this Agreement and/or Settlement may be used in any proceedings as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Agreement. Further, if this Settlement Agreement is approved by the Court, any Party or any of the Released Parties may file this Agreement and/or the Approval Order in any action that may be brought against such Party or Parties in order to support a defense or counterclaim based on principles of *res judicata*, collateral estoppel, release, good faith settlement, judgment bar or reduction, or any other theory of claim preclusion or issue preclusion or similar defense or counterclaim;

(d) is, may be deemed, or shall be construed against Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class, the Releasing Parties, or each or any of them, or against the Released Parties, or each or any of them, as an admission or concession that the consideration to be given hereunder represents an amount equal to, less than or greater than that amount that could have or would have been recovered after trial; and

(e) is, may be deemed, or shall be construed as or received in evidence as an admission or concession against Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class, the Releasing Parties, or each and any of them, or against the Released Parties, or each or any of them, that any of Plaintiffs' claims are with or without merit or that damages recoverable in the Action would have exceeded or would have been less than any particular amount.

9.5 The headings used herein are used for the purpose of convenience only and are not meant to have legal effect.

9.6 The waiver by one Party of any breach of this Agreement by any other Party shall not be deemed as a waiver of any other prior or subsequent breaches of this Agreement.

9.7 All of the Exhibits to this Agreement are material and integral parts thereof and are fully incorporated herein by this reference.

9.8 This Agreement and its Exhibits set forth the entire agreement and understanding of the Parties with respect to the matters set forth herein, and supersede all prior negotiations, agreements, arrangements, and undertakings with respect to the matters set forth herein. No representations, warranties or inducements have been made to any Party concerning this Settlement Agreement or its Exhibits other than the representations, warranties and covenants contained and memorialized in such documents. This Agreement may be amended or modified only by a written instrument signed by or on behalf of all Parties or their respective successors-in-interest. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, all representations by Plaintiffs, Defendant, and their counsel set forth in the Parties' Term Sheet shall remain binding.

9.9 Except as otherwise provided herein, each Party shall bear its own costs.

9.10 Plaintiffs represent and warrant that they have not assigned any claim or right or interest therein as against the Released Parties to any other Person or Party and that they are fully entitled to release the same.

9.11 Each counsel or other Person executing this Settlement Agreement, any of its Exhibits, or any related settlement documents on behalf of any Party hereto, hereby warrants and represents that such Person has the full authority to do so and has the authority to take appropriate action required or permitted to be taken pursuant to the Agreement to effectuate its terms. Class Counsel in particular warrants that they are authorized to execute this Settlement Agreement on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class (subject to final approval by the Court after notice to all Settlement Class Members), and that all actions necessary for the execution of this Settlement Agreement have been taken.

9.12 This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts. Signature by digital means, facsimile, or in PDF format will constitute sufficient execution of this Agreement. All executed counterparts and each of them shall be deemed to be one and the same instrument.

A complete set of original executed counterparts shall be filed with the Court if the Court so requests.

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

9.14 The Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to implementation and enforcement of the terms of this Agreement, and all Parties hereto submit to the jurisdiction of the Court for purposes of implementing and enforcing the settlement embodied in this Agreement.

9.15 This Settlement Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

9.16 This Agreement is deemed to have been prepared by counsel for all Parties, as a result of arm's-length negotiations among the Parties. Because all Parties have contributed substantially and materially to the preparation of this Agreement, it shall not be construed more strictly against one Party than another.

9.17 Where this Agreement requires notice to the Parties, such notice shall be sent to the undersigned counsel: Philip L. Fraietta, Bursor & Fisher, P.A., 1330 Avenue of the Americas, 32nd Floor, New York, NY 10019; Aaron D. Charfoos, Paul Hastings LLP, 71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4500, Chicago, Illinois, 60606.

9.18 Plaintiffs and/or Class Counsel shall not, at any time, issue press releases or make other public statements regarding the Settlement or the Action (apart from filings with the Court as necessary to obtain Approval of the Settlement) unless Defendant agrees to such press releases or public statements in advance; provided that Class Counsel may post Court orders regarding the Action and brief summaries of those orders on their website(s) without permission from Defendant, so long as any reference in such order(s) to materials subject to any confidentiality

obligations are properly redacted. This provision shall not prohibit Class Counsel from communicating with any person in the Settlement Class regarding the Settlement (subject to compliance with any and all applicable confidentiality obligations).

IT IS SO AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES:

Dated: Aug 2, 2025

DANIEL OHEBSHALOM

By:  Ohebshalom, Daniel (Aug 2, 2025 15:10:18 EDT)

Daniel Ohebshalom, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: Aug 02, 2025

MATTHEW KIMOTO

By:  Kimoto (Aug 2, 2025 15:39:53 PDT)

Matthew Kimoto, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: Aug 02, 2025

THOMAS FAN

By:  Fan, Thomas (Aug 2, 2025 12:08:17 PDT)

Thomas Fan, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: Aug 2, 2025

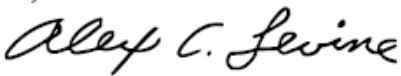
CLINTON BROWN

By:  Clinton, Brown (Aug 2, 2025 12:32:10 PDT)

Clinton Brown, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: 8/1/2025

DAPPER LABS, INC.

By: 

Name: Alex C. Levine

Title: General Counsel

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Dated: August 4, 2025

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

By: 
Philip L. Fraietta

pfraietta@bursor.com

Stefan Bogdanovich

sbogdanovich@bursor.com

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

1330 Avenue of the Americas, 32nd Floor

New York, NY 10019

Tel: 646.837.7150

Fax: 212.989.9163

Class Counsel

Dated: 8/4/2025

PAUL HASTINGS LLP

By: 
Aaron D. Charfoos

aaroncharfoos@paulhastings.com

Kenneth P. Herzinger

kennethherzinger@paulhastings.com

PAUL HASTINGS LLP

71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4500

Chicago, IL, 60606

Tel: (312) 499-6000

Attorneys for Defendant

2025.07.31 DRAFT Dapper VPPA Settlement Agreement (2)

Final Audit Report

2025-08-02

Created:	2025-08-02
By:	Hannah Grunden (hgrunden@bursor.com)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAKpLxxc6UXSkdrbLlVLBurKlvHhEwFw0C

"2025.07.31 DRAFT Dapper VPPA Settlement Agreement (2)" History

 Document created by Hannah Grunden (hgrunden@bursor.com)

2025-08-02 - 7:04:57 PM GMT

 Document emailed to Clinton,Brown (eestwood1@gmail.com) for signature

2025-08-02 - 7:05:02 PM GMT

 Document emailed to Makimoto,Matthew (makimoto121@yahoo.com) for signature

2025-08-02 - 7:05:03 PM GMT

 Document emailed to Fan, Thomas (thomassfan@gmail.com) for signature

2025-08-02 - 7:05:03 PM GMT

 Document emailed to Dohebshalom,Daniel (dohebshalom88@gmail.com) for signature

2025-08-02 - 7:05:03 PM GMT

 Email viewed by Fan, Thomas (thomassfan@gmail.com)

2025-08-02 - 7:05:14 PM GMT

 Email viewed by Dohebshalom,Daniel (dohebshalom88@gmail.com)

2025-08-02 - 7:07:51 PM GMT

 Document e-signed by Fan, Thomas (thomassfan@gmail.com)

Signature Date: 2025-08-02 - 7:08:17 PM GMT - Time Source: server

 Signer Dohebshalom,Daniel (dohebshalom88@gmail.com) entered name at signing as Ohebshalom,Daniel

2025-08-02 - 7:10:16 PM GMT

 Document e-signed by Ohebshalom,Daniel (dohebshalom88@gmail.com)

Signature Date: 2025-08-02 - 7:10:18 PM GMT - Time Source: server



Adobe Acrobat Sign

 Email viewed by Clinton,Brown (eestwood1@gmail.com)

2025-08-02 - 7:30:14 PM GMT

 Document e-signed by Clinton,Brown (eestwood1@gmail.com)

Signature Date: 2025-08-02 - 7:32:10 PM GMT - Time Source: server

 Email viewed by Makimoto,Matthew (makimoto121@yahoo.com)

2025-08-02 - 10:38:33 PM GMT

 Signer Makimoto,Matthew (makimoto121@yahoo.com) entered name at signing as Kimoto,Matthew

2025-08-02 - 10:39:51 PM GMT

 Document e-signed by Kimoto,Matthew (makimoto121@yahoo.com)

Signature Date: 2025-08-02 - 10:39:53 PM GMT - Time Source: server

 Agreement completed.

2025-08-02 - 10:39:53 PM GMT



EXHIBIT 1A

Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.

In the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau

Index No. XXXXXXXX

Settlement Claim Form

If you are a Settlement Class Member and wish to receive a payment, your completed Claim Form must be postmarked on or before [REDACTED], or submitted online on or before [REDACTED].

Please read the full notice of this settlement (available at dappervppaclassactionsettlement.com) carefully before filling out this Claim Form.

To be eligible to receive any benefits from the settlement obtained in this class action lawsuit, you must submit this completed Claim Form online or by mail:

ONLINE: Submit this Claim Form.

MAIL: [ADDRESS]

PART ONE: CLAIMANT INFORMATION

Provide your name and contact information below. It is your responsibility to notify the Settlement Administrator of any changes to your contact information after the submission of your Claim Form.

FIRST NAME**LAST NAME****STREET ADDRESS****CITY****STATE****ZIP CODE****E-MAIL ADDRESS**

PART TWO: COMPENSATION AND PROOF OF MEMBERSHIP

To qualify for a Cash Payment under the Settlement, you **must** provide proof of your Dapper Labs, Inc. account, by completing the "Proof of Dapper Account" portion of this Claim Form.

PROOF OF DAPPER ACCOUNT: You may submit proof of your Dapper account from www.nflallday.com, www.disney pinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, or www.laligagolazos.com by providing your username and the email address associated with that username or by uploading a screenshot of your Dapper Profile [here](#).

To provide your Dapper Account via credentials:

1. Write your Dapper Account Username here: _____
2. Write your associated email address here: _____
3. Selection which Dapper website that Username and email is associated with: [NFL All-Day/UFC Strike/ NBA Top Shot/ Disney Pinnacle/ La Liga Golazos]

QUESTIONS? VISIT dappervppaclassactionsettlement.com OR CALL [NUMBER] TOLL-FREE

To upload a screenshot of your Dapper Account Profile:

1. Open Dapper Account in a web browser and log in.
2. Navigate to your Profile.
3. Take a screenshot of your Dapper Account Profile.
4. Upload the screenshot [\[here\]](#).

POTENTIAL CASH PAYMENT OR VOUCHER: You may be entitled to receive a Cash Payment of up to \$5. You are only entitled to a cash payment or Voucher if you ***submit proof of Dapper account.***

Method of Cash Payment

Venmo	☐	Venmo Username: _____
PayPal	☐	PayPal Email: _____
Zelle	☐	Zelle Email: _____

PART THREE: ATTESTATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that that all of the information on this Claim Form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I also declare under penalty of perjury that the Dapper account identified in this form belongs to me and no one else. I understand that my Claim Form may be subject to audit, verification, and Court review.

SIGNATURE

DATE

Please keep a copy of your Claim Form for your records.

EXHIBIT 1B

From: XXXX@domain.com
To: JonQClassMember@domain.com
Re: Legal Notice of Class Action Settlement

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc., Index No. XXXXX
(Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau)

**Our Records Indicate You Purchased or Viewed A Video From A Dapper Labs Website
and May Be Entitled to a Payment From a Class Action Settlement.**

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

This notice is to inform you that a settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit claiming that Defendant Dapper Labs, Inc., disclosed its online video subscribers' personally identifiable information ("PII") to various third parties without consent in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the "VPPA"). Defendant denies that it violated any law but has agreed to the settlement to avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with continuing the case.

Am I A Class Member? Our records indicate you may be a Class Member. Class Members are all individuals who held an account with a Dapper Labs website (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) from June 1, 2020 through [DATE OF PRELIMINARY APPROVAL].

What Can I Get? If approved by the Court, Defendant will establish a Gross Settlement Amount of \$5,000,000.00 to pay all valid claims submitted by the Settlement Class, together with notice and administration expenses, attorneys' fees and costs, and incentive awards. Under the terms of the Settlement, you may receive a Cash Payment of up to \$5. The Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Meta Pixel, the Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the Snapchat Pixel, the X Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel on any pages on its website where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated by judicial decision as applied to the use of web site pixel technology or such video games generally, unless Defendant is otherwise in compliance with that law.

How Do I Get A Payment? You must submit a timely and complete Claim Form **no later than [claims deadline]**. You can file a claim by clicking **[here]**. Your payment will come by Zelle, Venmo, or PayPal, at your election.

What Are My Other Options? You may exclude yourself from the Class by sending a letter to the settlement administrator no later than **[objection/exclusion deadline]**. If you exclude yourself, you cannot get a settlement payment, but you keep any rights you may have to sue the Defendant over the legal issues in the lawsuit. You and/or your lawyer have the right to appear before the Court and/or object to the proposed settlement. Your written objection must be filed no later than **[objection/exclusion deadline]**. Specific instructions about how to object to, or exclude yourself from, the Settlement are available at **dappervppaclassactionsettlement.com**. If you file a claim or do nothing, and the Court approves the Settlement, you will be bound by all of the Court's

orders and judgments. In addition, your claims relating to the alleged disclosure of subscriber information by Defendant will be released.

Who Represents Me? The Court has appointed Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich of Bursor & Fisher, P.A. to represent the class. These attorneys are called Class Counsel. You will not be charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer in this case, you may hire one at your expense.

When Will The Court Consider The Proposed Settlement? The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing at [redacted] m. on [date] in Courtroom X at the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, 100 Supreme Court Drive, Mineola, NY, 11501. At that hearing, the Court will: hear any objections concerning the fairness of the settlement; determine the fairness of the settlement; decide whether to approve Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs; and decide whether to award the Class Representatives \$5,000.00 each from the Gross Settlement Amount for their service in helping to bring and settle this case. Defendant has agreed to pay Class Counsel reasonable attorneys' fees in an amount to be determined by the Court. Class Counsel will seek no more than one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, but the Court may award less than this amount.

How Do I Get More Information? For more information, including the full Notice, Claim Form and Settlement Agreement go to dappervppaclassactionsettlement.com, contact the settlement administrator at 1-___-___-___ or [address], or email Class Counsel at info@bursor.com.

EXHIBIT 1C

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NASSAU*Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. XXXXXXXX**If You Purchased Or Viewed A Video From A Dapper Labs Website You May Be Entitled to a Payment From a Class Action Settlement.***A court authorized this notice. You are not being sued. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.*

- A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit claiming that Defendant, Dapper Labs, Inc., disclosed its online subscribers' personally identifiable information ("PII") to various third-parties without consent in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the "VPPA"). Defendant denies that it violated any law but has agreed to the settlement to avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with continuing the case.
- You are included if you held an active account with a Dapper Labs website (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) from June 1, 2020 through [DATE OF PRELIMINARY APPROVAL].
- If approved by the Court, Defendant will establish a Gross Settlement Amount of \$5,000,000.00 to pay all valid claims submitted by the Settlement Class, together with notice and administration expenses, attorneys' fees and costs, and incentive awards. Under the terms of the Settlement, you may receive a Cash Payment of up to \$5. The Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Facebook Pixel, the Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the SnapChat Pixel, the Twitter Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel on any pages on its website where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated by judicial decision as applied to the use of web site pixel technology or such video games generally, unless Defendant is otherwise in compliance with that law..
- Read this notice carefully. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or don't act.

YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT	
SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM BY [DATE]	This is the only way to receive a Cash Payment.
EXCLUDE YOURSELF BY [DATE]	You will receive no benefits, but you will retain any rights you currently have to sue the Defendant about the claims in this case.
OBJECT BY [DATE]	Write to the Court explaining why you don't like the Settlement.
GO TO THE HEARING BY [DATE]	Ask to speak in Court about your opinion of the Settlement.
DO NOTHING	You won't get a share of the Settlement benefits and will give up your rights to sue the Defendant about the claims in this case.

Your rights and options—and the deadlines to exercise them—are explained in this Notice.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-800-000-0000 TOLL FREE, OR VISIT

WWW.DAPPERVPPACLASSACTIONSETTLEMENT.COM

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why was this Notice issued?

A Court authorized this notice because you have a right to know about a proposed Settlement of this class action lawsuit and about all of your options, before the Court decides whether to give final approval to the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, and your legal rights.

The Honorable XXXXXXXX, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, is overseeing this case. The case is called *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. XXXXX. The people who sued are called the Plaintiffs. The Defendant is Dapper Labs, Inc.

2. What is a class action?

In a class action, one or more people called the class representatives (in this case, Daniel Ohebshalom, Matthew Kimoto, Thomas Fan, and Clinton Brown) sue on behalf of a group or a “class” of people who have similar claims. In a class action, the court resolves the issues for all class members, except for those who exclude themselves from the Class.

3. What is this lawsuit about?

This lawsuit claims that Defendant violated the Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710, *et seq.* (“VPPA”) by disclosing its online subscribers’ personally identifiable information (“PII”) to third-parties without consent in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the “VPPA”). Defendant denies that it violated any law but has agreed to the settlement to avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with continuing the case.

4. Why is there a Settlement?

The Court has not decided whether the Plaintiffs or the Defendant should win this case. Instead, both sides agreed to a Settlement. That way, they avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with ongoing litigation, and Class Members will get compensation sooner rather than, if at all, after the completion of a trial.

WHO’S INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT?

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

The **Settlement Class** is defined as:

all individuals who held an active account on the NFL All Day, Disney Pinnacle, UFC Strike, NBA Top Shot, and La Liga Golazos product websites (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) during the Class Period.

Excluded from the Settlement Class shall be counsel to the Settling Parties, Hon. Wayne R. Andersen, and their employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any government entity; Dapper Labs, Inc., any entity in which Dapper Labs, Inc. has a controlling interest, any of Dapper Labs, Inc.'s subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, and officers, directors, employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any persons who, as of the date of this Agreement, have provided notice to Dapper Labs, Inc. of claims relating to the Action; any persons who have released claims relating to the Action; and any persons who timely opt-out of the Settlement Class.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

6. What does the Settlement provide?

Monetary Relief: Defendant has created a Gross Settlement Amount totaling \$5,000,000.00. All payments to Settlement Class Members, the cost to administer the Settlement, the cost to inform people about the Settlement, attorneys' fees, and an award to the Class Representative will also come out of this amount (*see* Question 13).

Prospective Changes: In addition to this monetary relief, the Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Meta Pixel, Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the SnapChat Pixel, the X Pixel, the Reddit Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel on any pages on its websites where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed, unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated by judicial decision as applied to the use of web site pixel technology or video games generally, unless Defendant is otherwise in compliance with that law.

A detailed description of the settlement benefits can be found in the [Settlement Agreement](#). [\[insert hyperlink\]](#)

7. How much will my payment be?

If you are member of the Settlement Class, you may submit a Claim Form to receive either a Cash Payment of up to \$5. **You must submit a Claim Form** in order to receive any compensation under the Settlement.

8. When will I get my payment?

The hearing to consider the fairness of the settlement is scheduled for [\[DATE\]](#). If the Court approves the settlement, eligible Class Members whose claims were approved by the

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-800-000-0000 TOLL FREE, OR VISIT

WWW.DAPPERVPPACLASSACTIONSETTLEMENT.COM

Settlement Administrator will receive their Cash Payment 45 days after the Settlement has been finally approved and/or any appeals process is complete. The Cash Payments will be made in the form of a Zelle, PayPal, or Venmo, at your election.

HOW TO GET BENEFITS

9. How do I get a payment?

If you are a Class Member and you want to get a Cash Payment, you **must** complete and submit a Claim Form by **[Claims Deadline]**. Claim Forms can be found and submitted by clicking here **[hyperlink]**, or by printing and mailing a paper Claim Form, copies of which are available for download here **[hyperlink]**.

We also encourage you to submit your claim on-line. Not only is it easier and more secure, but it is completely free and takes only minutes!

REMAINING IN THE SETTLEMENT

10. What am I giving up if I stay in the Class?

If the Settlement becomes final, you will give up your right to sue Defendant for the claims this Settlement resolve. The Settlement Agreement describes the specific claims you are giving up against the Defendant. You will be “releasing” the Defendant and certain of its affiliates described in Section **1.25** of the Settlement Agreement. Unless you exclude yourself (*see* Question 14), you are “releasing” the claims, regardless of whether you submit a claim or not. The Settlement Agreement is available through the “court documents” link on the website.

The Settlement Agreement describes the released claims with specific descriptions (*see* Sections **1.25-1.27** and **3.1-3.2** of the Settlement Agreement), so read it carefully. If you have any questions you can talk to the lawyers listed in Question 12 for free or you can, of course, talk to your own lawyer if you have questions about what this means.

11. What happens if I do nothing at all?

If you do nothing, you won’t get any benefits from this Settlement. But, unless you exclude yourself, you won’t be able to start a lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against the Defendant for the claims being resolved by this Settlement.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

12. Do I have a lawyer in the case?

The Court has appointed Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich of Bursor & Fisher, P.A. to be the attorneys representing the Settlement Class. They are called “Class QUESTIONS? CALL 1-800-000-0000 TOLL FREE, OR VISIT **WWW.DAPPERVPPACCLASSACTIONSETTLEMENT.COM**

Counsel.” They believe, after conducting an extensive investigation, that the Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class. You will not be charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer in this case, you may hire one at your expense.

13. How will the lawyers be paid?

Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fees, costs, and expenses will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount in an amount determined and awarded by the Court. Class Counsel will seek no more than one-third of the \$5 million Gross Settlement Amount minus the Settlement Administration Expenses, but the Court may award less than this amount.

As approved by the Court, the Class Representatives will be paid incentive awards from the Gross Settlement Amount for helping to bring and settle the case. The Class Representatives will seek no more than \$5,000.00 each as incentive awards, but the Court may award less than this amount.

EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

14. How do I get out of the Settlement?

To exclude yourself from the Settlement, you must mail or otherwise deliver a letter (or request for exclusion) stating that **you want to be excluded** from the *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. XXXXXX settlement. Your letter or request for exclusion must also include your name, your address, your signature, the name and number of this case, and a statement that you wish to be excluded. You must file your letter or request for exclusion with the Court no later than **[objection/exclusion deadline]**, and mail or deliver your exclusion request no later than **[objection/exclusion deadline]** to:

Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement

0000 Street
City, ST 00000

15. If I don’t exclude myself, can I sue the Defendant for the same thing later?

No. Unless you exclude yourself, you give up any right to sue the Defendant for the claims being resolved by this Settlement.

16. If I exclude myself, can I get anything from this Settlement?

No. If you exclude yourself, do not submit a Claim Form to ask for benefits.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

17. How do I object to the Settlement?

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-800-000-0000 TOLL FREE, OR VISIT

WWW.DAPPERVPPACLASSACTIONSETTLEMENT.COM

If you're a Class Member, you can object to the Settlement if you don't like any part of it. You can give reasons why you think the Court should not approve it. The Court will consider your views. To object, you must file with the Court a letter or brief stating that you object to the Settlement in *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. XXXXX and identify all your reasons for your objections (including citations and supporting evidence) and attach any materials you rely on for your objections. Your letter or brief must also include your name, an explanation of the basis upon which you claim to be a Settlement Class Member, including information sufficient to identify your current Dapper website account or a screenshot showing that you were a Dapper Account holder during the class period, the name and contact information of any and all attorneys representing, advising, or in any way assisting you in connection with your objection, and your signature. If you, or an attorney assisting you with your objection, have ever objected to any class action settlement where you or the objecting attorney has asked for or received payment in exchange for dismissal of the objection (or any related appeal) without modification to the settlement, you must include a statement in your objection identifying each such case by full case caption. You must also mail or deliver a copy of your letter or brief to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel listed below.

Class Counsel will file with the Court and post on this website its request for attorneys' fees by [two weeks prior to objection deadline].

If you want to appear and speak at the Final Approval Hearing to object to the Settlement, with or without a lawyer (explained below in answer to Question Number 21), you must say so in your letter or brief. You must file the objection with the Court no later than [objection deadline]. The Court's address is:

Court	Class Counsel	Defendant's Counsel
The Hon. XXXXX Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau 100 Supreme Court Drive Mineola, NY 11501	Philip L. Fraietta Bursor & Fisher PA 1330 Avenue of the Americas, 32nd Floor New York, NY 10019	Aaron Charfoos Paul Hastings LLP 71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4500 Chicago, Illinois, 60606

18. What's the difference between objecting and excluding myself from the Settlement?

Objecting simply means telling the Court that you don't like something about the Settlement. You can object only if you stay in the Class. Excluding yourself from the Class is telling the Court that you don't want to be part of the Class. If you exclude yourself, you have no basis to object because the case no longer affects you.

THE COURT'S FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-800-000-0000 TOLL FREE, OR VISIT

WWW.DAPPERVPPACCLASSACTIONSETTLEMENT.COM

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

The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing at [DATE AND TIME] in Courtroom **X** at the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, 100 Supreme Court Drive, Mineola, NY, 11501. The purpose of the hearing will be for the Court to determine whether to approve the Settlement as fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Class; to consider the Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and expenses; and to consider the request for an incentive award to the Class Representative. At that hearing, the Court will be available to hear any objections and arguments concerning the fairness of the Settlement.

The hearing may be postponed to a different date or time without notice, so it is a good idea to check [www.dappervppaclassactionsettlement.com] or call Class Counsel at 1-646-837-7150. If, however, you timely objected to the Settlement and advised the Court that you intend to appear and speak at the Final Approval Hearing, you will receive notice of any change in the date of such Final Approval Hearing.

20. Do I have to come to the hearing?

No. Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. But, you are welcome to come at your own expense. If you send an objection or comment, you don't have to come to Court to talk about it. As long as you filed and mailed your written objection on time, the Court will consider it. You may also pay another lawyer to attend, but it's not required.

21. May I speak at the hearing?

Yes. You may ask the Court for permission to speak at the Fairness Hearing. To do so, you must include in your letter or brief objecting to the settlement a statement saying that it is your "Notice of Intent to Appear in *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. **XXXXXXX**." It must include your name, address, telephone number, and signature, as well as the name and address of your lawyer if one is appearing for you. Your objection and notice of intent to appear must be filed with the Court and postmarked no later than [objection deadline].

GETTING MORE INFORMATION**22. Where do I get more information?**

This Notice summarizes the Settlement. More details are in the Settlement Agreement. You can get a copy of the Settlement Agreement at www.dappervppaclassactionsettlement.com. You may also write with questions to Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement, **P.O. Box 0000, City, ST 00000**. You can call the Settlement Administrator at **1-800-000-0000** or Class Counsel at 1-646-837-7150, if you have any questions. Before doing so, however, please read this full Notice carefully. You may also find additional information elsewhere on the case website.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-800-000-0000 TOLL FREE, OR VISIT
WWW.DAPPERVPPACLASSACTIONSETTLEMENT.COM

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NASSAU**

DANIEL OHEBSHALOM, THOMAS FAN,
MATTHEW KIMOTO, and CLINTON BROWN,
individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

DAPPER LABS, INC.

Defendant.

Index No. 615987/2025

**AFFIRMATION OF CAMERON R.
AZARI, ESQ. REGARDING
IMPLEMENTATION AND ADEQUACY
OF NOTICE PLAN**

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

**AFFIRMATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ. REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION
AND ADEQUACY OF NOTICE PLAN**

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

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

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

OVERVIEW

9. This affirmation describes the successful implementation of the Settlement notice plan (“Notice Plan”) and notices (“Notice” or “Notices”) for *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. 615987/2025, pending in the Supreme Court for the State of New York, County of

Nassau. Epiq designed the Notice Plan based on our extensive prior experience and research into the notice issues particular to this Settlement.

DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

10. Epiq has procedures in place to protect the security of data for the Settlement Class. As with all cases, Epiq maintains extensive data security and privacy safeguards in its official capacity as the Settlement Administrator for this Action. A Services Agreement, which formally retains Epiq as the Settlement Administrator, will govern Epiq's administration responsibilities for the Action. Service changes or modification beyond the original contract scope will require formal contract addendum or modification. Epiq maintains adequate insurance in case of errors.

11. With respect to the data it receives, collects, and otherwise hosts, Epiq will serve as a data processor and act 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 will not utilize or perform other procedures on personal data provided or obtained as part of services as Settlement Administrator. Epiq will not use any information provided by Settlement Class Members for any other purpose than the administration of this Action. Specifically, Settlement Class Member information will not be used, disseminated, or disclosed by or to any other person for any other purpose unrelated to the administration of this Action.

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

hours per day, 7 days per week, by a team of experienced professionals.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE PLAN SUMMARY

17. New York Civil Practice Law 904 directs that "reasonable notice of the commencement of a class action shall be given to the class in such manner as the court directs."¹ The Notice Plan satisfied this requirement.

18. This Notice Plan as designed and implemented reached the greatest practicable number of Settlement Class Members. The Notice Plan individual notice efforts via email to identified Settlement Class Members reached approximately 89.2% of the Settlement Class. The reach was further enhanced by a settlement website. In my experience, the reach of the Notice Plan was consistent with other court-approved notice plans, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its "desire to actually inform" requirement.²

NOTICE PLAN DETAIL

19. On December 19, 2025, the Court approved the Notice Plan and appointed Epiq as the Settlement Administrator in the *Order Granting Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary*

¹ N.Y. CPLR 904(b).

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 . . .").

Approval of Class Action Settlement (“Preliminary Approval Order”). In the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court approved, for settlement purposes only, the following “Settlement Class,” defined in the Settlement Agreement as:

[A]ll individuals who held an account on the NFL All Day, Disney Pinnacle, UFC Strike, NBA Top Shot, or La Liga Golazos product websites (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) during the Class Period.

Excluded from the Settlement Class shall be counsel to the Settling Parties, Hon. Wayne R. Andersen, and their employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any government entity; Dapper Labs, Inc., any entity in which Dapper Labs, Inc. has a controlling interest, any of Dapper Labs, Inc.’s subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, and officers, directors, employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any persons who, as of the date of this Agreement, have provided notice to Dapper Labs, Inc. of claims relating to the Action; any persons who have released claims relating to the Action; and any persons who timely opt-out of the Settlement Class.

The Class Period means from June 15, 2020, through January 30, 2025.

20. Subsequently, on January 21, 2026, the Court granted the request to extend Preliminary Approval deadlines in the *Order Granting Joint Stipulation to Extend Deadlines*.

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

NOTICE PLAN

Individual Notice

22. On January 15, 2026, Epiq received two data files with 1,400,460 records containing names and email addresses for identified Settlement Class Members, if available (“Class List”). Epiq deduplicated, rolled-up, and loaded the unique, identified Settlement Class

Member records into its database for the Settlement. These efforts resulted in 1,397,267 unique, identified Settlement Class Member records (of these, 74,398 records did not have a valid email address and were not sent Notice).

Individual Notice –Email

23. On February 11, 2026, Epiq commenced sending 1,325,547 Email Notices to 1,322,869 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 with the same email address, and only one Email Notice was sent per email address. Prior to sending the Email Notices, email validation and hygiene tools were used to standardize the email addresses, verify whether the email addresses were valid, and identify and remove email addresses that were a fraud threat – email addresses maintained by bots, spammers, and phishers. This is a necessary and critical process for the effectiveness of email campaigns today. Without being proactive and using these tools, Email Notices inadvertently sent to bad actor email addresses could jeopardize and damage the reputation of the entire email campaign; likely causing the campaign itself to be flagged and blocked as a source of spam, preventing or delaying Email Notices from being sent to valid email addresses of Settlement Class Members.

24. The following industry standard best practices were followed for the Email Notice efforts. The Email Notice was created using an embedded html text format. This format provided easy-to-read text without graphics, tables, images, and other elements to avoid the increased likelihood that the message could be blocked by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and/or SPAM filters for this type of email communication. Each Email Notice was also transmitted with a unique message identifier. The Email Notice included an embedded link to the settlement website. By clicking the link, recipients were able to access the Long Form Notice and other information about the Settlement. The Email Notice is included as **Attachment 2**.

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 that the message was undeliverable for reasons such as an inactive or disabled account, the recipient’s mailbox was full, technical autoreplies, etc., at least two additional attempts were made to deliver the Notice by email.

26. Additionally, a Long Form Notice and Claim Form (“Claim Package”) was mailed to all Settlement Class Members who requested one via the toll-free telephone number or other means. As of March 26, 2026, Epiq has mailed seven Claim Packages as a result of such requests. The Long Form Notice is included as **Attachment 3**. The Claim Form is included as **Attachment 4**.

Notice Results

27. As of March 26, 2026, an Email Notice was delivered to 1,246,840 of the 1,397,267 unique, identified Settlement Class Members. This means the individual notice efforts reached approximately 89.2% of the identified Settlement Class Members.

Settlement Website

28. On February 12, 2026, Epiq established a dedicated website for the Settlement with an easy to remember domain name (www.DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com). Relevant documents, including the Long Form Notice, Claim Form, Order Granting Joint Stipulation to Extend Deadlines, Settlement Agreement, Preliminary Approval Order, and other important court documents are posted on the settlement website. The settlement website allows Settlement Class Members to easily file their Claim Form online prior to the Claims Deadline. In addition, the settlement website includes relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions (“FAQs”), instructions for how Settlement Class Members are able to request exclusion from or object to the Settlement, contact information for the Settlement Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. The settlement website address was prominently displayed in all notice documents. As of March 26, 2026, there have been 98,887 unique visitor sessions to the settlement website, and 289,212 web pages have been presented.

Toll-Free Telephone Number and Contact Information

29. On February 12, 2026, Epiq established a toll-free telephone number (1-888-887-2497) for the Settlement. Callers can hear an introductory message and also have the option to learn more about the Settlement in the form of recorded answers to FAQs, and to request that a Claim Package be mailed to them. This automated telephone system is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The toll-free telephone number was prominently displayed in all notice documents. As of March 26, 2026, there have been 220 calls to the toll-free telephone number representing 400 minutes of use.

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

Request for Exclusion and Objections

31. The deadline to request exclusion from the Settlement or to object to the Settlement is April 15, 2026. As of March 26, 2026, Epiq has received three request for exclusion from the Settlement. As of March 26, 2026, Epiq is aware of no objections to the Settlement.

Claim Submissions and Distribution Options

32. The Notices provided a detailed summary of the relevant information about the Settlement, including the settlement website address and how Settlement Class Members are able to file a Claim Form online or by mail prior to the deadline. With any method of filing a Claim Form, Settlement Class Members were given the option of receiving a digital payment or a traditional paper check.

33. The deadline for Settlement Class Members to file a Claim Form is April 15, 2026. As of March 26, 2026, Epiq has received 32,930 Claim Forms (32,900 online and 30 paper). Since the April 15, 2026, claim filing deadline has not yet passed, these numbers are preliminary. As standard practice, Epiq is in the process of conducting a complete review and audit of all 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.

Reminder Notice

34. To stimulate claim filing, on March 16, 2026, Epiq commenced sending Reminder Email Notices to all identified Settlement Class Members with a valid email address that was not previously returned as undeliverable and who had not submitted a Claim Form or requested exclusion from the Settlement. A final Reminder Email Notice is scheduled to be sent a week before the claim filing deadline to all identified Settlement Class Members with a valid email address that was not previously returned as undeliverable and who had not submitted a Claim Form or requested exclusion from the Settlement. The Reminder Email Notice is included as **Attachment 5**.

CONCLUSION

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

36. The Notice Plan included individual direct notice via email to identified Settlement Class Members. With the address updating protocols that were used, the Notice Plan individual notice efforts reached approximately 89.2% of the identified Settlement Class. The reach was further enhanced by a settlement website. In 2010, the Federal Judicial Center (“FJC”) issued a Judges’ Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide, which is relied upon for federal cases, and is illustrative for state courts. This Guide states that, “the lynchpin in an objective determination of the adequacy of a proposed notice effort is whether all the notice efforts together will reach a high percentage of the class. It is reasonable to reach

between 70–95%.”³ Here, we have developed and implemented a Notice Plan that readily achieved a reach within that standard.

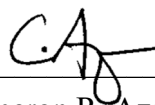
37. The Notice Plan followed the guidance for how to satisfy due process obligations that a notice expert gleans from the United States Supreme Court’s seminal decisions, which emphasize the need: (a) to endeavor to actually inform the Settlement Class, and (b) to ensure that notice is reasonably calculated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

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

38. The Notice Plan conformed to all aspects of the New York Civil Practice Law Rule 904 regarding notice, comport with the guidance for effective notice set forth in the Manual for Complex Litigation, Fourth, and satisfy the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.

39. The Notice Plan schedule afforded enough time to provide full and proper notice to Settlement Class Members before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline.

I affirm this 27th day of March 2026, under the penalties of perjury under the laws of New York, which may include a fine or imprisonment, that the foregoing is true, and I understand that this document may be filed in an action or proceeding in a court of law.



Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

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

PRINTING SPECIFICATION STATEMENT

1. Pursuant to 22 N.Y.C.R.R. §202.8-b, the undersigned counsel certifies that the foregoing brief was prepared on a computer using Microsoft Word. A proportionally spaced typeface was used as follows:

Name of Typeface: Times New Roman
Point Size: 12
Line Spacing: Exactly 24

2. The total number of words in the brief, inclusive of point headings and footnotes and exclusive of the caption, table of contents, table of authorities, signature block, and this Certification, is 4,613 words. By operation of Microsoft Word's word count function, this number includes legal citations and certain forms of punctuation.

Dated: March 27, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

Attachment 1



Legal Noticing Experts

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

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

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



Case Expertise

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

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

10.7M
email notices

836M
digital impressions

80%
of class reached

\$190M
settlement

93.6M
email or mail
notices

96%
of class reached

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

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

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

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

\$85M
settlement

158M
email or mail
notices

91%
of class reached

Case Expertise

\$5.5B
settlement

36.1M
mail notices

1.45B
digital impressions

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

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

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

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

\$21M
settlement

620.1M
digital impressions

80.2%
of class reached

\$1.91B
settlements

61.8M
mail notices

95%
reach of notice
program

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

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

Case Expertise

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

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

\$60M
settlement

13.8M
email or mail
notices

\$88M
settlements

7.92M
email or mail
notices

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

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

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

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

\$50M
settlement

5.1M
email or mail
notices

\$63M
settlement

758M
digital impressions

85%
of class reached

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

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

Case Expertise

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

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

\$175M
settlement
benefits

13.8M
email or mail
notices

93% – 95%
of class reached

geo-targeted
media noticing

95%
of class reached

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

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

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

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

\$26.5M
settlement

29M
email notices

93.7%
of class reached

1.8M
mail or email
notice to vehicle
owners

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

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

Case Expertise

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

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

\$250M
settlement

4.7M
class members

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

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

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

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

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

\$7.8B
settlement

7,900
tv spots

5,200
radio spots

5,400
print insertions

6.9M

email or mail notices

90%

of class reached

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

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

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

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

asbestos, personal injury claims
notice program

Legal Noticing Experts

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



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

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

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



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

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

Kyle Bingham, Senior Director Epiq Legal Noticing & Media Noticing



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

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Classes in substantial compliance with this Court's Order Certifying Classes for Settlement Purposes and Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement

("Preliminary Approval Order") and the Agreement. The Notice met the requirements of due process and California Rules of Court, rules 3.766 and 3.769(f). The notice to the Classes was adequate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Judge Lucy H. Koh, *Grace v. Apple, Inc.* (Mar. 31, 2021) 17-cv-00551 (N.D. Cal.):

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) requires that the settling parties provide class members with “the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort. The notice must clearly and concisely state in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the class certified; (iii) the class claims, issues, or defenses; (iv) that a class member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) that the court will exclude from the class any member who requests exclusion; (vi) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (vii) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Rule 23(c)(3).” The Court finds that the Notice Plan, which was direct notice sent to 99.8% of the Settlement Class via email and U.S. Mail, has been implemented in compliance with this Court’s Order (ECF No. 426) and complies with Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Gary A. Fenner, *In re Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation* (Mar. 30, 2021) MDL No. 2567, 14-cv-02567 (W.D. Mo.):

Based upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, on behalf of Epiq, the Administrator appointed by the Court, the Court finds that the Notice Program has been properly implemented. That Declaration shows that there have been no requests for exclusion from the Settlement, and no objections to the Settlement. Finally, the Declaration reflects that AmeriGas has given appropriate notice of this settlement to the Attorney General of the United States and the appropriate State officials under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and no objections have been received from any of them.

Judge Richard Seeborg, *Bautista v. Valero Marketing and Supply Company* (Mar. 17, 2021) 3:15-cv-05557 (N.D. Cal.):

The Notice given to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Notice Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances of these proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process.

Judge James D. Peterson, *Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health* (Mar. 4, 2021) 18-cv-00327 (W.D. Wis.):

The approved Notice plan provided for direct mail notice to all class members at their last known address according to UnityPoint’s records, as updated by the administrator through the U.S. Postal Service. For postcards returned undeliverable, the administrator tried to find updated addresses for those class members. The administrator maintained the Settlement website and made Spanish versions of the Long Form Notice and Claim Form available upon request. The administrator also maintained a toll-free telephone line which provides class members detailed information about the settlement and allows individuals to request a claim form be mailed to them.

The Court finds that this Notice (i) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class members of the Settlement, the effect of the Settlement (including the release therein), and their right to object to the terms of the settlement and appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (iii) constituted due and sufficient notice of the Settlement to all reasonably identifiable persons entitled to receive such notice; (iv) satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1) and the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all applicable laws and rules.

Judge Larry A. Burns, *Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al.* (Mar. 3, 2021) 3:15-cv-01394 (S.D. Cal.):

The Class has received the best practicable notice under the circumstances of this case. The Parties’ selection and retention of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”) as the Claims Administrator was reasonable and appropriate. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari of Epiq, the Court finds that the Settlement Notices were published to the Class Members in the form and manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. See Dkt. 181-6. The Settlement Notices provided fair, effective, and the best practicable notice to the Class of the Settlement’s terms. The Settlement Notices informed the Class of Plaintiffs’ intent to seek attorneys’ fees, costs, and incentive payments, set forth the date, time, and place of the Fairness Hearing, and explained Class Members’ rights to object to the Settlement or Fee Motion and to appear at the Fairness Hearing The Settlement Notices fully satisfied all notice requirements under the law, including the Federal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court finds that the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure and other laws and rules applicable to final settlement approval of class actions have been satisfied . . . This Court finds that the Claims Administrator caused notice to be disseminated to the Class in accordance with the plan to disseminate Notice outlined in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, and that Notice was given in an adequate and sufficient manner and complies with Due Process and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judge Susan O. Hickey, *Larey v. Allstate Property and Casualty Insurance Company* (Feb. 9, 2018) 4:14-cv-04008 (W.D. Kan.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence submitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Class Notice and Claim Form was mailed to potential Class Members in accordance with the provisions of the Preliminary Approval Order, and together with the Publication Notice, the automated toll-free telephone number, and the settlement website: (i) constituted, under the circumstances, the most effective and practicable notice of the pendency of the Lawsuit, this Stipulation, and the Final Approval Hearing to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; and (ii) met all requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of due process under the United States Constitution, and the requirements of any other applicable rules or law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfies Oklahoma law because it is "reasonable" (12 O.S. § 2023(E)(1)) and it satisfies due process requirements because it was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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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<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>	18th Jud. Cir. Ct. Dupage Cnty., Ind., No. 2023LA000631
<i>In re Cattle and Beef Antitrust Litigation</i>	D.Minn., No. 22-3031
<i>Ross et al. v. Panda Restaurant Group, Inc.</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., Cnty of Los Angeles, No. 21STCV03662
<i>Fernandez et al. v. 90 Degree Benefits Wisconsin et al.</i>	E.D. Wis., No. 2:22-cv-00799
<i>Gudgel et al. v. Reynolds Consumer Products, Inc. et al.</i>	Cir. Ct. 19th Jud. Cir., Lake Cnty, Ill., No. 23LA00000486
<i>Julien et al. v. Cash Express, LLC (Data Breach)</i>	Cir. Ct. Putnam Cnty., Tenn., No. 2022-CV-221
<i>Sharma et al. v. Accutech Systems Corporation (Data Breach)</i>	Cir. Ct. 2, Del. Cnty, Ind., No. 18C02-2210-CT-000135
<i>Young et al. v. Military Advantage, Inc. d/b/a Military.com</i>	18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty, Ill., No. 2023LA00535
<i>Lukens v. Utah Imaging Associates, Inc.</i>	3 rd Dist. Ct., Salt Lake Cnty., Utah, No. 210906618
<i>Miranda v. Xavier University (Tuition)</i>	S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00539
<i>Holly Wedding et al. vs. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al. (Calpers II Settlement)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cnty of Los Angeles, Cal., No. BC517444
<i>Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee LLC, d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (Florida Telephone Solicitation Act)</i>	11th Jud. Cir. Ct. Miami-Dade Cnty., Fla., No. 2023-001405-CA-01
<i>Gulf Coast Injury Center, LLC, A/A/O Jordan Rimert v. Esurance Property and Casualty Insurance Company (Property and Casualty Insurance)</i>	Cir. Ct. 13th Jud. Cir. Hillsborough Cnty, Fla., No. 21-CA-002738
<i>Perry v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Consumer Product)</i>	Cir. Ct. City of St. Louis, Mo., No. 2022-CC10425

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<i>Gold et al. v. New York Life Insurance Co. et al. (FLSA Wage / Overtime)</i>	Sup. Ct. N.Y., Cnty of New York, No. 653923/2012
<i>Banks et al. v. Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company (Auto Insurance PIP)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 19-cv-01617
<i>Dyck v. Tahoe Resources, Inc. (Securities)</i>	Sup. Ct. of Justice – Ontario, No. CV-18-00606411-00CP
<i>Ambrose et al. v. Boston Globe Media Partners, LLC. (VPPA)</i>	D. Mass., No. 1:22-cv-10195
<i>King et al. v. PeopleNet Corporation (Undisclosed Data Collection)</i>	Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty., Ill., No. 2021-CH-01602
<i>South et al. v. Progressive Select Insurance Company (Automobile Total Loss)</i>	S.D.Fla., No. 19-21760-CIV
<i>Paris et al. v. Progressive American Insurance Company et al. (Automobile Total Loss)</i>	S.D.Fla., No. 19-21761-CIV
<i>Silva et al. v. Connected Investors, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	E.D.N.C., No. 7:21-cv-00074
<i>In re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation (Juul and Altria Settlements)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 19-md-02913
<i>Dusko v. Delta Airlines, Inc. (Airline Ticket Refunds)</i>	N.D. Ga., 1:20-cv-01664
<i>Rogowski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al. (Whole Life or Universal Life Insurance)</i>	W.D. Mo., No. 4:22-cv-00203
<i>Ingram v. Jamestown Import Auto Sales, Inc. d/b/a Kia of Jamestown (TCPA)</i>	W.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-00309
<i>In re 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 (Bank Fees & Overdraft)</i>	239th Jud. Dist., Brazoria Cnty, Tex., No. 109569-CV
<i>Middleton et al. v. Liberty Mutual Personal Insurance Company et al. (Auto Insurance Claims Sales Tax)</i>	S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00668
<i>Checchia v. Bank of America, N.A. (Bank Fees)</i>	E.D. Penn., No. 2:21-cv-03585
<i>McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	2nd Dist. Ct, N.M., No. D-202-CV-2021-06816
<i>Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd. v. Credit Suisse Group AG et al. (Swiss Franc LIBOR-Based Derivatives)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:15-cv-00871
<i>Duggan et al. v. Wings Financial Credit Union (Bank Fees)</i>	Dist. Ct., Dakota Cnty., Minn., No. 19AV-cv-20-2163
<i>Miller v. Bath Saver, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-01072
<i>Chapman v. Insight Global LLC. (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-00824
<i>Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 1:22-cv-10271
<i>Walker v Highmark BCBS Health (TCPA)</i>	W.D. Penn., No. 20-cv-01975
<i>In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2021-00024103
<i>In re Robinhood Outage Litigation (Trading Outage)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-01626

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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

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<i>Dasher v. RBC Bank (USA) predecessor in interest to PNC Bank, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-22190, as part of MDL No. 2036
<i>Harris et al. v. Farmers Insurance Exchange and Mid Century Insurance Company</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC 579498
<i>In re Renovate America Finance Cases (Tax Assessment Financing)</i>	Sup. Ct., Cal., Cnty. of Riverside, No. RICJCCP4940
<i>Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-07400
<i>Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.</i>	E.D. Va., No. 3:19-cv-00049
<i>Walters et al. v. Target Corp. (Overdraft)</i>	S.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-01678
<i>Jackson et al. v. Viking Group, Inc. et al.</i>	D. Md., No. 8:18-cv-02356
<i>Waldrup v. Countrywide Financial Corporation et al.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:13-cv-08833
<i>Burrow et al. v. Forjas Taurus S.A. et al.</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 1:16-cv-21606
<i>Henrikson v. Samsung Electronics Canada Inc.</i>	Ontario Super. Ct., No. 2762-16cp
<i>In re Comcast Corp. Set-Top Cable Television Box Antitrust Litigation</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 2:09-md-02034
<i>Lightsey et al. v. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of SCANA et al.</i>	Ct. of Com. Pleas., S.C., No. 2017-CP-25-335
<i>Rabin v. HP Canada Co. et al.</i>	Quebec Ct., Dist. of Montreal, No. 500-06-000813-168
<i>Di Filippo v. The Bank of Nova Scotia et al. (Gold Market Instrument)</i>	Ontario Sup. Ct., No. CV-15-543005-00CP & No. CV-16-551067-00CP
<i>Zaklit et al. v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC et al. (TCPA)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 5:15-cv-02190
<i>Adlouni v. UCLA Health Systems Auxiliary et al.</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC589243
<i>Lloyd et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union</i>	S.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01280
<i>Luib v. Henkel Consumer Goods Inc.</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-03021
<i>McIntosh v. Takata Corporation et al.; Vitoratos et al. v. Takata Corporation et al.; and Hall v. Takata Corporation et al.</i>	Ontario Sup Ct., No. CV-16-543833-00CP; Quebec Sup. Ct. of Justice, No. 500-06-000723-144; & Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, No. QBC. 1284 or 2015
<i>In re HP Printer Firmware Update Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 5:16-cv-05820
<i>In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 2817, No. 18-cv-00864
<i>Mosser v. TD Bank, N.A. and Mazzadra et al. v. TD Bank, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 2:10-cv-00731, S.D. Fla., No. 10-cv-21386 and S.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-21870, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-03806
<i>In re Valley Anesthesiology Consultants, Inc. Data Breach Litigation</i>	Sup. Ct. of Maricopa Ariz., No. CV2016-013446
<i>Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC (Data Breach)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-05387

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<i>Stahl v. Bank of the West</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC673397
<i>37 Besen Parkway, LLC v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 15-cv-09924
<i>Tashica Fulton-Green et al. v. Accolade, Inc.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 2:18-cv-00274
<i>In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	N.D. Ala., MDL No. 2595, No. 2:15-cv-00222
<i>Al's Pals Pet Card, LLC et al. v. Woodforest National Bank, N.A. et al.</i>	S.D. Tex., No. 4:17-cv-03852
<i>Cowen v. Lenny & Larry's Inc.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:17-cv-01530
<i>Martin v. Trott (MI - Foreclosure)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 2:15-cv-12838
<i>Knapper v. Cox Communications, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	D. Ariz., No. 2:17-cv-00913
<i>Dipuglia v. US Coachways, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 1:17-cv-23006
<i>Abante Rooter and Plumbing v. Pivotal Payments Inc., d/b/a/ Capital Processing Network and CPN (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-05486
<i>First Impressions Salon, Inc. et al. v. National Milk Producers Federation et al.</i>	S.D. Ill., No. 3:13-cv-00454
<i>Raffin v. Medicredit, Inc. et al.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 15-cv-04912
<i>Gergetz v. Telenav, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 5:16-cv-04261
<i>Ajose et al. v. Interline Brands Inc. (Plumbing Fixtures)</i>	M.D. Tenn., No. 3:14-cv-01707
<i>Underwood v. Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. et al.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 2:15-cv-00730
<i>Surrett et al. v. Western Culinary Institute et al.</i>	Ore. Cir., Ct. Cnty. of Multnomah, No. 0803-03530
<i>Watson v. Bank of America Corporation et al.; Bancroft-Snell et al. v. Visa Canada Corporation et al.; Bakopanos v. Visa Canada Corporation et al.; Macaronies Hair Club and Laser Center Inc. operating as Fuze Salon v. BofA Canada Bank et al.; Hello Baby Equipment Inc. v. BofA Canada Bank and others (Visa and Mastercard Canadian Interchange Fees)</i>	Sup. Ct. of B.C., No. VLC-S-S-112003; Ontario Sup. Ct., No. CV-11-426591; Sup. Ct. of Quebec, No. 500-06-00549-101; Ct. of QB of Alberta, No. 1203-18531; Ct. of QB of Saskatchewan, No. 133 of 2013
<i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMs – BMW, Mazda, Subaru, and Toyota)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599
<i>Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:15-cv-06972
<i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMs – Honda and Nissan)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599
<i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEM – Ford)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599
<i>Poseidon Concepts Corp. et al. (Canadian Securities Litigation)</i>	Ct. of QB of Alberta, No. 1301-04364
<i>Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (Seat Heaters)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:14-cv-02011
<i>Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al.</i>	S.D. Ill., No. 3:12-cv-00660

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<i>Farrell v. Bank of America, N.A. (Overdraft)</i>	S.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-00492
<i>In re Windsor Wood Clad Window Products Liability Litigation</i>	E.D. Wis., MDL No. 2688, No. 16-md-02688
<i>Wallace et al. v. Monier Lifetile LLC et al.</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. SCV-16410
<i>In re Parking Heaters Antitrust Litigation</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. 15-MC-00940
<i>Pantelyat et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al. (Overdraft / Uber)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 16-cv-08964
<i>Falco et al. v. Nissan North America, Inc. et al. (Engine – CA & WA)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:13-cv-00686
<i>Alaska Electrical Pension Fund et al. v. Bank of America N.A. et al. (ISDAfix Instruments)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 14-cv-07126
<i>Larson v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. RG16813803
<i>Larey v. Allstate Property and Casualty Insurance Company</i>	W.D. Kan., No. 4:14-cv-04008
<i>Orlander v. Staples, Inc.</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 13-cv-00703
<i>Masson v. Tallahassee Dodge Chrysler Jeep, LLC (TCPA)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 1:17-cv-22967
<i>Gordon et al. v. Amadeus IT Group, S.A. et al.</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:15-cv-05457
<i>Alexander M. Rattner v. Tribe App., Inc., and Kenneth Horsley v. Tribe App., Inc.</i>	S.D. Fla., Nos. 1:17-cv-21344 & 1:14-cv-02311
<i>Sobiech v. U.S. Gas & Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas & Electric et al.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 2:14-cv-04464
<i>Mahoney v. TT of Pine Ridge, Inc.</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 9:17-cv-80029
<i>Ma et al. v. Harmless Harvest Inc. (Coconut Water)</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. 2:16-cv-07102
<i>Reilly v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 1:15-cv-23425
<i>The Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico as representative of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA") (Bankruptcy)</i>	D. Puerto Rico, No. 17-cv-04780
<i>In re Syngenta Litigation</i>	4th Jud. Dist. Minn., No. 27-cv-15-3785
<i>T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc.</i>	S.D. Ga., No. 2:16-cv-00132
<i>Lewis v. Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation (n/k/a United States Tobacco Cooperative, Inc.)</i>	N.C. Gen. Ct. of Justice, Sup. Ct. Div., No. 05 CVS 188, No. 05 CVS 1938
<i>McKnight et al. v. Uber Technologies, Inc. et al.</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 14-cv-05615
<i>Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation (TCPA)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 9:16-cv-81911
<i>Farnham v. Caribou Coffee Company, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	W.D. Wis., No. 16-cv-00295
<i>Jacobs et al. v. Huntington Bancshares Inc. et al. (FirstMerit Overdraft Fees)</i>	Ohio C.P., No. 11CV000090
<i>Morton v. Greenbank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	20th Jud. Dist. Tenn., No. 11-135-IV

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<i>Ratzlaff et al. v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma et al.</i> (Overdraft Fees)	Dist. Ct. Okla., No. CJ-2015-00859
<i>Klug v. Watts Regulator Company</i> (Product Liability)	D. Neb., No. 8:15-cv-00061
<i>Bias v. Wells Fargo & Company et al.</i> (Broker's Price Opinions)	N.D. Cal., No. 4:12-cv-00664
<i>Greater Chautauqua Federal Credit Union v. Kmart Corp. et al.</i> (Data Breach)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:15-cv-02228
<i>Hawkins v. First Tennessee Bank, N.A. et al.</i> (Overdraft Fees)	13th Jud. Cir. Tenn., No. CT-004085-11
<i>In re Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation</i> (Bosch Settlement)	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2672
<i>In re HSBC Bank USA, N.A.</i>	Sup. Ct. N.Y., No. 650562/11
<i>Glasko v. Independent Bank Corporation</i> (Overdraft Fees)	Cir. Ct. Mich., No. 13-009983
<i>MSPA Claims 1, LLC v. IDS Property Casualty Insurance Company</i>	11th Jud. Cir. Fla., No. 15-27940-CA-21
<i>In re Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2420, No. 4:13-md-02420
<i>Chimeno-Buzzi v. Hollister Co. and Abercrombie & Fitch Co.</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 14-cv-23120
<i>Small v. BOKF, N.A.</i>	D. Colo., No. 13-cv-01125
<i>Forgione v. Webster Bank N.A.</i> (Overdraft Fees)	Sup. Ct. Conn., No. X10-UWY-cv-12-6015956-S
<i>Swift v. BancorpSouth Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	N.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-00090, as part of S.D. Fla, MDL No. 2036
<i>Whitton v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.</i> <i>Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.</i>	D. Kan., No. 2:12-cv-02247 D. Kan., No. 2:13-cv-02634
<i>In re Citrus Canker Litigation</i>	11th Jud. Cir., Fla., No. 03-8255 CA 13
<i>In re Caterpillar, Inc. C13 and C15 Engine Products Liability Litigation</i>	D.N.J., MDL No. 2540
<i>In re Shop-Vac Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation</i>	M.D. Pa., MDL No. 2380
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority, A Public Trust, D/B/A Opelousas General Health System and ArklaMiss Surgery Center, L.L.C. v. FairPay Solutions, Inc.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. PPO Plus, L.L.C. et al.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 13-C-5380
<i>Russell Minoru Ono v. Head Racquet Sports USA</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:13-cv-04222
<i>Kerry T. Thibodeaux, M.D. (A Professional Medical Corporation) v. American Lifecare, Inc.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 13-C-3212
<i>Gattinella v. Michael Kors (USA), Inc. et al.</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 14-cv-05731
<i>In re Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al.</i> (Asbestos Claims Bar Notice)	Bankr. D. Del., No. 14-10979
<i>Dorothy Williams d/b/a Dot's Restaurant v. Waste Away Group, Inc.</i>	Cir. Ct., Lawrence Cnty., Ala., No. 42-cv-2012- 900001.00
<i>Adkins et al. v. Nestlé Purina PetCare Company et al.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:12-cv-02871

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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

Legal Noticing Cases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Williams v. SIF Consultants of Louisiana, Inc. et al.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. Qmedtrix Systems, Inc.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C
<i>Evans et al. v. TIN, Inc. et al. (Environmental)</i>	E.D. La., No. 2:11-cv-02067
<i>Casayuran v. PNC Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Anderson v. Compass Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Eno v. M & I Marshall & Ilsley Bank as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Blahut v. Harris, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>In re Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation</i>	D. Minn., MDL No. 1958, No. 08-md-1958
<i>Saltzman v. Pella Corporation (Building Products)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 06-cv-04481
<i>In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation (Mastercard & Visa)</i>	E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 1720, No. 05-md-01720
<i>RBS v. Citizens Financial Group, Inc., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc.</i>	D. Ore., No. 3:10-cv-00960
<i>Vodanovich v. Boh Brothers Construction (Hurricane Katrina Levee Breaches)</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04191
<i>Marolda v. Symantec Corporation (Software Upgrades)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:08-cv-05701
<i>In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Medical Benefits Settlement)</i>	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179
<i>In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Economic & Property Damages Settlement)</i>	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. FairPay Solutions</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C
<i>Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Stirland Lake and Cristal Lake Residential Schools)</i>	Ont. Super. Ct., No. 00-cv-192059 CP
<i>Nelson v. Rabobank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. RIC 1101391
<i>Case v. Bank of Oklahoma, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Harris v. Associated Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Wolfgeher v. Commerce Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>McKinley v. Great Western Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Lawson v. BancorpSouth (Overdraft Fees)</i>	W.D. Ark., No. 1:12-cv-01016
<i>LaCour v. Whitney Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:11-cv-01896
<i>Gwiazdowski v. County of Chester (Prisoner Strip Search)</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 2:08-cv-04463

Legal Noticing Cases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Williams v. S.I.F. Consultants</i> (CorVel Corporation)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
<i>Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (SIF Consultants)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (Risk Management)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (Hammerman)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc.</i> (First Health)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
<i>Delandro v. County of Allegheny</i> (Prisoner Strip Search)	W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927
<i>Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D. Conn, No. 3:10-cv-01448, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers</i> (Defective Drywall)	Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU10-cv-2267B
<i>Trombley v. National City Bank</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D.D.C., No. 1:10-cv-00232, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank</i> (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-cv-06655
<i>Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.</i> (Text Messaging)	N.D. Cal., No. 06-cv-02893
<i>Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co.</i> (Arizona Iced Tea)	D.N.J., No. 08-cv-02797
<i>Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i>	D.N.J., No. 3:07-cv-03018
<i>In re Heartland Data Payment System Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046
<i>Weiner v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 07-cv-08742
<i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc.</i> (Cambridge)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
<i>Miller v. Basic Research, LLC</i> (Weight-loss Supplement)	D. Utah, No. 2:07-cv-00871
<i>In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation</i>	W.D. Ky., MDL No. 1998
<i>Boone v. City of Philadelphia</i> (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 05-cv-01851
<i>Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc.</i> (Braking Systems)	N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01
<i>Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 07-C-3737-B
<i>Steele v. Pergo</i> (Flooring Products)	D. Ore., No. 07-cv-01493
<i>Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.</i> (Long Term Care Insurance)	N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07-cv-02580
<i>Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V.</i> (Callable CD's)	Ill. Cir. Ct., Nos. 01-L-454 & 01-L-493
<i>In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation</i>	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
<i>In re Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04182

Attachment 2

Legal Notice of Class Action Settlement

From NoReply_DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement <NoReply@DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com>

Date

To

Name	UniqueID	PIN

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc., Index No. 615987/2025

(Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau)

**Our Records Indicate You Purchased or Viewed a Video from a Dapper Labs Website
and May Be Entitled to a Payment from a Class Action Settlement.**

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

This notice is to inform you that a settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit claiming that Defendant Dapper Labs, Inc., disclosed its online video subscribers' personally identifiable information ("PII") to various third parties without consent in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the "VPPA"). Defendant denies that it violated any law but has agreed to the Settlement to avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with continuing the case.

Am I a Class Member? Our records indicate you may be a Class Member. Class Members are all individuals who held an account with a Dapper Labs website (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) from June 15, 2020, through January 30, 2025.

What Can I Get? If approved by the Court, Defendant will establish a Gross Settlement Amount of \$5,000,000.00 to pay all valid claims submitted by the Settlement Class, together with notice and administration expenses, attorneys' fees and costs, and incentive awards. Under the terms of the Settlement, you may receive a Cash Payment of up to \$5. The Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Meta Pixel, the Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the SnapChat Pixel, the X Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel on any pages on its website where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated by judicial decision as applied to the use of web site pixel technology or such video games generally, unless Defendant is otherwise in compliance with that law.

How Do I Get a Payment? You must submit a timely and complete Claim Form **no later than April 15, 2026**. You can file a claim by clicking [here](#). Your payment will come by Zelle, Venmo, or PayPal, at your election.

What Are My Other Options? You may exclude yourself from the Class by sending a letter to the Settlement Administrator no later than **April 15, 2026**. If you exclude yourself, you cannot get a settlement payment, but you keep any rights you may have to sue the Defendant over the legal issues in the lawsuit. You and/or your lawyer have the right to appear before the Court and/or object to the proposed Settlement. Your written objection must be filed no later than **April 15, 2026**. Specific instructions about how to object to, or exclude yourself from, the Settlement are available at DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com. If you file a claim or do nothing, and the Court approves the Settlement, you will be bound by all of the Court's orders and judgments. In addition, your claims relating to the alleged disclosure of subscriber information by Defendant will be released.

Who Represents Me? The Court has appointed Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich of Bursor & Fisher, P.A. to represent the class. These attorneys are called Class Counsel. You will not be charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer in this case, you may hire one at your expense.

When Will the Court Consider the Proposed Settlement? The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing on **April 15, 2026**, in Courtroom 4th Floor West, at the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, 100 Supreme Court Drive, Mineola, NY, 11501. At that hearing, the Court will: hear any objections concerning the fairness of the Settlement; determine the fairness of the Settlement; decide whether to approve Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs; and decide whether to award the Class Representatives \$5,000.00 each from the Gross Settlement Amount for their service in helping to bring and settle this case. Defendant has agreed to pay Class Counsel reasonable attorneys' fees in an amount to be determined by the Court. Class Counsel will seek no more than one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, but the Court may award less than this amount.

How Do I Get More Information? For more information, including the full Notice, Claim Form and Settlement Agreement go to DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com, contact the Settlement Administrator at 1-888-887-2497 or Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement, PO Box 4380, Portland OR 97208-4380 or email Class Counsel at info@bursor.com.

Copyright © 2026 Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement
Our address is P.O. Box 4380, Portland, Oregon 97208-4380

If you do not wish to receive future email, [click here](#).
(You can also send your request to **Customer Care** at the street address above.)

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Attachment 3

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NASSAU*Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. 615987/2025**If you purchased or viewed a video from a Dapper Labs website, you may be entitled to a payment from a class action settlement.***A court authorized this Notice. You are not being sued. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.*

- A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit claiming that Defendant, Dapper Labs, Inc., disclosed its online subscribers' personally identifiable information ("PII") to various third parties without consent, in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the "VPPA"). Defendant denies that it violated any law but has agreed to the Settlement to avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with continuing the case.
- You are included if you held an active account with a Dapper Labs website (www.nflallday.com, www.disney pinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) from June 15, 2020, through January 30, 2025.
- If approved by the Court, Defendant will establish a Gross Settlement Amount of \$5,000,000 to pay all valid claims submitted by the Settlement Class, together with notice and administration expenses, attorneys' fees and costs, and incentive awards. Under the terms of the Settlement, you may receive a Cash Payment of up to \$5. The Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Facebook Pixel, the Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the SnapChat Pixel, the Twitter Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel on any pages on its website where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated by judicial decision as applied to the use of website pixel technology or such video games generally, unless Defendant is otherwise in compliance with that law.
- Read this notice carefully. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or don't act.

YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT

SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM BY APRIL 15, 2026	The only way to receive a Cash Payment is to submit a Claim Form.
EXCLUDE YOURSELF BY APRIL 15, 2026	If you exclude yourself, you will receive no benefits, but you will retain any rights you currently have to sue Defendant about the claims in this case.
OBJECT BY APRIL 15, 2026	You may write to the Court explaining why you don't like the Settlement.
GO TO THE HEARING ON APRIL 15, 2026	You may ask to speak in Court about your opinion of the Settlement.
DO NOTHING	If you do nothing, you will not get a share of the Settlement benefits and will give up your rights to sue Defendant about the claims in this case.

Your rights and options—and the deadlines to exercise them—are explained in this Notice.

BASIC INFORMATION**1. Why was this Notice issued?**

A Court authorized this Notice because you have a right to know about a proposed settlement of this class action lawsuit and about all of your options before the Court decides whether to give final approval to the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, and your legal rights.

The Honorable Lisa A. Cairo, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, is overseeing this case. The case is called *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. 615987/2025. The people who sued are called Plaintiffs. Defendant is Dapper Labs, Inc.

QUESTIONS? VISIT DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com OR CALL 1-888-887-2497 TOLL-FREE.

2. What is a class action?

In a class action, one or more people, called the class representatives (in this case, Daniel Ohebshalom, Matthew Kimoto, Thomas Fan, and Clinton Brown), sue on behalf of a group, or “class,” of people who have similar claims. In a class action, the court resolves the issues for all class members, except for those who exclude themselves from the class.

3. What is this lawsuit about?

This lawsuit claims that Defendant violated the Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710, *et seq.* (“VPPA”), by disclosing its online subscribers’ personally identifiable information (“PII”) to third parties without consent, in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the “VPPA”). Defendant denies that it violated any law but has agreed to the Settlement to avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with continuing the case.

4. Why is there a Settlement?

The Court has not decided whether Plaintiffs or Defendant should win this case. Instead, both sides agreed to a settlement. This way, they avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with ongoing litigation, and Settlement Class Members will get compensation sooner rather than, if at all, after the completion of a trial.

WHO’S INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT

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

The **Settlement Class** includes all individuals who held an active account on the NFL All Day (www.nflallday.com), Disney Pinnacle (www.disneypinnacle.com), UFC Strike (www.ufcstrike.com), NBA Top Shot (www.nbatopshot.com), or La Liga Golazos (www.laligagolazos.com) product websites during the Class Period.

Excluded from the Settlement Class shall be counsel to the Settling Parties, Hon. Wayne R. Andersen and their employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any government entity; Dapper Labs, Inc., any entity in which Dapper Labs, Inc., has a controlling interest, any Dapper Labs, Inc. subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, and officers, directors, employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any persons who, as of the date of the Settlement Agreement, have provided notice to Dapper Labs, Inc., of claims relating to the Action; any persons who have released claims relating to the Action; and any persons who timely opt out of the Settlement Class.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

6. What does the Settlement provide?

Monetary Relief: Defendant has created a Gross Settlement Amount totaling \$5,000,000. All payments to Settlement Class Members, the cost to administer the Settlement, the cost to inform people about the Settlement, attorneys’ fees, and awards to the Class Representatives will also come out of this amount (*see* Question 13).

Prospective Changes: In addition to this monetary relief, the Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Meta Pixel, Google Pixel, Microsoft Bing Pixel, SnapChat Pixel, X Pixel, Reddit Pixel, and TikTok Pixel on any pages on its websites where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed, unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated by judicial decision as applied to the use of website pixel technology or video games generally, unless Defendant is otherwise in compliance with that law.

A detailed description of the settlement benefits can be found in the Settlement Agreement on the Settlement Website, DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com.

7. How much will my payment be?

If you are a member of the Settlement Class and would like to receive a Cash Payment of up to \$5, **you must submit a Claim Form.**

8. When will I get my payment?

The hearing to consider the fairness of the Settlement is scheduled for **April 15, 2026**. If the Court approves the Settlement, eligible Settlement Class Members whose claims were approved by the Settlement Administrator will receive their Cash Payment 45 days after the Settlement has been finally approved and/or any appeals process is complete. Cash Payments will be made in the form of a Zelle, PayPal, or Venmo, at your election.

HOW TO GET BENEFITS**9. How do I get a payment?**

If you are a Settlement Class Member and you want to get a Cash Payment, you **must** complete and submit a Claim Form by **April 15, 2026**. Claim Forms can be completed and submitted online at DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com or by printing and mailing a paper Claim Form, copies of which are available for download at DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com.

We encourage you to submit your claim online. It is easier and more secure, and it is completely free.

REMAINING IN THE SETTLEMENT**10. What am I giving up if I stay in the Settlement Class?**

If the Settlement becomes final, you will give up your right to sue Defendant for the claims this Settlement resolves. The Settlement Agreement describes the specific claims you are giving up against Defendant. You will be “releasing” Defendant and certain of its affiliates described in Section 1.25 of the Settlement Agreement. Unless you exclude yourself (*see* Question 14), you are “releasing” the claims, regardless of whether you submit a Claim Form or not. The Settlement Agreement is available through the “Court Documents” link on the website.

The Settlement Agreement describes the Released Claims with specific descriptions (*see* Sections 1.24–1.26 and 3.1–3.2 of the Settlement Agreement), so read it carefully. If you have any questions, you can talk to the lawyers listed in Question 12 for free or you can, of course, talk to your own lawyer.

11. What happens if I do nothing at all?

If you do nothing, you won’t get any benefits from this Settlement. Unless you exclude yourself, you won’t be able to start a lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant for the claims being resolved by this Settlement.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU**12. Do I have a lawyer in this case?**

The Court has appointed Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich of Bursor & Fisher, P.A., to be the attorneys representing the Settlement Class. They are called “Class Counsel.” They believe, after conducting an extensive investigation, that the Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class. You will not be charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer in this case, you may hire one at your expense.

13. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel's attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount in an amount determined and awarded by the Court. Class Counsel will seek no more than one-third of the \$5,000,000 Gross Settlement Amount minus the Settlement Administration Expenses, but the Court may award less than this amount.

As approved by the Court, the Class Representatives will be paid Service Awards from the Gross Settlement Amount for helping to bring and settle the case. The Class Representatives will seek no more than \$5,000 each as Service Awards, but the Court may award less than this amount.

EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT**14. How do I get out of the Settlement?**

To exclude yourself from the Settlement, you must mail or otherwise deliver a letter, or request for exclusion, **stating that you want to be excluded** from the settlement in *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.* Your letter or request for exclusion must also include your name, your address, your signature, and the name and number of this case. You must file your request for exclusion with the Court by **April 15, 2026**, and mail or deliver your request for exclusion by **April 15, 2026**, to the following address:

Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement
P.O. Box 4380
Portland, OR 97208-4380

15. If I don't exclude myself, can I sue Defendant for the same thing later?

No. Unless you exclude yourself, you give up any right to sue Defendant for the claims being resolved by this Settlement.

16. If I exclude myself, can I get anything from this Settlement?

No. If you exclude yourself, do not submit a Claim Form to ask for benefits.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT**17. How do I object to the Settlement?**

If you're a Settlement Class Member, you can object to the Settlement if you don't like any part of it. You can give reasons why you think the Court should not approve it. The Court will consider your views. To object, you must file with the Court a letter or brief stating that you object to the Settlement in *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. 615987/2025, identify all your reasons for your objections (including citations and supporting evidence), and attach any materials you rely on for your objections. Your letter or brief must also include your name; an explanation of the basis upon which you claim to be a Settlement Class Member, including information sufficient to identify your current Dapper website account or a screenshot showing that you were a Dapper accountholder during the Class Period; the name and contact information of any and all attorneys representing, advising, or in any way assisting you in connection with your objection, and your signature. If you or an attorney assisting you with your objection have ever objected to any class action settlement where you or the objecting attorney has asked for or received payment in exchange for dismissal of the objection (or any related appeal) without modification to the Settlement, you must include a statement in your objection identifying each such case by full case caption. You must also mail or deliver a copy of your letter or brief to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel, listed below.

Class Counsel will file with the Court and post on the Settlement Website its request for attorneys' fees by April 1, 2026.

If you want to appear and speak at the Fairness Hearing to object to the Settlement, with or without a lawyer (explained below in answer to Question 21), you must say so in your letter or brief. You must file the objection with the Court no later than **April 15, 2026**.

Court	Class Counsel	Defendant's Counsel
The Hon. Lisa A. Cairo Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau 100 Supreme Court Drive Mineola, NY 11501	Philip L. Fraietta Bursor & Fisher, P.A. 1330 Avenue of the Americas, 32 nd Floor New York, NY 10019	Aaron Charfoos Paul Hastings LLP 71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4500 Chicago, IL 60606

18. What's the difference between objecting to and excluding myself from the Settlement?

Objecting simply means telling the Court that you don't like something about the Settlement. You can object only if you stay in the Settlement Class. Excluding yourself from the Settlement Class is telling the Court that you don't want to be part of the Settlement Class. If you exclude yourself, you have no basis to object because the case no longer affects you.

THE COURT'S FAIRNESS HEARING**19. When and where will the Court decide whether to approve the Settlement?**

The Court will hold the Fairness Hearing on **April 15, 2026**, in Courtroom 4th Floor West, at the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, 100 Supreme Court Drive, Mineola, NY 11501. The purpose of the hearing will be for the Court to determine whether to approve the Settlement as fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class; to consider Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and expenses; and to consider the request for incentive awards to the Class Representatives. At that hearing, the Court will be available to hear any objections and arguments concerning the fairness of the Settlement.

The hearing may be postponed to a different date or time without notice, so it is a good idea to check the Settlement Website, DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com, or call Class Counsel at 1-646-837-7150. If, however, you timely object to the Settlement and advise the Court that you intend to appear and speak at the Fairness Hearing, you will receive notice of any change in the date of such Fairness Hearing.

20. Do I have to come to the hearing?

No. Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. However, you are welcome to come at your own expense. If you send an objection or comment, you don't have to come to Court to talk about it. As long as you file and mail your written objection on time, the Court will consider it. You may also pay another lawyer to attend, but it's not required.

21. May I speak at the hearing?

Yes. You may ask the Court for permission to speak at the Fairness Hearing. To do so, you must include in your letter or brief objecting to the Settlement a statement saying that it is your "Notice of Intent to Appear in *Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.*, Index No. 615987/2025." It must include your name, address, telephone number, and signature, as well as the name and address of your lawyer, if one is appearing for you. Your objection and notice of intent to appear must be filed with the Court and postmarked no later than **April 15, 2026**.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION**22. Where do I get more information?**

This Notice summarizes the Settlement. There are more details in the Settlement Agreement. You can get a copy of the Settlement Agreement at DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com, and you may find additional information elsewhere on the Settlement Website.

You may also write with questions to the following address:

Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement
P.O. Box 4380
Portland, OR 97208-4380

You can call the Settlement Administrator at 1-888-887-2497 or Class Counsel at 1-646-837-7150, if you have any questions. Before contacting the Settlement Administrator or Class Counsel, however, please read this full Notice carefully.

QUESTIONS? VISIT DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com OR CALL 1-888-887-2497 TOLL-FREE.

Attachment 4



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Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc.
In the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau
Index No. 615987/2025
Settlement Claim Form

If you are a Settlement Class Member and wish to receive a payment, your completed Claim Form must be postmarked or submitted online by April 15, 2026.

Please read the full Notice of this Settlement (available at **DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com**) carefully before filling out this Claim Form.

To be eligible to receive any benefits from the Settlement, you must submit this completed Claim Form online or by mail.

ONLINE: Submit the Claim Form at **DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com**.

MAIL: Fill out and return this Claim Form to the following address:

Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement
P.O. Box 4380
Portland, OR 97208-4380

PART ONE: CLAIMANT INFORMATION

Provide your name and contact information below. It is your responsibility to notify the Settlement Administrator of any changes to your contact information after the submission of your Claim Form.

First Name

[illegible]

MI

7

Last Name

[illegible]

Street Address

[illegible]

City

[illegible]

State

--	--

ZIP Code

--	--	--	--	--

Email Address

[illegible]

Phone Number

-

-

Unique ID

[illegible]

QUESTIONS? VISIT DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com OR CALL 1-888-887-2497 TOLL-FREE.

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 03/27/2016



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PART TWO: COMPENSATION AND PROOF OF MEMBERSHIP

To qualify for a Cash Payment under the Settlement, you **must** provide proof of your Dapper Labs, Inc. account by completing the “Proof of Dapper Account” portion of this Claim Form.

You must either provide your Dapper Account username and email address **OR** provide a screenshot of your Dapper Account. You do not need to do both.

PROOF OF DAPPER ACCOUNT: You may submit proof of your Dapper account from www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, or www.laligagolazos.com by providing your username and the email address associated with your Dapper account. If you have accounts with multiple Dapper websites under different usernames and/or email addresses, you only need to provide proof of one account to receive a Cash Payment.

To provide your Dapper Account via credentials:

1. Dapper Account Username

[illegible]

2. Associated Email Address

[illegible]

3. Dapper Website(s) Associated with the Username and Email

- ☐ NFL All-Day
- ☐ UFC Strike
- ☐ NBA Top Shot
- ☐ Disney Pinnacle
- ☐ La Liga Golazos

Rather than providing the Dapper Account username and email address above, you may alternatively provide a screenshot of your Dapper Account profile. To provide a screenshot of your Dapper Account profile:

1. Open the Dapper website in a web browser and log in.
2. Navigate to your profile.
3. Take a screenshot of your profile.
4. Save or print the screenshot and include it with your claim submission. Your completed Claim Form and documentation can be submitted online at DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com or mailed to the Settlement Administrator at the following mailing address:

Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement
P.O. Box 4380
Portland, OR 97208-4380

QUESTIONS? VISIT DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com OR CALL 1-888-887-2497 TOLL-FREE.



4008723999999999991

POTENTIAL CASH PAYMENT: You may be entitled to receive a Cash Payment of up to \$5. You are only entitled to a Cash Payment if you *submit proof of a Dapper account*.

Preferred Method of Cash Payment:

Digital Payment Account (Please select one)

☐ PayPal

Venmo

□ Zelle

Please supply your preferred payment destination email OR phone number, but NOT both.

Email Address

[illegible]

Phone Number

PART THREE: ATTESTATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that all of the information on this Claim Form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I also declare under penalty of perjury that the Dapper account identified in this form belongs to me and no one else. I understand that my Claim Form may be subject to audit, verification, and Court review.

--

Signature

Date:

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 -

--	--

 -

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MM DD YYYY

Please keep a copy of your Claim Form for your records.

QUESTIONS? VISIT DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com OR CALL 1-888-887-2497 TOLL-FREE.

Attachment 5

Reminder - Legal Notice of Class Action Settlement

From Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement Administrator
<dappervppaclassactionsettlement@e.epiqnotification.com>

Date

To

Name	UniqueID	PIN

To submit your claim on the
Settlement Website, click [here](#).

REMINDER NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

Ohebshalom v. Dapper Labs, Inc., Index No. 615987/2025

(Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau)

**Our Records Indicate You Purchased or Viewed a Video from a Dapper Labs Website
and May Be Entitled to a Payment from a Class Action Settlement.**

***A court authorized this reminder notice. The email notice was previously sent to you in February 2026. You are
not being sued. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.***

This notice is to inform you that a settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit claiming that Defendant Dapper Labs, Inc., disclosed its online video subscribers' personally identifiable information ("PII") to various third parties without consent in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the "VPPA"). Defendant denies that it violated any law but has agreed to the Settlement to avoid the uncertainties and expenses associated with continuing the case.

Am I a Class Member? Our records indicate you may be a Class Member. Class Members are all individuals who held an account with a Dapper Labs website (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) from June 15, 2020, through January 30, 2025.

What Can I Get? If approved by the Court, Defendant will establish a Gross Settlement Amount of \$5,000,000.00 to pay all valid claims submitted by the Settlement Class, together with notice and administration expenses, attorneys' fees and costs, and incentive awards. Under the terms of the Settlement, you may receive a Cash Payment of up to \$5. The Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Meta Pixel, the Google Pixel, the Microsoft Bing Pixel, the SnapChat Pixel, the X Pixel, and the TikTok Pixel on any pages on its website where it would capture the title of a video purchased or viewed unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated by judicial decision as applied to the use of web site pixel technology or such video games generally, unless Defendant is otherwise in compliance with that law.

How Do I Get a Payment? You must submit a timely and complete Claim Form **no later than April 15, 2026**. You can file a claim by clicking [here](#). Your payment will come by Zelle, Venmo, or PayPal, at your election.

What Are My Other Options? You may exclude yourself from the Class by sending a letter to the Settlement Administrator no later than **April 15, 2026**. If you exclude yourself, you cannot get a settlement payment, but you keep any rights you may have to sue the Defendant over the legal issues in the lawsuit. You and/or your lawyer have the right to appear before the Court and/or object to the proposed Settlement. Your written objection must be filed no later than **April 15, 2026**. Specific instructions about how to object to, or exclude yourself from, the Settlement are available at

DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com. If you file a claim or do nothing, and the Court approves the Settlement, you will be bound by all of the Court's orders and judgments. In addition, your claims relating to the alleged disclosure of subscriber information by Defendant will be released.

Who Represents Me? The Court has appointed Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich of Bursor & Fisher, P.A. to represent the class. These attorneys are called Class Counsel. You will not be charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer in this case, you may hire one at your expense.

When Will the Court Consider the Proposed Settlement? The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing on **April 15, 2026**, in Courtroom 4th Floor West, at the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, 100 Supreme Court Drive, Mineola, NY, 11501. At that hearing, the Court will: hear any objections concerning the fairness of the Settlement; determine the fairness of the Settlement; decide whether to approve Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs; and decide whether to award the Class Representatives \$5,000.00 each from the Gross Settlement Amount for their service in helping to bring and settle this case. Defendant has agreed to pay Class Counsel reasonable attorneys' fees in an amount to be determined by the Court. Class Counsel will seek no more than one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, but the Court may award less than this amount.

How Do I Get More Information? For more information, including the full Notice, Claim Form and Settlement Agreement go to DapperVPPAClassActionSettlement.com, contact the Settlement Administrator at 1-888-887-2497 or Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement, PO Box 4380, Portland OR 97208-4380 or email Class Counsel at info@bursor.com.

Copyright © 2026 Dapper VPPA Class Action Settlement
Our address is P.O. Box 4380, Portland, Oregon 97208-4380

If you do not wish to receive future email, [click here](#).
(You can also send your request to **Customer Care** at the street address above.)

AM432_v02

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NASSAU**

DANIEL OHEBSHALOM, THOMAS FAN,
MATTHEW KIMOTO, and CLINTON BROWN,
individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

DAPPER LABS, INC.,

Defendant.

Index No.: 615987/2025

Motion Seq. 003

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING FINAL CERTIFICATION OF THE SETTLEMENT
CLASS, FINAL APPROVAL OF THE CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT, PLAINTIFFS'
SERVICE AWARDS, ATTORNEYS' FEES AND EXPENSES, AND
ENTERING FINAL JUDGMENT**

THIS CAUSE is before the Court on Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion For Final Approval Of Class Settlement, Certification Of The Settlement Class, Appointment Of Class Representatives And Service Awards, Appointment of Philip L. Fraietta And Stefan Bogdanovich, Of Bursor & Fisher, P.A., As Class Counsel, And Approval Of Attorneys' Fees And Costs. Having considered the motion, the Settlement Agreement and all exhibits attached thereto, the complete record in this case, and oral argument presented at the Final Approval Hearing, and for good cause shown:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, DECREED, AND ADJUDGED AS FOLLOWS:

Certification of the Settlement Class

1. For purposes of effectuating the Settlement described in the Class Action Settlement Agreement ("Settlement Agreement"), the Court reaffirms its prior findings, pursuant to New York Civil Practice Law and Rules ("CPLR") § 901, certifying the following settlement

class (the “Settlement Class”):

All individuals who held an account on the NFL All Day, Disney Pinnacle, UFC Strike, NBA Top Shot, or La Liga Golazos product websites (www.nflallday.com, www.disneypinnacle.com, www.ufcstrike.com, www.nbatopshot.com, and www.laligagolazos.com) during the Class Period.¹

Preliminary Approval Order, ¶ 2 (NYSCEF Doc. No. 20).

2. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, and for Settlement purposes only, the Court confirms its prior finding as to the Settlement Class that:

- a. The Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable;
- b. there are questions of law or fact common to the Settlement Class;
- c. the claims of the named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class;
- d. the named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Settlement Class;
- e. questions of law and fact common to Settlement Class Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual Settlement Class Members; and,
- f. a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.

3. The Court reaffirms its appointment of Plaintiffs Daniel Ohebshalom, Thomas

¹ Excluded from the Settlement Class are counsel to the Settling Parties, Hon. Wayne R. Andersen, and their employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any government entity; Dapper Labs, Inc., any entity in which Dapper Labs, Inc. has a controlling interest, any of Dapper Labs, Inc.’s subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, and officers, directors, employees, legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, or any members of their immediate family; any persons who, as of the date of this Agreement, have provided notice to Dapper Labs, Inc. of claims relating to the Action; any persons who have released claims relating to the Action; and any persons who timely opt-out of the Settlement Class. *Id.*

Fan, Matthew Kimoto, and Clinton Brown as Representatives of the Settlement Class.

4. The Court reaffirms its appointment of Philip L. Fraietta and Stefan Bogdanovich, of Bursor & Fisher, P.A., to act as Class Counsel to the Settlement Class.

Notice To Potential Settlement Class Members

5. The Court finds, based on the Affirmation of the Claims Administrator Cameron R. Azari dated March 25, 2026, that the Court-approved Settlement Notice and Claim Form (“Notice”), attached as Attachments 3 and 4 to the Azari Affirmation, has been provided to the members of the Settlement Class in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and the Court’s Preliminary Approval Order, and that Notice to the Settlement Class constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances as well as valid, due, and sufficient notice to all those entitled thereto and complies fully with the requirements of due process and CPLR §§ 904, 908.

Final Approval of the Settlement

6. The terms of the Settlement Agreement are incorporated by reference herein.

7. The Court grants final approval of the Settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement (including all releases), finding it fair, reasonable and adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class given, *inter alia*, the Settlement Fund as stated in the Settlement Agreement, the likelihood that Plaintiffs will succeed on the merits; the extent of support from the parties, including the lack of any objections by any Settlement Class Members to the Settlement; the judgment of counsel; the presence of good faith bargaining with the assistance of an experienced mediator; and the complexity and nature of the issues of law and fact.

8. The Court further determines that the Settlement is binding on all Settlement Class Members. All Settlement Class Members are forever bound by this Order and Final Judgment, have fully and forever released and discharged all Released Claims against all

Released Parties, and are permanently enjoined and barred from asserting, instituting, commencing, or prosecuting any Released Claims, in any action or proceeding, either directly, individually, representatively, derivatively, or in any other capacity.

9. The Court directs that payments be made pursuant to the Settlement Agreement to all Settlement Class Members who have submitted a timely and valid Claim form pursuant to the Settlement Agreement as soon as practicable.

Enhancement Awards, Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

10. Plaintiffs' request for Named Plaintiff Service Awards is granted. Consistent with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Defendant will pay \$5,000 each to Named Plaintiffs Daniel Ohebshalom, Thomas Fan, Matthew Kimoto, and Clinton Brown in addition to their respective allocated shares of the Settlement. These Named Plaintiff Service Awards shall be paid separate and apart from the attorneys' fee and expense award.

11. The Court finds Plaintiffs' request for attorneys' fees and expenses reasonable for the reasons set forth in Plaintiffs' unopposed motion and it is therefore granted. Consistent with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Defendant will pay \$1,666,666.67 to Class Counsel for their attorneys' fees and expenses.

Further Matters

12. The Court hereby dismisses this action with prejudice, with each party to bear their own costs, except as provided in this Order or in the Settlement Agreement.

13. Neither the Settlement Agreement, nor any act performed or document executed pursuant to or in furtherance of the Settlement: (i) is or may be deemed to be or may be used as an admission of, or evidence of, the validity of any Released Claims, or of any wrongdoing or liability of the Released Parties; or (ii) is or may be deemed to be or may be used as an admission

of, or evidence of, any fault or omission of the Released Parties in any civil, criminal or administrative proceeding in any court, administrative agency or other tribunal. The Released Parties may file the Settlement Agreement and/or the Judgment from this litigation in any other action that may be brought against them in order to support a defense or counterclaim based on principles of res judicata, collateral estoppel, release, good faith settlement, judgment bar or reduction or any theory of claim preclusion or issue preclusion or similar defense or counterclaim.

14. If for any reason the Effective Date does not occur, then (1) the certification of the Settlement Class shall be deemed vacated, (2) the certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes shall not be considered as a factor in connection with any subsequent class certification issues, and (3) the Parties and Releasing Parties shall return to the status quo ante in the litigation as it existed on July 27, 2025, without prejudice to the right of any of the Parties and Releasing Parties to assert any right or position that could have been asserted if the Settlement had never been reached or proposed to the Court..

15. Each and every Settlement Class Member, and any Person actually or purportedly acting on behalf of any Settlement Class Member, is hereby permanently barred and enjoined from commencing, instituting, continuing, pursuing, maintaining, prosecuting, or enforcing any Released Claims (including, without limitation, in any individual, class or putative class, representative or other action or proceeding), directly or indirectly, in any judicial, administrative, arbitral, or other forum, against the Released Parties. This permanent bar and injunction is necessary to protect and effectuate the Settlement Agreement, this Order and Final Judgment, and this Court's authority to effectuate the Settlement Agreement, and is ordered in aid of this Court's jurisdiction and to protect its judgments.

Reservation of Jurisdiction

16. Without affecting the finality of this Order and Final Judgment, the Court hereby reserves exclusive jurisdiction to consider any matters that may arise concerning the administration, interpretation, consummation, and enforcement of the Settlement.

IT IS SO ORDERED, this _____ day of _____, 2026.

The Honorable Lisa A. Cairo, J.S.C.

BURSOR & FISHER
P.A.

50 MAIN STREET
WHITE PLAINS, NY 10606

www.bursor.com

1990 N. CALIFORNIA BLVD.
WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596

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NEW YORK, NY 10019

701 BRICKELL AVENUE
MIAMI, FL 33131

FIRM RESUME

With offices in Florida, New York, and California, BURSOR & FISHER lawyers have represented both plaintiffs and defendants in state and federal courts throughout the country.

The lawyers at our firm have an active civil trial practice, having won multi-million-dollar verdicts or recoveries in six of six class action jury trials since 2008. Our most recent class action trial victory came in May 2019 in *Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, in which Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel and won a \$267 million jury verdict against a debt collector found to have violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act. During the pendency of the defendant's appeal, the case settled for \$75.6 million, the largest settlement in the history of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

In August 2013 in *Ayyad v. Sprint Spectrum L.P.*, in which Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel, we won a jury verdict defeating Sprint's \$1.06 billion counterclaim and securing the class's recovery of more than \$275 million in cash and debt relief.

In *Thomas v. Global Vision Products, Inc. (II)*, we obtained a \$50 million jury verdict in favor of a certified class of 150,000 purchasers of the Avacor Hair Regrowth System. The legal trade publication VerdictSearch reported that this was the second largest jury verdict in California in 2009, and the largest in any class action.

The lawyers at our firm have an active class action practice and have won numerous appointments as class counsel to represent millions of class members, including customers of Honda, Verizon Wireless, AT&T Wireless, Sprint, Haier America, and Michaels Stores as well as purchasers of Avacor™, Hydroxycut, and Sensa™ products. Bursor & Fisher lawyers have been court-appointed Class Counsel or Interim Class Counsel in:

1. *O'Brien v. LG Electronics USA, Inc.* (D.N.J. Dec. 16, 2010) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of LG French-door refrigerators,
2. *Ramundo v. Michaels Stores, Inc.* (N.D. Ill. June 8, 2011) to represent a certified nationwide class of consumers who made in-store purchases at Michaels Stores using a debit or credit card and had their private financial information stolen as a result,
3. *In re Haier Freezer Consumer Litig.* (N.D. Cal. Aug. 17, 2011) to represent a certified class of purchasers of mislabeled freezers from Haier America Trading, LLC,
4. *Rodriguez v. CitiMortgage, Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 14, 2011) to represent a certified nationwide class of military personnel against CitiMortgage for illegal foreclosures,

5. *Rossi v. The Procter & Gamble Co.* (D.N.J. Jan. 31, 2012) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Crest Sensitivity Treatment & Protection toothpaste,
6. *Dzielak v. Whirlpool Corp. et al.* (D.N.J. Feb. 21, 2012) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of mislabeled Maytag Centennial washing machines from Whirlpool Corp., Sears, and other retailers,
7. *In re Sensa Weight Loss Litig.* (N.D. Cal. Mar. 2, 2012) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Sensa weight loss products,
8. *In re Sinus Buster Products Consumer Litig.* (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2012) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers,
9. *Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2014) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Capatriti 100% Pure Olive Oil,
10. *Forcellati v. Hyland's, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2014) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of children's homeopathic cold and flu remedies,
11. *Ebin v. Kangadis Family Management LLC, et al.* (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 18, 2014) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Capatriti 100% Pure Olive Oil,
12. *In re Scotts EZ Seed Litig.* (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2015) to represent a certified class of purchasers of Scotts Turf Builder EZ Seed,
13. *Dei Rossi v. Whirlpool Corp., et al.* (E.D. Cal. Apr. 28, 2015) to represent a certified class of purchasers of mislabeled KitchenAid refrigerators from Whirlpool Corp., Best Buy, and other retailers,
14. *Hendricks v. StarKist Co.* (N.D. Cal. July 23, 2015) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of StarKist tuna products,
15. *In re NVIDIA GTX 970 Graphics Card Litig.* (N.D. Cal. May 8, 2015) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of NVIDIA GTX 970 graphics cards,
16. *Melgar v. Zicam LLC, et al.* (E.D. Cal. March 30, 2016) to represent a certified ten-jurisdiction class of purchasers of Zicam Pre-Cold products,
17. *In re Trader Joe's Tuna Litigation* (C.D. Cal. December 21, 2016) to represent purchaser of allegedly underfilled Trader Joe's canned tuna.
18. *In re Welspun Litigation* (S.D.N.Y. January 26, 2017) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of Welspun Egyptian cotton bedding products,
19. *Retta v. Millennium Products, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. January 31, 2017) to represent a certified nationwide class of Millennium kombucha beverages,
20. *Moeller v. American Media, Inc.,* (E.D. Mich. June 8, 2017) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
21. *Hart v. BHH, LLC* (S.D.N.Y. July 7, 2017) to represent a nationwide class of purchasers of Bell & Howell ultrasonic pest repellers,
22. *McMillion v. Rash Curtis & Associates* (N.D. Cal. September 6, 2017) to represent a certified nationwide class of individuals who received calls from Rash Curtis & Associates,

23. *Lucero v. Solarcity Corp.* (N.D. Cal. September 15, 2017) to represent a certified nationwide class of individuals who received telemarketing calls from Solarcity Corp.,
24. *Taylor v. Trusted Media Brands, Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 17, 2017) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
25. *Gasser v. Kiss My Face, LLC* (N.D. Cal. Oct. 23, 2017) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of cosmetic products,
26. *Gastelum v. Frontier California Inc.* (S.F. Superior Court February 21, 2018) to represent a certified California class of Frontier landline telephone customers who were charged late fees,
27. *Williams v. Facebook, Inc.* (N.D. Cal. June 26, 2018) to represent a proposed nationwide class of Facebook users for alleged privacy violations,
28. *Ruppel v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. July 27, 2018) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
29. *Bayol v. Health-Ade* (N.D. Cal. August 23, 2018) to represent a proposed nationwide class of Health-Ade kombucha beverage purchasers,
30. *West v. California Service Bureau* (N.D. Cal. September 12, 2018) to represent a certified nationwide class of individuals who received calls from California Service Bureau,
31. *Gregorio v. Premier Nutrition Corporation* (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 14, 2018) to represent a nationwide class of purchasers of protein shake products,
32. *Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. d/b/a Condé Nast* (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 24, 2018) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
33. *Bakov v. Consolidated World Travel Inc. d/b/a Holiday Cruise Line* (N.D. Ill. Mar. 21, 2019) to represent a certified class of individuals who received calls from Holiday Cruise Line,
34. *Martinelli v. Johnson & Johnson* (E.D. Cal. March 29, 2019) to represent a certified class of purchasers of Benecol spreads labeled with the representation “No Trans Fat,”
35. *Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. April 24, 2019) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
36. *Galvan v. Smashburger* (C.D. Cal. June 25, 2019) to represent a proposed class of purchasers of Smashburger’s “Triple Double” burger,
37. *Kokoszki v. Playboy Enterprises, Inc.* (E.D. Mich. Feb. 7, 2020) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
38. *Russett v. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.* (S.D.N.Y. May 28, 2020) to represent a class of insurance policyholders that were allegedly charged unlawful paper billing fees,
39. *In re: Metformin Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation* (D.N.J. June 3, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of generic diabetes medications that were contaminated with a cancer-causing carcinogen,

40. *Hill v. Spirit Airlines, Inc.* (S.D. Fla. July 21, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of passengers whose flights were cancelled by Spirit Airlines due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19, and whose tickets were not refunded,
41. *Kramer v. Alterra Mountain Co.* (D. Colo. July 31, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers to recoup the unused value of their Ikon ski passes after Alterra suspended operations at its ski resorts due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
42. *Qureshi v. American University* (D.D.C. July 31, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by American University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
43. *Hufford v. Maxim Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2020) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
44. *Desai v. Carnegie Mellon University* (W.D. Pa. Aug. 26, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Carnegie Mellon University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
45. *Heigl v. Waste Management of New York, LLC* (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 27, 2020) to represent a class of waste collection customers that were allegedly charged unlawful paper billing fees,
46. *Stellato v. Hofstra University* (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 18, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Hofstra University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
47. *Kaupelis v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2020), to represent consumers who purchased defective chainsaws,
48. *Soo v. Lorex Corporation* (N.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2020), to represent consumers whose security cameras were intentionally rendered non-functional by manufacturer,
49. *Miranda v. Golden Entertainment (NV), Inc.* (D. Nev. Dec. 17, 2020), to represent consumers and employees whose personal information was exposed in a data breach,
50. *Benbow v. SmileDirectClub, Inc.* (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Feb. 4, 2021), to represent a certified nationwide class of individuals who received text messages from SmileDirectClub, in alleged violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act,
51. *Suren v. DSV Solutions, LLC* (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. Apr. 8, 2021), to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
52. *De Lacour v. Colgate-Palmolive Co.* (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 23, 2021), to represent a certified class of consumers who purchased allegedly “natural” Tom’s of Maine products,
53. *Wright v. Southern New Hampshire University* (D.N.H. Apr. 26, 2021), to represent a certified nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Southern New Hampshire University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,

54. *Sahlin v. Hospital Housekeeping Systems, LLC* (Cir. Ct. Williamson Cnty. May 21, 2021), to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
55. *Landreth v. Verano Holdings LLC, et al.* (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. June 2, 2021), to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act.
56. *Rocchio v. Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey*, (Sup. Ct., Middlesex Cnty. October 27, 201), to represent a certified nationwide class of students for fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Rutgers due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
57. *Malone v. Western Digital Corp.*, (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2021), to represent a class of consumers who purchased hard drives that were allegedly deceptively advertised,
58. *Jenkins v. Charles Industries, LLC*, (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. Dec. 21, 2021) to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
59. *Frederick v. Examsoft Worldwide, Inc.*, (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. Jan. 6, 2022) to represent a certified class of exam takers who used virtual exam proctoring software, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
60. *Isaacson v. Liqui-Box Flexibles, LLC, et al.*, (Cir. Ct. Will Cnty. Jan. 18, 2022) to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
61. *Goldstein et al. v. Henkel Corp.*, (D. Conn. Mar. 3, 2022) to represent a proposed class of purchasers of Right Guard-brand antiperspirants that were allegedly contaminated with benzene,
62. *McCall v. Hercules Corp.*, (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Westchester Cnty. Mar. 14, 2022) to represent a certified class of who laundry card purchasers who were allegedly subjected to deceptive practices by being denied cash refunds,
63. *Lewis v. Trident Manufacturing, Inc.*, (Cir. Ct. Kane Cnty. Mar. 16, 2022) to represent a certified class of workers who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
64. *Croft v. Spinx Games Limited, et al.*, (W.D. Wash. Mar. 31, 2022) to represent a certified class of Washington residents who lost money playing mobile applications games that allegedly constituted illegal gambling under Washington law,
65. *Fischer v. Instant Checkmate LLC*, (N.D. Ill. Mar. 31, 2022) to represent a certified class of Illinois residents whose identities were allegedly used without their consent in alleged violation of the Illinois Right of Publicity Act,
66. *Rivera v. Google LLC*, (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Apr. 25, 2022) to represent a certified class of Illinois residents who appeared in a photograph in Google Photos, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
67. *Loftus v. Outside Integrated Media, LLC*, (E.D. Mich. May 5, 2022) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,

68. *D'Amario v. The University of Tampa*, (S.D.N.Y. June 3, 2022) to represent a certified nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by The University of Tampa due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
69. *Fittipaldi v. Monmouth University*, (D.N.J. Sept. 22, 2022) to represent a certified nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Monmouth University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
70. *Armstead v. VGW Malta Ltd. et al.* (Cir. Ct. Henderson Cnty. Oct. 3, 2022) to present a certified class of Kentucky residents who lost money playing mobile applications games that allegedly constituted illegal gambling under Kentucky law,
71. *Cruz v. The Connor Group, A Real Estate Investment Firm, LLC*, (N.D. Ill. Oct. 26, 2022) to represent a certified class of workers who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
72. *Delcid et al. v. TCP HOT Acquisitions LLC et al.* (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 28, 2022) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Sure and Brut-brand antiperspirants that were allegedly contaminated with benzene,
73. *Kain v. The Economist Newspaper NA, Inc.* (E.D. Mich. Dec. 15, 2022) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
74. *Strano v. Kiplinger Washington Editors, Inc.* (E.D. Mich. Jan. 6, 2023) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
75. *Moeller v. The Week Publications, Inc.* (E.D. Mich. Jan. 6, 2023) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
76. *Ambrose v. Boston Globe Media Partners, LLC* (D. Mass. May 25, 2023) to represent a nationwide class of newspaper subscribers who were also Facebook users under the Video Privacy Protection Act,
77. *In re: Apple Data Privacy Litigation*, (N.D. Cal. July 5, 2023) to represent a putative nationwide class of all persons who turned off permissions for data tracking and whose mobile app activity was still tracked on iPhone mobile devices,
78. *Young v. Military Advantage, Inc. d/b/a Military.com* (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. July 26, 2023) to represent a nationwide class of website subscribers who were also Facebook users under the Video Privacy Protection Act,
79. *Whiting v. Yellow Social Interactive Ltd.* (Cir. Ct. Henderson Cnty. Aug. 15, 2023) to represent a certified class of Kentucky residents who lost money playing mobile applications games that allegedly constituted illegal gambling under Kentucky law,
80. *Kotila v. Charter Financial Publishing Network, Inc.* (W.D. Mich. Feb. 21, 2024) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
81. *Schreiber v. Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research* (W.D. Mich. Feb. 21, 2024) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,

82. *Norcross v. Tishman Speyer Properties, et al.* (S.D.N.Y. May 17, 2024) to represent a class of online ticket purchasers under New York Arts & Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4).

SCOTT A. BURSOR

Mr. Bursor has an active civil trial practice, having won multi-million verdicts or recoveries in six of six civil jury trials since 2008. Mr. Bursor's most recent victory came in May 2019 in *Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, in which Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel and won a \$267 million jury verdict against a debt collector for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA).

In *Ayyad v. Sprint Spectrum L.P.* (2013), where Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel, the jury returned a verdict defeating Sprint's \$1.06 billion counterclaim and securing the class's recovery of more than \$275 million in cash and debt relief.

In *Thomas v. Global Vision Products, Inc.* (2009), the jury returned a \$50 million verdict in favor of the plaintiff and class represented by Mr. Bursor. The legal trade publication VerdictSearch reported that this was the second largest jury verdict in California in 2009.

Class actions are rarely tried to verdict. Other than Mr. Bursor and his partner Mr. Fisher, we know of no lawyer that has tried more than one class action to a jury. Mr. Bursor's perfect record of six wins in six class action jury trials, with recoveries ranging from \$21 million to \$299 million, is unmatched by any other lawyer. Each of these victories was hard-fought against top trial lawyers from the biggest law firms in the United States.

Mr. Bursor graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1996. He served as Articles Editor of the Texas Law Review, and was a member of the Board of Advocates and Order of the Coif. Prior to starting his own practice, Mr. Bursor was a litigation associate at a large New York based law firm where he represented telecommunications, pharmaceutical, and technology companies in commercial litigation.

Mr. Bursor is a member of the state bars of New York, Florida, and California, as well as the bars of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Circuits, and the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, the Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern Districts of California, the Southern and Middle Districts of Florida, and the Eastern District of Michigan.

Representative Cases

Mr. Bursor was appointed lead or co-lead class counsel to the largest, 2nd largest, and 3rd largest classes ever certified. Mr. Bursor has represented classes including more than 160 million class members, roughly 1 of every 2 Americans. Listed below are recent cases that are representative of Mr. Bursor's practice:

Mr. Bursor negotiated and obtained court-approval for two landmark settlements in *Nguyen v. Verizon Wireless* and *Zill v. Sprint Spectrum* (the largest and 2nd largest classes ever certified). These settlements required Verizon and Sprint to open their wireless networks to

third-party devices and applications. These settlements are believed to be the most significant legal development affecting the telecommunications industry since 1968, when the FCC's Carterfone decision similarly opened up AT&T's wireline telephone network.

Mr. Bursor was the lead trial lawyer in *Ayyad v. Sprint Spectrum, L.P.* representing a class of approximately 2 million California consumers who were charged an early termination fee under a Sprint cellphone contract, asserting claims that such fees were unlawful liquidated damages under the California Civil Code, as well as other statutory and common law claims. After a five-week combined bench-and-jury trial, the jury returned a verdict in June 2008 and the Court issued a Statement of Decision in December 2008 awarding the plaintiffs \$299 million in cash and debt cancellation. Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel for this class again in 2013 during a month-long jury trial in which Sprint asserted a \$1.06 billion counterclaim against the class. Mr. Bursor secured a verdict awarding Sprint only \$18.4 million, the exact amount calculated by the class's damages expert. This award was less than 2% of the damages Sprint sought, less than 6% of the amount of the illegal termination fees Sprint charged to class members. In December 2016, after more than 13 years of litigation, the case was settled for \$304 million, including \$79 million in cash payments plus \$225 million in debt cancellation.

Mr. Bursor was the lead trial lawyer in *White v. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless* representing a class of approximately 1.4 million California consumers who were charged an early termination fee under a Verizon cellphone contract, asserting claims that such fees were unlawful liquidated damages under the California Civil Code, as well as other statutory and common law claims. In July 2008, after Mr. Bursor presented plaintiffs' case-in-chief, rested, then cross-examined Verizon's principal trial witness, Verizon agreed to settle the case for a \$21 million cash payment and an injunction restricting Verizon's ability to impose early termination fees in future subscriber agreements.

Mr. Bursor was the lead trial lawyer in *Thomas v. Global Visions Products Inc.* Mr. Bursor represented a class of approximately 150,000 California consumers who had purchased the Avacor® hair regrowth system. In January 2008, after a four-week combined bench-and-jury trial, Mr. Bursor obtained a \$37 million verdict for the class, which the Court later increased to \$40 million.

Mr. Bursor was appointed class counsel and was elected chair of the Official Creditors' Committee in *In re Nutraquest Inc.*, a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case before Chief Judge Garrett E. Brown, Jr. (D.N.J.) involving 390 ephedra-related personal injury and/or wrongful death claims, two consumer class actions, four enforcement actions by governmental agencies, and multiple adversary proceedings related to the Chapter 11 case. Working closely with counsel for all parties and with two mediators, Judge Nicholas Politan (Ret.) and Judge Marina Corodemus (Ret.), the committee chaired by Mr. Bursor was able to settle or otherwise resolve every claim and reach a fully consensual Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, which Chief Judge Brown approved in late 2006. This settlement included a \$12.8 million recovery to a nationwide class of consumers who alleged they were defrauded in connection with the purchase of Xenadrine® dietary supplement products.

Mr. Bursor was the lead trial lawyer in *In re: Pacific Bell Late Fee Litigation*. After filing the first class action challenging Pac Bell's late fees in April 2010, winning a contested

motion to certify a statewide California class in January 2012, and defeating Pac Bell's motion for summary judgment in February 2013, Mr. Bursor obtained final approval of the \$38 million class settlement. The settlement, which Mr. Bursor negotiated the night before opening statements were scheduled to commence, included a \$20 million cash payment to provide refunds to California customers who paid late fees on their Pac Bell wireline telephone accounts, and an injunction that reduced other late fee charges by \$18.6 million.

L. TIMOTHY FISHER

L. Timothy Fisher has an active practice in consumer class actions and complex business litigation and has also successfully handled a large number of civil appeals.

Mr. Fisher has been actively involved in numerous cases that resulted in multi-million dollar recoveries for consumers and investors. Mr. Fisher has handled cases involving a wide range of issues including nutritional labeling, health care, telecommunications, corporate governance, unfair business practices and consumer fraud. With his partner Scott A. Bursor, Mr. Fisher has tried five class action jury trials, all of which produced successful results. In *Thomas v. Global Vision Products*, Mr. Fisher obtained a jury award of \$50,024,611 — the largest class action award in California in 2009 and the second-largest jury award of any kind. In 2019, Mr. Fisher served as trial counsel with Mr. Bursor in *Perez. v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, where the jury returned a verdict for \$267 million in statutory damages under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

Mr. Fisher was admitted to the State Bar of California in 1997. He is also a member of the bars of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the United States District Courts for the Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern Districts of California, the Northern District of Illinois, the Eastern District of Michigan, and the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Fisher taught appellate advocacy at John F. Kennedy University School of Law in 2003 and 2004. In 2010, he contributed jury instructions, a verdict form and comments to the consumer protection chapter of Justice Elizabeth A. Baron's *California Civil Jury Instruction Companion Handbook* (West 2010). In January 2014, Chief Judge Claudia Wilken of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California appointed Mr. Fisher to a four-year term as a member of the Court's Standing Committee on Professional Conduct.

Mr. Fisher received his Juris Doctor from Boalt Hall at the University of California at Berkeley in 1997. While in law school, he was an active member of the Moot Court Board and participated in moot court competitions throughout the United States. In 1994, Mr. Fisher received an award for Best Oral Argument in the first-year moot court competition.

In 1992, Mr. Fisher graduated with highest honors from the University of California at Berkeley and received a degree in political science. Prior to graduation, he authored an honors thesis for Professor Bruce Cain entitled "The Role of Minorities on the Los Angeles City Council." He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Representative Cases

Thomas v. Global Vision Products, Inc. (Alameda County Superior Court). Mr. Fisher litigated claims against Global Vision Products, Inc. and other individuals in connection with the sale and marketing of a purported hair loss remedy known as Avacor. The case lasted more than seven years and involved two trials. The first trial resulted in a verdict for plaintiff and the class in the amount of \$40,000,000. The second trial resulted in a jury verdict of \$50,024,611, which led to a \$30 million settlement for the class.

In re Cellphone Termination Fee Cases - Handset Locking Actions (Alameda County Superior Court). Mr. Fisher actively worked on five coordinated cases challenging the secret locking of cell phone handsets by major wireless carriers to prevent consumers from activating them on competitive carriers' systems. Settlements have been approved in all five cases on terms that require the cell phone carriers to disclose their handset locks to consumers and to provide unlocking codes nationwide on reasonable terms and conditions. The settlements fundamentally changed the landscape for cell phone consumers regarding the locking and unlocking of cell phone handsets.

In re Cellphone Termination Fee Cases - Early Termination Fee Cases (Alameda County Superior Court and Federal Communications Commission). In separate cases that are a part of the same coordinated litigation as the Handset Locking Actions, Mr. Fisher actively worked on claims challenging the validity under California law of early termination fees imposed by national cell phone carriers. In one of those cases, against Verizon Wireless, a nationwide settlement was reached after three weeks of trial in the amount of \$21 million. In a second case, which was tried to verdict, the Court held after trial that the \$73 million of flat early termination fees that Sprint had collected from California consumers over an eight-year period were void and unenforceable.

Selected Published Decisions

Melgar v. Zicam LLC, 2016 WL 1267870 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2016) (certifying 10-jurisdiction class of purchasers of cold remedies, denying motion for summary judgment, and denying motions to exclude plaintiff's expert witnesses).

Salazar v. Honest Tea, Inc., 2015 WL 7017050 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2015) (denying motion for summary judgment).

Dei Rossi v. Whirlpool Corp., 2015 WL 1932484 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 27, 2015) (certifying California class of purchasers of refrigerators that were mislabeled as Energy Star qualified).

Bayol v. Zipcar, Inc., 78 F.Supp.3d 1252 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (denying motion to dismiss claims alleging unlawful late fees under California Civil Code § 1671).

Forcellati v. Hyland's, Inc., 2015 WL 9685557 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2015) (denying motion for summary judgment in case alleging false advertising of homeopathic cold and flu remedies for children).

Bayol v. Zipcar, Inc., 2014 WL 4793935 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2014) (denying motion to transfer venue pursuant to a forum selection clause).

Forcellati v. Hyland's Inc., 2014 WL 1410264 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2014) (certifying nationwide class of purchasers of homeopathic cold and flu remedies for children).

Hendricks v. StarKist Co., 30 F.Supp.3d 917 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (denying motion to dismiss in case alleging underfilling of 5-ounce cans of tuna).

Dei Rossi v. Whirlpool Corp., 2013 WL 5781673 (E.D. Cal. October 25, 2013) (denying motion to dismiss in case alleging that certain KitchenAid refrigerators were misrepresented as Energy Star qualified).

Forcellati v. Hyland's Inc., 876 F.Supp.2d 1155 (C.D. Cal. 2012) (denying motion to dismiss complaint alleging false advertising regarding homeopathic cold and flu remedies for children).

Clerkin v. MyLife.com, 2011 WL 3809912 (N.D. Cal. August 29, 2011) (denying defendants' motion to dismiss in case alleging false and misleading advertising by a social networking company).

In re Cellphone Termination Fee Cases, 186 Cal.App.4th 1380 (2010) (affirming order approving \$21 million class action settlement).

Gatton v. T-Mobile USA, Inc., 152 Cal.App.4th 571 (2007) (affirming order denying motion to compel arbitration).

Selected Class Settlements

Melgar v. Zicam (Eastern District of California) - \$16 million class settlement of claims alleging cold medicine was ineffective.

Gastelum v. Frontier California Inc. (San Francisco Superior Court) - \$10.9 million class action settlement of claims alleging that a residential landline service provider charged unlawful late fees.

West v. California Service Bureau, Inc. (Northern District of California) - \$4.1 million class settlement of claims under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

Gregorio v. Premier Nutrition Corp. (Southern District of New York) - \$9 million class settlement of false advertising claims against protein shake manufacturer.

Morris v. SolarCity Corp. (Northern District of California) - \$15 million class settlement of claims under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

Retta v. Millennium Products, Inc. (Central District of California) - \$8.25 million settlement to resolve claims of bottled tea purchasers for alleged false advertising.

Forcellati v. Hyland's (Central District of California) – nationwide class action settlement providing full refunds to purchasers of homeopathic cold and flu remedies for children.

Dei Rossi v. Whirlpool (Eastern District of California) – class action settlement providing \$55 cash payments to purchasers of certain KitchenAid refrigerators that allegedly mislabeled as Energy Star qualified.

In Re NVIDIA GTX 970 Graphics Chip Litigation (Northern District of California) - \$4.5 million class action settlement of claims alleging that a computer graphics card was sold with false and

misleading representations concerning its specifications and performance.

Hendricks v. StarKist Co. (Northern District of California) – \$12 million class action settlement of claims alleging that 5-ounce cans of tuna were underfilled.

In re Zakskorn v. American Honda Motor Co. Honda (Eastern District of California) – nationwide settlement providing for brake pad replacement and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses in case alleging defective brake pads on Honda Civic vehicles manufactured between 2006 and 2011.

Correa v. Sensa Products, LLC (Los Angeles Superior Court) - \$9 million settlement on behalf of purchasers of the Sensa weight loss product.

In re Pacific Bell Late Fee Litigation (Contra Costa County Superior Court) - \$38.6 million settlement on behalf of Pac Bell customers who paid an allegedly unlawful late payment charge.

In re Haier Freezer Consumer Litigation (Northern District of California) - \$4 million settlement, which provided for cash payments of between \$50 and \$325.80 to class members who purchased the Haier HNCM070E chest freezer.

Thomas v. Global Vision Products, Inc. (Alameda County Superior Court) - \$30 million settlement on behalf of a class of purchasers of a hair loss remedy.

Guyette v. Viacom, Inc. (Alameda County Superior Court) - \$13 million settlement for a class of cable television subscribers who alleged that the defendant had improperly failed to share certain tax refunds with its subscribers.

JOSEPH I. MARCHESE

Joseph I. Marchese is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Joe focuses his practice on consumer class actions, employment law disputes, and commercial litigation. He has represented corporate and individual clients in a wide array of civil litigation, and has substantial trial and appellate experience.

Joe has diverse experience in litigating and resolving consumer class actions involving claims of mislabeling, false or misleading advertising, privacy violations, unlawful and junk fees, data breach claims, and violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.

Joe also has significant experience in multidistrict litigation proceedings. Recently, he served on the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee in *In Re: Blue Buffalo Company, Ltd. Marketing And Sales Practices Litigation*, MDL No. 2562, which resulted in a \$32 million consumer class settlement. Currently, he serves on the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee for Economic Reimbursement in *In Re: Valsartan Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 2875.

Joe is admitted to the State Bar of New York and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York,

and the Eastern District of Michigan, as well as the United States Courts of Appeals for the First, Second and Sixth Circuits.

Joe graduated from Boston University School of Law in 2002 where he was a member of The Public Interest Law Journal. In 1998, Joe graduated with honors from Bucknell University.

Selected Published Decisions:

Farwell v. Google, LLC, 595 F. Supp. 3d 702 (C.D. Ill. Mar. 31, 2022), denying defendant's motion to dismiss BIPA claims brought on behalf of Illinois students using Google's Workspace for Education platform.

Boelter v. Hearst Communications, Inc., 269 F. Supp. 3d 172 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 7, 2017), granting plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment on state privacy law violations in putative class action.

Boelter v. Hearst Communications, Inc., 192 F. Supp. 3d 427 (S.D.N.Y. June 17, 2016), denying publisher's motion to dismiss its subscriber's allegations of state privacy law violations in putative class action.

In re Scotts EZ Seed Litigation, 304 F.R.D. 397 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), granting class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by New York and California purchasers of grass seed product.

Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc., 297 F.R.D. 561 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), granting nationwide class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by purchasers of purported "100% Pure Olive Oil" product.

In re Michaels Stores Pin Pad Litigation, 830 F. Supp. 2d 518 (N.D. Ill. 2011), denying retailer's motion to dismiss its customers' state law consumer protection and privacy claims in data breach putative class action.

Selected Class Settlements:

Schreiber v. Mayo Foundation, Case No. 22-cv-0188-HYJ-RSK (W.D. Mich. 2024) – final approval granted for \$52.5 million class settlement to resolve claims of periodical subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

Edwards v. Mid-Hudson Valley Federal Credit Union, Case No. 22-cv-00562-TJM-CFH (N.D.N.Y. 2023) – final approval granted for \$2.2 million class settlement to resolve claims alleging unlawfully charged overdraft fees on accounts with sufficient funds.

Benbow v. SmileDirectClub, LLC, Case No. 2020-CH-07269 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. 2022) – final approval granted for \$11.5 million class settlement to resolve claims for alleged TCPA violations.

Marquez v. Google LLC, Case No. 2021-CH-1460 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. 2022) – final approval granted for \$100 million class settlement to resolve alleged BIPA violations of Illinois residents appearing on the Google Photos platform.

Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc., Case No. 15-cv-09279-AT (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$50 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. d/b/a Condé Nast, Case No. 15-cv-05671-NRB (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$13.75 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

In re Scotts EZ Seed Litigation, Case No. 12-cv-4727-VB (S.D.N.Y. 2018) – final approval granted for \$47 million class settlement to resolve false advertising claims of purchasers of combination grass seed product.

In Re: Blue Buffalo Marketing And Sales Practices Litigation, Case No. 14-MD-2562-RWS (E.D. Mo. 2016) – final approval granted for \$32 million class settlement to resolve claims of pet owners for alleged false advertising of pet foods.

Rodriguez v. Citimortgage, Inc., Case No. 11-cv-4718-PGG (S.D.N.Y. 2015) – final approval granted for \$38 million class settlement to resolve claims of military servicemembers for alleged foreclosure violations of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, where each class member was entitled to \$116,785 plus lost equity in the foreclosed property and interest thereon.

O'Brien v. LG Electronics USA, Inc., et al., Case No. 10-cv-3733-DMC (D.N.J. 2011) – final approval granted for \$23 million class settlement to resolve claims of Energy Star refrigerator purchasers for alleged false advertising of the appliances' Energy Star qualification.

SARAH N. WESTCOT

Sarah N. Westcot is the Managing Partner of Bursor & Fisher's Miami office. She focuses her practice on consumer class actions, complex business litigation, and mass torts.

She has represented clients in a wide array of civil litigation, and has substantial trial and appellate experience. Sarah served as trial counsel in *Ayyad v. Sprint Spectrum L.P.*, where Bursor & Fisher won a jury verdict defeating Sprint's \$1.06 billion counterclaim and securing the class's recovery of more than \$275 million in cash and debt relief.

Sarah also has significant experience in high-profile, multi-district litigations. She currently serves on the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee in *In re Zantac (Ranitidine) Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 2924 (S.D. Florida). She also serves on the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee in *In re Apple Inc. App Store Simulated Casino-Style Games Litigation*, MDL No. 2985 (N.D. Cal.) and *In Re: Google Play Store Simulated Casino-Style Games Litigation*, MDL No. 3001 (N.D. Cal.).

Sarah is admitted to the State Bars of California and Florida, and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern Districts of California, the United States District Courts for the Southern and Middle Districts of Florida, and the bars of the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second, Eighth, and Ninth Circuits.

Sarah received her Juris Doctor from the University of Notre Dame Law School in 2009. During law school, she was a law clerk with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office in Chicago and the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office in San Jose, CA, gaining early trial experience in both roles. She graduated with honors from the University of Florida in 2005.

Sarah is a member of The National Trial Lawyers Top 100 Civil Plaintiff Lawyers, and was selected to The National Trial Lawyers Top 40 Under 40 Civil Plaintiff Lawyers for 2022.

PHILIP L. FRAIETTA

Philip L. Fraietta is the Managing Partner of Bursor & Fisher, P.A.'s White Plains office. Phil focuses his practice on data privacy, complex business litigation, and consumer class actions. Phil has been named a "Rising Star" in the New York Metro Area by Super Lawyers® every year since 2019.

Phil has significant experience in litigating consumer class actions, particularly those involving privacy claims under statutes such as the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act, the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, and Right of Publicity statutes. Since 2016, Phil has recovered over \$100 million for class members in privacy class action settlements. In addition to privacy claims, Phil has significant experience in litigating and settling class action claims involving false or misleading advertising.

Phil is admitted to the State Bars of New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, and California, the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York, the Western District of New York, the Northern District of New York, the District of New Jersey, the Eastern District of Michigan, the Western District of Michigan, the Northern District of Illinois, the Central District of Illinois, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Second, Third, and Ninth Circuits. Phil was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Phil received his Juris Doctor from Fordham University School of Law in 2014, graduating cum laude. During law school, Phil served as an Articles & Notes Editor for the Fordham Law Review, and published two articles. In 2011, Phil graduated cum laude from Fordham University with a B.A. in Economics.

Selected Published Decisions:

Garner v. Me-TV National Limited Partnership, 132 F.4th 1022 (7th Cir. Mar. 28, 2025), reversing grant of motion to dismiss under federal Video Privacy Protection Act and specifying standard for being a "consumer" under the Act.

Jancik v. WebMD LLC, 2025 WL 560705 (N.D. Ga. Feb 20, 2025), certifying the first ever contested class under the federal Video Privacy Protection Act.

Fischer v. Instant Checkmate LLC, 2022 WL 971479 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 31, 2022), certifying class of Illinois residents for alleged violations of Illinois' Right of Publicity Act by background reporting website.

Kolebuck-Utz v. Whitepages, Inc., 2021 WL 157219 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 22, 2021), denying defendant's motion to dismiss for alleged violations of Ohio's Right to Publicity Law.

Porter v. NBTY, Inc., 2019 WL 5694312 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 4, 2019), denying supplement manufacturer's motion for summary judgment on consumers' allegations of false advertising relating to whey protein content.

Boelter v. Hearst Communications, Inc., 269 F. Supp. 3d 172 (S.D.N.Y. 2017), granting plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment on state privacy law violations in putative class action.

Selected Class Settlements:

Ramos v. ZoomInfo Technologies, LLC, Case No. 21-cv-02032-CPK (N.D. Ill. 2024) – final approval granted for \$29.5 million class settlement to resolve claims for alleged statutory right of publicity violations.

Awad v. AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc., Index No. 607322/2024 (Sup. Ct. Nassau Cnty. 2024) – final approval granted for \$12.3 million class settlement to resolve claims for alleged New York ticket fee claims.

Schreiber v. Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Case No. 22-cv-00188-HYJ (W.D. Mich. 2024) – final approval granted for \$52.5 million class settlement to resolve claims of newsletter subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

Fischer v. Instant Checkmate LLC, Case No. 19-cv-04892-MSS (N.D. Ill. 2024) – final approval granted for \$10.1 million class settlement to resolve claims for alleged statutory right of publicity violations.

Young v. Military Advantage, Inc., Case No. 2023LA000535 (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. 2023) – final approval granted for \$7.35 million class settlement to resolve claims of newsletter subscribers for alleged federal Video Privacy Protection Act claims.

Rivera v. Google LLC, Case No. 2021-CH-1460 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. 2022) – final approval granted for \$100 million class settlement to resolve alleged BIPA violations of Illinois residents appearing in photos on the Google Photos platform.

Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc., Case No. 15-cv-09279-AT (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$50 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

Ruppel v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc., Case No. 16-cv-02444-KMK (S.D.N.Y. 2018) – final approval granted for \$16.375 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. d/b/a Condé Nast, Case No. 15-cv-05671-NRB (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$13.75 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

Benbow v. SmileDirectClub, LLC, Case No. 2020-CH-07269 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. 2021) – final approval granted for \$11.5 million class settlement to resolve claims for alleged TCPA violations.

Gregorio v. Premier Nutrition Corp., Case No. 17-cv-05987-AT (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$9 million class settlement to resolve claims of protein shake purchasers for alleged false advertising.

NEAL J. DECKANT

Neal J. Deckant is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A., where he serves as the firm's Head of Information & e-Discovery. Neal focuses his practice on complex business litigation and consumer class actions. Prior to joining Bursor & Fisher, Neal counseled low-income homeowners facing foreclosure in East Boston.

Neal is admitted to the State Bars of California and New York, and is a member of the bars of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, and the bars of the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second and Ninth Circuits.

Neal received his Juris Doctor from Boston University School of Law in 2011, graduating cum laude with two Dean's Awards. During law school, Neal served as a Senior Articles Editor for the Review of Banking and Financial Law, where he authored two published articles about securitization reforms, both of which were cited by the New York Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state. Neal was also awarded Best Oral Argument in his moot court section, and he served as a Research Assistant for his Securities Regulation professor. Neal has also been honored as a 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Super Lawyers Rising Star. In 2007, Neal graduated with Honors from Brown University with a dual major in East Asian Studies and Philosophy.

Selected Published Decisions:

Martinelli v. Johnson & Johnson, 2019 WL 1429653 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 29, 2019), granting class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by purchasers of Benecol spreads labeled with the representation "No Trans Fats."

Dzielak v. Whirlpool Corp., 2017 WL 6513347 (D.N.J. Dec. 20, 2017), granting class certification of consumer protection claims brought by purchasers of Maytag Centennial washing machines marked with the “Energy Star” logo.

Duran v. Obesity Research Institute, LLC, 204 Cal. Rptr. 3d 896 (Cal. Ct. App. 2016), reversing and remanding final approval of a class action settlement on appeal, regarding allegedly mislabeled dietary supplements, in connection with a meritorious objection.

Marchuk v. Faruqi & Faruqi, LLP, et al., 100 F. Supp. 3d 302 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), granting individual and law firm defendants’ motion for judgment as a matter of law on plaintiff’s claims for retaliation and defamation, as well as for all claims against law firm partners, Nadeem and Lubna Faruqi.

Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc., 297 F.R.D. 561 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), granting nationwide class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by purchasers of purported “100% Pure Olive Oil” product.

Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc., 2014 WL 737878 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2014), denying distributor’s motion for summary judgment against nationwide class of purchasers of purported “100% Pure Olive Oil” product.

Selected Class Settlements:

In Re NVIDIA GTX 970 Graphics Chip Litigation, Case No. 15-cv-00760-PJH (N.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2016) – final approval granted for \$4.5 million class action settlement to resolve claims that a computer graphics card was allegedly sold with false and misleading representations concerning its specifications and performance.

Hendricks v. StarKist Co., 2016 WL 5462423 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 29, 2016) – final approval granted for \$12 million class action settlement to resolve claims that 5-ounce cans of tuna were allegedly underfilled.

In re: Kangadis Food Inc., Case No. 8-14-72649 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2014) – class action claims resolved for \$2 million as part of a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, after a corporate defendant filed for bankruptcy, following claims that its olive oil was allegedly sold with false and misleading representations.

Selected Publications:

Neal Deckant, *X. Reforms of Collateralized Debt Obligations: Enforcement, Accounting and Regulatory Proposals*, 29 Rev. Banking & Fin. L. 79 (2009) (cited in *Quadrant Structured Products Co., Ltd. v. Vertin*, 16 N.E.3d 1165, 1169 n.8 (N.Y. 2014)).

Neal Deckant, *Criticisms of Collateralized Debt Obligations in the Wake of the Goldman Sachs Scandal*, 30 Rev. Banking & Fin. L. 407 (2010) (cited in *Quadrant Structured Products Co., Ltd. v. Vertin*, 16 N.E.3d 1165, 1169 n.8 (N.Y. 2014); *Lyon Village Venetia, LLC v. CSE Mortgage LLC*, 2016 WL 476694, at *1 n.1 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. Feb. 4, 2016); Ivan Ascher, Portfolio

Society: On the Capitalist Mode of Prediction, at 141, 153, 175 (Zone Books / The MIT Press 2016); Devon J. Steinmeyer, *Does State National Bank of Big Spring v. Geithner Stand a Fighting Chance?*, 89 Chi.-Kent. L. Rev. 471, 473 n.13 (2014)).

YITZCHAK KOPEL

Yitzchak Kopel is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Yitz focuses his practice on consumer class actions and complex business litigation. He has represented corporate and individual clients before federal and state courts, as well as in arbitration proceedings.

Yitz has substantial experience in successfully litigating and resolving consumer class actions involving claims of consumer fraud, data breaches, and violations of the telephone consumer protection act. Since 2014, Yitz has obtained class certification on behalf of his clients five times, three of which were certified as nationwide class actions. Bursor & Fisher was appointed as class counsel to represent the certified classes in each of the cases.

Yitz is admitted to the State Bars of New York and New Jersey, the bar of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second, Eleventh, and Ninth Circuits, and the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, Eastern District of New York, Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern District of Wisconsin, Northern District of Illinois, and District of New Jersey.

Yitz received his Juris Doctorate from Brooklyn Law School in 2012, graduating *cum laude* with two Dean's Awards. During law school, Yitz served as an Articles Editor for the Brooklyn Law Review and worked as a Law Clerk at Shearman & Sterling. In 2009, Yitz graduated *cum laude* from Queens College with a B.A. in Accounting.

Selected Published Decisions:

Bassaw v. United Industries Corp., 482 F.Supp.3d 80, 2020 WL 5117916 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 31, 2020), denying motion to dismiss claims in putative class action concerning insect foggers.

Poppiti v. United Industries Corp., 2020 WL 1433642 (E.D. Mo. Mar. 24, 2020), denying motion to dismiss claims in putative class action concerning citronella candles.

Bakov v. Consolidated World Travel, Inc., 2019 WL 6699188 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 9, 2019), granting summary judgment on behalf of certified class in robocall class action.

Krumm v. Kittrich Corp., 2019 WL 6876059 (E.D. Mo. Dec. 17, 2019), denying motion to dismiss claims in putative class action concerning mosquito repellent.

Crespo v. S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., 394 F. Supp. 3d 260 (S.D.N.Y. 2019), denying defendant's motion to dismiss fraud and consumer protection claims in putative class action regarding Raid insect fogger.

Bakov v. Consolidated World Travel, Inc., 2019 WL 1294659 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 21, 2019), certifying a class of persons who received robocalls in the state of Illinois.

Bourbia v. S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., 375 F. Supp. 3d 454 (S.D.N.Y. 2019), denying defendant's motion to dismiss fraud and consumer protection claims in putative class action regarding mosquito repellent.

Hart v. BHH, LLC, 323 F. Supp. 3d 560 (S.D.N.Y. 2018), denying defendants' motion for summary judgment in certified class action involving the sale of ultrasonic pest repellers.

Hart v. BHH, LLC, 2018 WL 3471813 (S.D.N.Y. July 19, 2018), denying defendants' motion to exclude plaintiffs' expert in certified class action involving the sale of ultrasonic pest repellers.

Penrose v. Buffalo Trace Distillery, Inc., 2018 WL 2334983 (E.D. Mo. Feb. 5, 2018), denying bourbon producers' motion to dismiss fraud and consumer protection claims in putative class action.

West v. California Service Bureau, Inc., 323 F.R.D. 295 (N.D. Cal. 2017), certifying a nationwide class of "wrong-number" robocall recipients.

Hart v. BHH, LLC, 2017 WL 2912519 (S.D.N.Y. July 7, 2017), certifying nationwide class of purchasers of ultrasonic pest repellers.

Browning v. Unilever United States, Inc., 2017 WL 7660643 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 26, 2017), denying motion to dismiss fraud and warranty claims in putative class action concerning facial scrub product.

Brenner v. Procter & Gamble Co., 2016 WL 8192946 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 20, 2016), denying motion to dismiss warranty and consumer protection claims in putative class action concerning baby wipes.

Hewlett v. Consolidated World Travel, Inc., 2016 WL 4466536 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2016), denying telemarketer's motion to dismiss TCPA claims in putative class action.

Bailey v. KIND, LLC, 2016 WL 3456981 (C.D. Cal. June 16, 2016), denying motion to dismiss fraud and warranty claims in putative class action concerning snack bars.

Hart v. BHH, LLC, 2016 WL 2642228 (S.D.N.Y. May 5, 2016) denying motion to dismiss warranty and consumer protection claims in putative class action concerning ultrasonic pest repellers.

Marchuk v. Faruqi & Faruqi, LLP, et al., 100 F. Supp. 3d 302 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), granting clients' motion for judgment as a matter of law on claims for retaliation and defamation in employment action.

In re Scotts EZ Seed Litigation, 304 F.R.D. 397 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), granting class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by New York and California purchasers of grass seed product.

Brady v. Basic Research, L.L.C., 101 F. Supp. 3d 217 (E.D.N.Y. 2015), denying diet pill manufacturers' motion to dismiss its purchasers' allegations for breach of express warranty in putative class action.

Ward v. TheLadders.com, Inc., 3 F. Supp. 3d 151 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), denying online job board's motion to dismiss its subscribers' allegations of consumer protection law violations in putative class action.

Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc., 297 F.R.D. 561 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), granting nationwide class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by purchasers of purported "100% Pure Olive Oil" product.

Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc., 2014 WL 737878 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2014), denying distributor's motion for summary judgment against nationwide class of purchasers of purported "100% Pure Olive Oil" product.

Selected Class Settlements:

Hart v. BHH, LLC, Case No. 1:15-cv-04804 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 22, 2020), resolving class action claims regarding ultrasonic pest repellers.

In re: Kangadis Food Inc., Case No. 8-14-72649 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2014), resolving class action claims for \$2 million as part of a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, after a corporate defendant filed for bankruptcy following the certification of nationwide claims alleging that its olive oil was sold with false and misleading representations.

West v. California Service Bureau, Case No. 4:16-cv-03124-YGR (N.D. Cal. Jan. 23, 2019), resolving class action claims against debt-collector for wrong-number robocalls for \$4.1 million.

ALEC M. LESLIE

Alec Leslie is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. He focuses his practice on consumer class actions, employment law disputes, and complex business litigation.

Alec is admitted to the State Bar of New York and is a member of the bar of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York. Alec was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Alec received his Juris Doctor from Brooklyn Law School in 2016, graduating *cum laude*. During law school, Alec served as an Articles Editor for Brooklyn Law Review. In addition, Alec served as an intern to the Honorable James C. Francis for the Southern District of New York and the Honorable Vincent Del Giudice, Supreme Court, Kings County. Alec graduated from the University of Colorado with a B.A. in Philosophy in 2012.

Selected Class Settlements:

Gregorio v. Premier Nutrition Corp., Case No. 17-cv-05987-AT (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final

approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims of protein shake purchasers for alleged false advertising.

Wright v. Southern New Hampshire Univ., Case No. 1:20-cv-00609-LM (D.N.H. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims over COVID-19 tuition and fee refunds to students.

Mendoza et al. v. United Industries Corp., Case No. 21PH-CV00670 (Phelps Cnty. Mo. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve false advertising claims on insect repellent products.

Kaupelis v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc., Case No. 8:19-cv-01203-JVS-DFM (C.D. Cal. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement involving allegedly defective and dangerous chainsaws.

Rocchio v. Rutgers Univ., Case No. MID-L-003039-20 (Middlesex Cnty. N.J. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims over COVID-19 fee refunds to students.

Malone v. Western Digital Corporation, Case No. 5:20-cv-03584-NC (N.D. Cal.) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve false advertising claims on hard drive products.

Frederick et al. v. ExamSoft Worldwide, Inc., Case No. 2021L001116 (DuPage Cnty. Ill. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims over alleged BIPA violations with respect to exam proctoring software.

D'Amario et al. v. Univ. of Tampa, Case No. 7:20-cv-07344 (S.D.N.Y. 2022) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims over COVID-19 fee refunds to students.

Olin et al. v. Meta Platforms, Inc., Case No. 3:18-cv-01881-RS (N.D. Cal. 2022) – final approval granted for class settlement involving invasion of privacy claims.

Croft v. SpinX Games et al., Case No. 2:20-cv-01310-RSM (W.D. Wash. 2022) – final approval granted for class settlement involving allegedly deceptive and/or illegal gambling practices.

Armstead v. VGW Malta Ltd. et al., Case No. 22-CI-00553 (Henderson Cnty. Ky. 2023) – final approval granted for class settlement involving allegedly deceptive and/or illegal gambling practices.

Barbieri v. Tailored Brands, Inc., Index No. 616696/2022 (Nassau Cnty. N.Y.) – final approval granted for class settlement involving untimely wage payments to employees.

Metzner et al. v. Quinnipiac Univ., Case No. 3:20-cv-00784 (D. Conn.) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims over COVID-19 fee refunds to students.

In re GE/Canon Data Breach, Case No. 1:20-cv-02903 (S.D.N.Y.) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve data breach claims.

Davis v. Urban Outfitters, Inc., Index No. 612162/2022 (Nassau Cnty. N.Y.) – final approval granted for class settlement involving untimely wage payments to employees.

Armstead v. VGW Malta LTD et al., Civil Action No. 22-CI-00553 (Henderson Cir. Ct. Ky.) – final approval granted for class settlement involving allegedly deceptive and/or illegal gambling practices.

Casler et al. v. Mclane Company, Inc. et al., Index No. 616432/2022 (Nassau Cnty. N.Y.) – final approval granted for class settlement involving untimely wage payments to employees.

Wyland v. Woopla, Inc., Civil Action No. 2023-CI-00356 (Henderson Cir. Ct. Ky.) – final approval granted for class settlement involving allegedly deceptive and/or illegal gambling practices.

Graziano et al. v. Lego Systems, Inc., Index No. 611615/2022 (Nassau Cnty. N.Y.) – final approval granted for class settlement involving untimely wage payments to employees.

Lipsky et al. v. American Behavioral Research Institute, LLC, Case No. 50-2023-CA-011526-XXXX-MB (Palm Beach Cnty. Fl.) – final approval granted to resolve allegedly deceptive automatic renewal and product efficacy claims.

Whiting v. Yellow Social Interactive Ltd., Civil Action No. 2023-CI-00358 (Henderson Cir. Ct. Ky.) – final approval granted for class settlement involving allegedly deceptive and/or illegal gambling practices.

STEPHEN BECK

Stephen is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Stephen focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and class actions.

Stephen is admitted to the State Bar of Florida and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Middle Districts of Florida, the Eastern District of Missouri, and the Northern District of Illinois.

Stephen received his Juris Doctor from the University of Miami School of Law in 2018. During law school, Stephen received an Honors distinction in the Litigation Skills Program and was awarded the Honorable Theodore Klein Memorial Scholarship for excellence in written and oral advocacy. Stephen also received the CALI Award in Legislation for earning the highest grade on the final examination. Stephen graduated from the University of North Florida with a B.A. in Philosophy in 2015.

MAX S. ROBERTS

Max Roberts is a Partner in Bursor & Fisher's New York office. Max focuses his practice on class actions concerning data privacy and consumer protection. Max was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Since 2023, Max has been named “Rising Star” in the New York Metro Area by Super Lawyers®.

Max received his Juris Doctor from Fordham University School of Law in 2019, graduating *cum laude*. During law school, Max was a member of Fordham’s Moot Court Board, the Brennan Moore Trial Advocates, and the Fordham Urban Law Journal, for which he published a note entitled [*Weaning Drug Manufacturers Off Their Painkiller: Creating an Exception to the Learned Intermediary Doctrine in Light of the Opioid Crisis*](#). In addition, Max served as an intern to the Honorable Vincent L. Briccetti of the Southern District of New York and worked as an intern in the Fordham Criminal Defense Clinic. Max graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 2015 with a B.A. in Political Science.

Outside of the law, Max is an avid triathlete.

Selected Published Decisions:

Huertas v. Bayer US LLC, 120 F.4th 1169 (3d Cir. 2024), reversing district court and holding plaintiffs had alleged an injury-in-fact sufficient for Article III standing. Max personally argued the appeal before the Third Circuit, which can be listened to [here](#).

Jackson v. Amazon.com, Inc., 65 F.4th 1093 (9th Cir. 2023), affirming district court’s denial of motion to compel arbitration. Max personally argued the appeal before the Ninth Circuit, which can be viewed [here](#).

Javier v. Assurance IQ, LLC, 2022 WL 1744107 (9th Cir. May 31, 2022), reversing district court and holding that Section 631 of the California Invasion of Privacy Act requires prior consent to wiretapping. Max personally argued the appeal before the Ninth Circuit, which can be viewed [here](#).

Mora v. J&M Plating, Inc., 213 N.E.3d 942 (Ill. App. Ct. 2d Dist. 2022), reversing circuit court and holding that Section 15(a) of Illinois’ Biometric Information Privacy Act requires an entity to establish a retention and deletion schedule for biometric data at the first moment of possession. Max personally argued the appeal before the Second District, which can be listened to [here](#).

Newman v. Bayer Corp., 348 F.R.D. 567 (S.D.N.Y. 2025), certifying class of New York purchases of “One A Day” gummy multivitamins.

Deivaprakash v. Condé Nast Digital, 798 F. Supp. 3d 1100 (N.D. Cal. 2025), denying motion to dismiss alleged violations of California pen register statute.

Shah v. Fandom, Inc., 754 F. Supp. 3d 924 (N.D. Cal. 2024), denying motion to dismiss alleged violations of California pen register statute.

Yockey v. Salesforce, Inc., 745 F. Supp. 3d 945 (N.D. Cal. 2024), denying motion dismiss alleged violations of California and Pennsylvania wiretapping statutes.

Rancourt v. Meredith Corp., 2024 WL 381344 (D. Mass. Jan. 11, 2024), denying motion to dismiss alleged violations of federal Video Privacy Protection Act, and finding personal jurisdiction over operator of mobile application.

Saunders v. Hearst Television, Inc., 711 F. Supp. 3d 24 (D. Mass. 2024), denying motion to dismiss alleged violations of federal Video Privacy Protection Act.

Cristostomo v. New Balance Athletics, Inc., 647 F. Supp. 3d 1 (D. Mass. 2022), denying motion to dismiss and motion to strike class allegations in case involving sneakers marketed as “Made in the USA.”

Selected Class Settlements:

Sholopa v. Turk Hava Yollari A.O. (d/b/a Turkish Airlines), Case No. 1:20-cv-3294-ALC (S.D.N.Y. 2023) – final approval granted for \$14.1 million class settlement to resolve claims of passengers whose flights with Turkish Airlines were cancelled due to COVID-19 and who did not receive refunds.

Payero v. Mattress Firm, Inc., Case No. 7:21-cv-3061-VB (S.D.N.Y. 2023) – final approval granted for \$4.9 million class settlement to resolve claims of consumers who purchased allegedly defective bed frames.

Miranda v. Golden Entertainment (NV), Inc., Case No. 2:20-cv-534-AT (D. Nev. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement valued at over \$4.5 million to resolve claims of customers and employees of casino company stemming from data breach.

Malone v. Western Digital Corp., Case No. 5:20-cv-3584-NC (N.D. Cal. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement valued at \$5.7 million to resolve claims of hard drive purchasers for alleged false advertised.

Frederick v. ExamSoft Worldwide, Inc., Case No. 2021-L-001116 (18th Judicial Circuit Court DuPage County, Illinois 2021) – final approval granted for \$2.25 million class settlement to resolve claims of Illinois students for alleged violations of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act.

Bar Admissions

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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • New York State | • District of Massachusetts |
| • California | • Northern District of Illinois |
| • Massachusetts | • Central District of Illinois |
| • Southern District of New York | • Eastern District of Michigan |
| • Eastern District of New York | • District of Colorado |
| • Northern District of New York | • First Circuit Court of Appeals |
| • Northern District of California | • Second Circuit Court of Appeals |
| • Central District of California | • Third Circuit Court of Appeals |
| • Eastern District of California | • Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals |
| • Southern District of California | • Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals |

DANIEL GUERRA

Daniel Guerra is Counsel with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Dan focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and consumer class actions.

Prior to working at Bursor & Fisher, Dan practiced at a national law firm in San Francisco. He helped represent various companies during internal investigations and in complex civil litigation, including product liability litigation and commercial disputes. He also advised clients on a range of matters including regulatory compliance, litigation risk assessment, and product counseling.

Dan is admitted to the State Bar of California, all California Federal District Courts, and the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas.

Dan received his Juris Doctor from the University of California Law, San Francisco (formerly U.C. Hastings College of the Law) in 2009.

STEFAN BOGDANOVICH

Stefan Bogdanovich is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Stefan litigates complex civil and class actions typically involving privacy, intellectual property, entertainment, and false advertising law.

Prior to working at Bursor & Fisher, Stefan practiced at two national law firms in Los Angeles. He helped represent various companies in false advertising and IP infringement cases, media companies in defamation cases, and motion picture producers in royalty disputes. He also advised corporations and public figures on complying with various privacy and advertising laws and regulations.

Stefan is admitted to the State Bar of California and all of the California Federal District Courts. He is also a Certified Information Privacy Professional.

Stefan received his Juris Doctor from the University of Southern California Gould School of Law in 2018, where he was a member of the Hale Moot Court Honors Program and the Trial Team. He received the highest grade in his class in three subjects, including First Amendment Law.

SPENCER N. MIGOTSKY

Spencer Migotsky is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Spencer focuses his practice on data privacy, complex commercial litigation, and consumer class actions. He has experience litigating data privacy class actions under the California Invasion of Privacy Act, the federal Video Privacy Protection Act, and the Arizona Telephone, Utility, and Communication Service Records Act.

Prior to joining Bursor & Fisher, Spencer practiced at a national law firm in New York City. He is admitted to the State Bar of New York and is a member of the bars of the United

States District Courts for the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of New York. Spencer received his J.D. from Harvard Law School in 2019. In 2014, Spencer graduated magna cum laude from New York University with a B.A. in Economics.

JULIA K. VENDITTI

Julia K. Venditti is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Julia focuses her practice on complex civil litigation and class actions. Julia was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Julia is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Julia received her Juris Doctor in 2020 from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, where she graduated *cum laude* with two CALI Awards for the highest grade in her Evidence and California Community Property classes. During law school, Julia was a member of the UC Hastings Moot Court team and competed at the Evans Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition, where she finished as a national quarterfinalist and received a best brief award. Julia was also inducted into the UC Hastings Honors Society and was awarded Best Brief and an Honorable Mention for Best Oral Argument in her First-Year Moot Court section. In addition, Julia served as a Research Assistant for her Constitutional Law professor, as a Teaching Assistant for Legal Writing & Research, and as a Law Clerk at the San Francisco Public Defender's Office. In 2017, Julia graduated *magna cum laude* from Baruch College/CUNY, Weissman School of Arts and Sciences, with a B.A. in Political Science.

JULIAN DIAMOND

Julian Diamond is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Julian focuses his practice on privacy law and class actions. Julian was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Julian received his Juris Doctor from Columbia Law School, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. During law school, Julian was Articles Editor for the Columbia Journal of Environmental Law. Prior to law school, Julian worked in education. Julian graduated from California State University, Fullerton with a B.A. in History and a single subject social science teaching credential.

MATTHEW GIRARDI

Matt Girardi is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Matt focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and class actions, and has focused specifically on consumer class actions involving privacy violations, illegal gambling, financial misconduct, and false advertising. Matt was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Matt is admitted to the State Bar of New York, and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York,

the Eastern District of Michigan, the Western District of Michigan, the First Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Matt received his Juris Doctor from Columbia Law School in 2020, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. During law school, Matt was the Commentary Editor for the Columbia Journal of Tax Law, and represented fledgling businesses for Columbia's Entrepreneurship and Community Development Clinic. In addition, Matt worked as an Honors Intern in the Division of Enforcement at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Matt graduated from Brown University in 2016 with a B.A. in Economics, and worked as a Paralegal Specialist at the U.S. Department of Justice in the Antitrust Division prior to law school.

Selected Class Settlements:

Armstead v. VGW Malta Ltd. et al., Case No. 22-CI-00553 (Henderson Cnty. Ky. 2023) – final approval granted for \$11.75 million class settlement involving allegedly deceptive and/or illegal gambling practices.

Edwards v. Mid-Hudson Valley Federal Credit Union, Case No. 22-cv-00562-TJM-CFH (N.D.N.Y. 2023) – final approval granted for \$2.2 million class settlement to resolve claims that an upstate New York credit union was unlawfully charging overdraft fees on accounts with sufficient funds.

Fischer, et al. v. Instant Checkmate LLC, et al., No. 19-cv-04892 (N.D. Ill. 2024) – final approval granted for state-by-state non-reversionary cash settlements involving alleged violations of right of publicity statutes totaling in excess of \$10.1 million.

Wyland v. Woopla, Inc., Civil Action No. 2023-CI-00356 (Henderson Cir. Ct. Ky. 2023) – final approval granted for \$835,000 class settlement involving allegedly deceptive and/or illegal gambling practices.

Whiting v. Yellow Social Interactive Ltd., Civil Action No. 2023-CI-00358 (Henderson Cir. Ct. Ky. 2023) – final approval granted for \$1.32 million class settlement involving allegedly deceptive and/or illegal gambling practices.

KAILI LYNN

Kaili Lynn is an Associate in Bursor & Fisher's Walnut Creek office, where she focuses her practice on complex civil litigation and class actions involving data privacy and consumer protection. She is admitted to the State Bars of California and Kentucky.

Kaili earned her Juris Doctor from the University of Southern California, Gould School of Law in 2020. During law school, she was a member of the Hale Moot Court Honors Program and the International Human Rights Clinic. In 2016, Kaili graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology with highest honors earning a Bachelor of Science in International Affairs and Modern Languages.

Prior to joining Bursor & Fisher, Kaili served as a trial attorney for the Kentucky Department of Public Advocacy, where she litigated cases involving indigent juveniles and adults charged with misdemeanor and felony offenses. Kaili also worked for two law firms in Southern California, gaining experience in appellate practice and class action litigation.

JENNA GAVENMAN

Jenna Gavenman is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Jenna focuses her practice on complex civil litigation and consumer class actions. Jenna was a Summer Associate and a part-time intern with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm as a full-time Associate in September 2022.

Jenna is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Jenna received her Juris Doctor in 2022 from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law (now named UC Law SF). During law school, she was awarded an Honorable Mention for Best Oral Argument in her First-Year Moot Court section. Jenna also participated in both the Medical Legal Partnership for Seniors (MLPS) and the Lawyering for Children Practicum at Legal Services for Children—two of UC Hastings's nationally renowned clinical programs. Jenna was awarded the Clinic Award for Outstanding Performance in MLPS for her contributions to the clinic. In addition, Jenna volunteered with her law school's Legal Advice and Referral Clinic and as a LevelBar Mentor.

In 2018, Jenna graduated *cum laude* from Villanova University with a B.A. in Sociology and Spanish (double major). Jenna was a Division I athlete, competing on the Villanova Women's Water Polo varsity team for four consecutive years.

IRA ROSENBERG

Ira Rosenberg is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Ira focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and class actions.

Ira received his Juris Doctor in 2022 from Columbia Law School. During law school, Ira served as a Student Honors Legal Intern with Division of Enforcement at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Ira also interned during law school in the Criminal Division at the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and with the Investor Protection Bureau at the Office of the New York State Attorney General. Ira graduated in 2018 from Beth Medrash Govoha with a B.A. in Talmudic Studies.

LUKE SIRONSKI-WHITE

Luke Sironski-White is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A., focusing on complex civil litigation and consumer class actions. Luke joined the firm as a full-time Associate in August 2022.

Luke is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Luke received his Juris Doctor in 2022 from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. During law school, Luke was on the board of the Consumer Advocacy and Protection Society (CAPS), edited for the Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law, and volunteered with the Prisoner Advocacy Network.

In 2017, Luke graduated from the University of Chicago with a B.A. in Anthropology. Before entering the field of law Luke was a professional photographer and filmmaker.

INES DIAZ

Ines Diaz is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Ines focuses her practice on complex civil litigation and class actions.

Ines is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Ines received her Juris Doctor in 2023 from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. During law school, Ines served as an Executive Editor of the California Law Review. She also served as an intern with the East Bay Community Law Center's Immigration Clinic and as a Fellow of the Berkeley Law Academic Skills Program. Additionally, Ines served as an instructor with the University of California, Berkeley Extension, Legal Studies Global Access Program where she taught legal writing to international law students. In 2021, Ines was selected for a summer externship at the California Supreme Court where she served as a judicial extern for the Honorable Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar.

CAROLINE C. DONOVAN

Caroline C. Donovan is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Caroline focuses her practice on complex civil litigation, data protection, mass arbitration, and class actions. Caroline interned with Bursor & Fisher during her third year of law school before joining full time in Fall 2023.

Caroline is admitted to the State Bar of New York.

Caroline received her Juris Doctor in 2023 from Brooklyn Law School. During law school, Caroline was a member of the Moot Court Honor Society Trial Division, where she was chosen to serve as a National Team Member. Caroline competed and coached in numerous competitions across the country, and placed second at regionals in AAJ's national competition in both her second and third year of law school. Caroline was also the President of the Art Law Association, and the Treasurer of the Labor and Employment Law Association.

During law school, Caroline was a judicial intern for Judge Kenneth W. Chu of the National Labor Relations Board. She also interned at the United States Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of New York, as well as a securities class action firm.

JOSHUA B. GLATT

Joshua Glatt is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Joshua focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and consumer class actions. Joshua was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm as an Associate.

Joshua is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Joshua earned his Juris Doctor from the University of California College of the Law, San Francisco (formerly U.C. Hastings). While there, he received a CALI Award for earning the highest grade in Constitutional Law II and served on the executive boards of the Jewish Law Students Association and the American Constitution Society. Prior to law school, Joshua graduated *summa cum laude* from the Walter Cronkite School of Journalism and Mass Communication at Arizona State University in 2016 and earned a master's degree from the University of Southern California in 2018.

JOSHUA R. WILNER

Joshua Wilner is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Joshua focuses his practice on complex civil litigation, data privacy, consumer protection, and class actions. Joshua was a Summer Associate at Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm full time in Fall 2023.

Joshua is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Joshua received his Juris Doctor in 2023 from Berkeley Law. During law school, he received the American Jurisprudence Award for Constitutional Law.

During law school, Joshua served on the board of the Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law. Joshua also interned at Disability Rights California, Legal Aid at Work, and a private firm that worked closely with the ACLU of Northern California to enforce the California Racial Justice Act. In 2022 and 2023, Joshua worked as a research assistant for Professor Abbye Atkinson.

VICTORIA ZHOU

Victoria Zhou is an Associate in Bursor & Fisher's New York office. Victoria focuses her practice on class actions concerning data privacy and consumer protection.

Victoria is admitted to the State Bar of New York.

Victoria received her Juris Doctor from Fordham Law School in 2023. During law school, Victoria served as an Associate Editor of the Moot Court Board and competed in multiple mock trial competitions as a member of the Brendan Moore Trial Advocates. In addition, Victoria served as a judicial extern to Chief Judge Mark A. Barnett of the United States Court of International Trade. In 2019, Victoria graduated *magna cum laude* from Fei Tian College with a B.F.A. in Classical Dance.

KYLE D. GORDON

Kyle Gordon is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Kyle focuses his practice on class actions concerning data privacy and consumer protection. Kyle was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Kyle is admitted to the State Bar of New York.

Kyle received his Juris Doctor from Columbia Law School in 2023, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. During law school, Kyle was a Staff Editor for the Columbia Science and Technology Law Review. In 2020, Kyle graduated *summa cum laude* from New York University with a B.A. in Politics and became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Prior to law school, Kyle interned in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

ELEANOR R. GRASSO

Eleanor Grasso is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Eleanor focuses her practice on complex civil litigation, including data privacy and consumer protection class actions.

Eleanor is admitted to the State Bars of New York and Florida, and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York and Eastern District of New York.

Eleanor earned her Juris Doctor from Fordham University School of Law. During law school, Eleanor was a member of the Fordham Journal of Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law, serving as Symposium Editor for Volume XXXIV. Eleanor was also a member of the Brendan Moore Trial Advocacy Team, served as a Research Assistant, and was a member of the Board of Student Advisors.

Throughout her time in law school, Eleanor interned for the Office of the Public Defender for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida in the Misdemeanor Unit, the Office of the Federal Public Defender for the Middle District of Tennessee in the Capital Habeas Unit, the ACLU of Florida, and for the Honorable Kiyo A. Matsumoto in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. Eleanor was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher and also interned part-time during her third year of law school.

Eleanor earned her Bachelors from the University of Florida, with a double-major in Criminology & Law and Political Science and a minor in French & Francophone studies.

RYAN B. MARTIN

Ryan Martin is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Ryan focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and consumer class actions. He was a Summer Associate and part-time law clerk with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm as a full time Associate in August 2024.

Ryan is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

He earned his Juris Doctor from the University of California College of the Law, San Francisco (formerly U.C. Hastings), graduating *Cum Laude* with a Concentration in Environmental Law and as a member of the Honors Society. While there, he was a Senior Production Editor of the *U.C. Law Journal*, was President of the Hastings Environmental Law Association, and was a Torts Teaching Fellow.

Prior to law school, Ryan graduated from the W.A. Franke College of Business at Northern Arizona University with a Bachelors of Science in Hotel and Restaurant Management and a minor in Business. Ryan also studied Sustainable Business and Hotel Management at the Internationale Hochschule of Applied Sciences in Bad Honnef Germany and is a certified yoga instructor.

LOGAN HAGERTY

Logan Hagerty is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Logan is admitted to the State Bar of New York and the Southern District of New York.

Logan received his Juris Doctor from Boston College Law School in 2024, where he received a certificate in Land & Environmental Law.

During law school, Logan was President of the Environmental Law Society. In addition, Logan worked for a class action firm, a general practice firm, and interned at a Massachusetts state agency.

Logan earned his Bachelors from St. Lawrence University, where he graduated magna cum laude with a double major in History and Environmental Studies and a minor in African Studies. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

KAREN VALENZUELA

Karen Valenzuela is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Karen focuses her practice on complex civil litigation and class actions. Karen was a Summer Associate and a part-time intern with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm as a full-time Associate.

Karen is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Karen received her Juris Doctor in 2024 from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. During law school, Karen was part of the Consumer Protection Public Policy Order, and interned for the Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office. Karen also participated in the International Human Rights Law Clinic, La Alianza Workers' and Tenants' Rights Clinic, and the Death Penalty Clinic.

Prior to law school, Karen graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a B.A. in Gender and Women's Studies and a minor in Global Poverty and Practice.

KEVIN A. KAPRAL

Kevin A. Kapral is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Kevin focuses his practice on complex civil litigation, including data privacy and consumer protection class actions.

Kevin is admitted to the State Bar of Florida.

Kevin received his Juris Doctor in 2025 from the University of Florida Levin College of Law, where he was enrolled as a Governor's Scholar. During law school, Kevin was a Forum Editor for the Florida Law Review and served as a research assistant for Professor Lynn LoPucki. Kevin was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm full time.

Kevin earned his B.A. in 2021 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he graduated with a double major in Political Science and Philosophy.

LAUREN A. VANHEMEL

Lauren A. VanHemel is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Lauren focuses her practice on complex civil litigation, data privacy, and class actions. She was a Summer Associate and part-time law clerk with Bursor & Fisher before joining the firm full time in Fall 2025.

Lauren is admitted to the State Bar of Florida. She received her Juris Doctor in 2025 from the University of Florida Levin College of Law. During law school, Lauren served as internal vice president of the Florida Moot Court Team and notes & comments editor of the UF Journal of Law and Public Policy. Lauren competed and coached numerous moot court competitions, winning best brief and second overall at the 2023-2024 McGee National Civil Rights Moot Court Competition and second-best brief at the 2024-2025 NAAC ABA Philadelphia Regional Competition.

Prior to law school, Lauren graduated cum laude from the University of Florida with a B.A. in Criminology in 2022.

ELM Solutions

2022 Real Rate Report[®]

The industry's leading
analysis of law firm rates,
trends, and practices

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Report Use Considerations

2022 Real Rate Report

- Examines law firm rates over time
- Identifies rates by location, experience, firm size, areas of expertise, industry, and timekeeper role (i.e., partner, associate, and paralegal)
- Itemizes variables that drive rates up or down

All the analyses included in the report derive from the actual rates charged by law firm professionals as recorded on invoices submitted and approved for payment.

Examining real, approved rate information, along with the ranges of those rates and their changes over time, highlights the role these variables play in driving aggregate legal cost and income. The analyses can energize questions for both corporate clients and law firm principals.

Clients might ask whether they are paying the right amount for different types of legal services, while law firm principals might ask whether they are charging the right amount for legal services and whether to modify their pricing approach.

Some key factors¹ that drive rates²:

Attorney location - Lawyers in urban and major metropolitan areas tend to charge more when compared with lawyers in rural areas or small towns.

Litigation complexity - The cost of representation will be higher if the case is particularly complex or time-consuming; for example, if there are a large number of documents to review, many witnesses to depose, and numerous procedural steps, the case is likely to cost more (regardless of other factors like the lawyer's level of experience).

Years of experience and reputation - A more experienced, higher-profile lawyer is often going to charge more, but absorbing this higher cost at the outset may make more sense than hiring a less expensive lawyer who will likely take time and billable hours to come up to speed on unfamiliar legal and procedural issues.

Overhead - The costs associated with the firm's support network (paralegals, clerks, and assistants), document preparation, consultants, research, and other expenses.

Firm size - The rates can increase if the firm is large and has various timekeeper roles at the firm. For example, the cost to work with an associate or partner at a larger firm will be higher compared to a firm that has one to two associates and a paralegal.

¹ David Goguen, J.D., University of San Francisco School of Law (2020) Guide to Legal Services Billing Retrieved from: <https://www.lawyers.com/legal-info/research/guide-to-legal-services-billing-rates.html>

² Source: 2018 RRR. Factor order validated in multiple analyses since 2010

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

All data and analysis based on
data collected thru Q2 2022

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Jackson MS	Litigation	Associate	56	\$55	\$225	\$250	\$178	\$203	\$175
	Non-Litigation	Partner	24	\$315	\$420	\$485	\$418	\$394	\$375
		Associate	25	\$55	\$126	\$255	\$155	\$125	\$259
Kansas City MO	Litigation	Partner	74	\$413	\$450	\$556	\$472	\$450	\$450
		Associate	50	\$252	\$329	\$385	\$319	\$316	\$305
	Non-Litigation	Partner	101	\$411	\$487	\$615	\$519	\$487	\$464
		Associate	73	\$250	\$320	\$385	\$322	\$312	\$285
Las Vegas NV	Non-Litigation	Partner	20	\$350	\$425	\$525	\$440	\$422	\$432
		Associate	11	\$238	\$267	\$368	\$301	\$297	\$282
Little Rock AR	Non-Litigation	Partner	11	\$215	\$215	\$308	\$264	\$256	\$298
Los Angeles CA	Litigation	Partner	322	\$516	\$725	\$1,045	\$799	\$739	\$702
		Associate	408	\$400	\$615	\$855	\$642	\$606	\$564
	Non-Litigation	Partner	521	\$596	\$868	\$1,201	\$903	\$902	\$858
		Associate	667	\$441	\$603	\$845	\$653	\$712	\$648

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Minneapolis MN	Non-Litigation	Associate	83	\$340	\$421	\$528	\$425	\$408	\$384
Nashville TN	Litigation	Partner	24	\$275	\$320	\$456	\$363	\$378	\$403
	Non-Litigation	Partner	78	\$412	\$484	\$576	\$505	\$481	\$470
		Associate	59	\$270	\$330	\$384	\$340	\$315	\$285
New Orleans LA	Litigation	Partner	47	\$290	\$332	\$412	\$343	\$330	\$340
		Associate	42	\$231	\$243	\$340	\$278	\$290	\$275
	Non-Litigation	Partner	32	\$295	\$347	\$405	\$419	\$380	\$391
		Associate	21	\$244	\$250	\$278	\$273	\$303	\$258
New York NY	Litigation	Partner	614	\$475	\$675	\$1,088	\$808	\$784	\$746
		Associate	631	\$323	\$460	\$729	\$545	\$527	\$509
	Non-Litigation	Partner	1,376	\$765	\$1,235	\$1,638	\$1,189	\$1,139	\$1,090
		Associate	1,809	\$550	\$776	\$1,050	\$796	\$766	\$716
Oklahoma City OK	Non-Litigation	Partner	14	\$235	\$338	\$393	\$337	\$319	\$311
Omaha NE	Litigation	Partner	12	\$293	\$339	\$353	\$329	\$338	\$341

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Rochester NY	Non-Litigation	Partner	12	\$270	\$360	\$488	\$386	\$341	\$446
		Associate	13	\$220	\$310	\$375	\$314	\$278	\$287
Sacramento CA	Non-Litigation	Partner	11	\$381	\$437	\$682	\$534	\$559	\$516
Salt Lake City UT	Litigation	Partner	14	\$246	\$353	\$468	\$363	\$333	\$379
	Non-Litigation	Partner	42	\$297	\$371	\$447	\$391	\$363	\$353
		Associate	22	\$220	\$240	\$270	\$248	\$247	\$228
San Diego CA	Litigation	Associate	23	\$151	\$225	\$300	\$255	\$258	\$264
	Non-Litigation	Partner	89	\$332	\$540	\$1,066	\$699	\$667	\$649
		Associate	71	\$250	\$325	\$424	\$373	\$378	\$351
San Francisco CA	Litigation	Partner	143	\$423	\$675	\$995	\$742	\$711	\$691
		Associate	98	\$325	\$430	\$731	\$525	\$517	\$470
	Non-Litigation	Partner	221	\$475	\$750	\$950	\$758	\$746	\$741
		Associate	151	\$338	\$486	\$702	\$545	\$563	\$507
San Jose CA	Litigation	Partner	33	\$654	\$921	\$1,133	\$916	\$907	\$864

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
San Jose CA	Litigation	Associate	22	\$461	\$580	\$745	\$608	\$593	\$498
		Partner	50	\$660	\$864	\$1,303	\$969	\$985	\$887
	Non-Litigation	Associate	46	\$380	\$460	\$775	\$616	\$639	\$567
Seattle WA	Litigation	Partner	76	\$497	\$655	\$760	\$635	\$567	\$510
		Associate	61	\$394	\$468	\$530	\$447	\$453	\$395
	Non-Litigation	Partner	148	\$410	\$526	\$760	\$571	\$547	\$547
		Associate	113	\$310	\$395	\$502	\$422	\$401	\$377
St. Louis MO	Litigation	Partner	46	\$260	\$350	\$435	\$376	\$373	\$388
		Associate	17	\$197	\$225	\$250	\$228	\$237	\$232
	Non-Litigation	Partner	57	\$352	\$419	\$540	\$451	\$446	\$473
Tampa FL	Litigation	Partner	31	\$369	\$508	\$595	\$490	\$467	\$452
		Associate	15	\$269	\$298	\$368	\$316	\$302	\$306
Trenton NJ	Non-Litigation	Partner	21	\$408	\$600	\$700	\$569	\$620	\$581
		Associate	12	\$480	\$495	\$500	\$448	\$376	\$387

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Years of Experience

2022 - Real Rates for Associate

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Years of Experience	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Kansas City MO	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	15	\$270	\$325	\$360	\$318	\$295	\$283
	7 or More Years	28	\$292	\$334	\$391	\$333	\$312	\$302
Los Angeles CA	Fewer Than 3 Years	63	\$429	\$595	\$654	\$556	\$524	\$488
	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	144	\$486	\$688	\$838	\$662	\$626	\$530
	7 or More Years	171	\$351	\$550	\$840	\$600	\$634	\$586
Miami FL	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	19	\$300	\$360	\$457	\$380	\$331	\$313
	7 or More Years	36	\$295	\$450	\$595	\$460	\$433	\$385
Minneapolis MN	Fewer Than 3 Years	11	\$374	\$405	\$446	\$408		\$230
	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	27	\$340	\$451	\$510	\$421	\$358	\$356
	7 or More Years	27	\$423	\$468	\$585	\$478	\$438	\$392
Nashville TN	7 or More Years	12	\$219	\$245	\$345	\$282	\$266	\$262
New Orleans LA	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	12	\$232	\$243	\$265	\$261	\$242	\$245
	7 or More Years	18	\$243	\$312	\$343	\$306	\$318	\$294
New York NY	Fewer Than 3 Years	142	\$443	\$622	\$775	\$629	\$600	\$652

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities
By Years of Experience

2022 - Real Rates for Partner						Trend Analysis - Mean		
City	Years of Experience	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Kansas City MO	Fewer Than 21 Years	46	\$400	\$450	\$537	\$473	\$411	\$397
	21 or More Years	68	\$440	\$553	\$658	\$539	\$497	\$491
Las Vegas NV	Fewer Than 21 Years	12	\$284	\$381	\$495	\$389	\$349	\$343
	21 or More Years	13	\$350	\$425	\$515	\$468	\$456	\$472
Los Angeles CA	Fewer Than 21 Years	183	\$533	\$801	\$1,075	\$804	\$797	\$682
	21 or More Years	333	\$550	\$765	\$1,133	\$863	\$842	\$808
Memphis TN	Fewer Than 21 Years	14	\$288	\$331	\$380	\$345	\$317	\$328
	21 or More Years	15	\$355	\$415	\$425	\$394	\$382	\$375
Miami FL	Fewer Than 21 Years	57	\$370	\$450	\$598	\$490	\$498	\$443
	21 or More Years	104	\$388	\$581	\$749	\$584	\$580	\$536
Milwaukee WI	21 or More Years	16	\$302	\$454	\$613	\$589	\$515	\$530
Minneapolis MN	Fewer Than 21 Years	36	\$470	\$530	\$607	\$532	\$486	\$499
	21 or More Years	84	\$507	\$675	\$796	\$656	\$620	\$589
Nashville TN	Fewer Than 21 Years	28	\$375	\$405	\$535	\$449	\$405	\$397

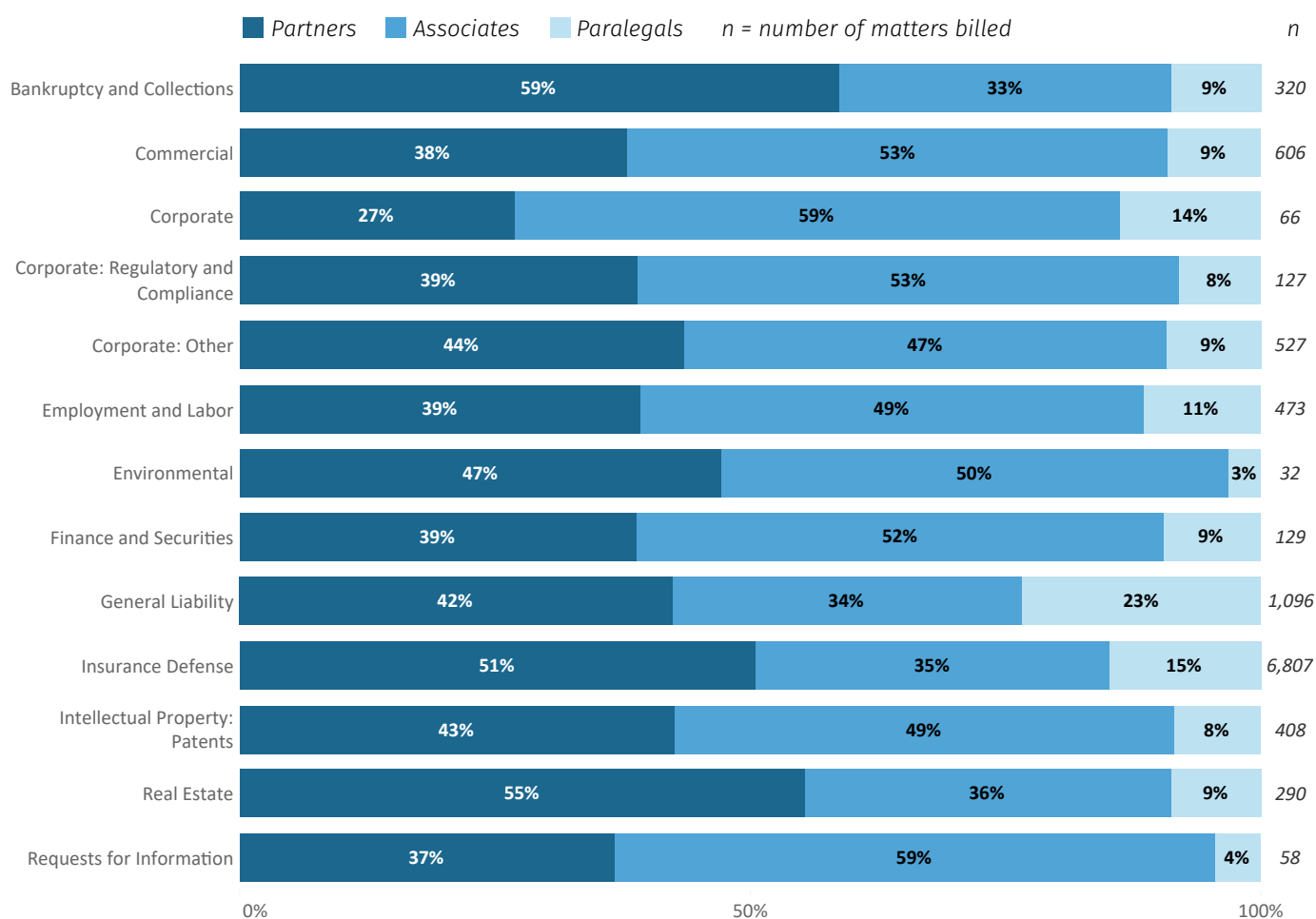
Section VI: Matter Staffing Analysis

All data and analysis based on
data collected thru Q2 2022

Section VI: Matter Staffing Analysis

Long Litigation Matters, More Than 100 Total Hours Billed

2019 to 2022 -- Percentage of Hours Billed per Matter



Section VII: Data Methodology

All data and analysis based on
data collected thru Q2 2022

Appendix: Data Methodology

Invoice Information

Data in Wolters Kluwer ELM Solutions' reference database and the 2022 Real Rate Report were taken from invoice line-item entries contained in invoices received and approved by participating companies.

Invoice data were received in the Legal Electronic Data Exchange Standard (LEDES) format (LEDES.org). The following information was extracted from those invoices and their line items:

- Law firm (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Timekeeper ID (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Matter ID (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Timekeeper's position (role) within the law firm (partner, associate, paralegal, etc.)
- Uniform Task-Based Management System Code Set, Task Codes, and Activity Codes (UTBMS.com)
- Date of service
- Hours billed
- Hourly rate billed
- Fees billed

Non-Invoice Information

To capture practice area details, the matter ID within each invoice was associated with matter profiles containing areas of work in the systems of each company. The areas of work were then systematically categorized into legal practice areas. Normalization of practice areas was done based on company mappings to system-level practice areas available in the ELM Solutions system and by naming convention.

The majority of analyses included in this report have been mapped to one of 11 practice areas, further divided into sub-areas and litigation/non-litigation (for more information on practice areas and sub-areas, please refer to pages 232-234).

To capture location and jurisdiction details, law firms and timekeepers were systematically mapped to the existing profiles within ELM Solutions systems, as well as with publicly available data sources for further validation and normalization. Where city location information is provided, it includes any address within that city's defined Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The CBSAs are urban centers with populations of 10,000 or more and include all adjacent counties that are economically integrated with that urban center.

Where the analyses focus on partners, associates, and paralegals, the underlying data occasionally included some sub-roles, such as "senior partner" or "junior associate." In such instances, those timekeeper sub-roles were placed within the broader partner, associate, and paralegal segments.

Demographics regarding law firm size, location, and lawyer years of experience were augmented by incorporating publicly available information.

Appendix: Data Methodology

A Note on US Cities

Principal City	CBSA Name
Hartford, CT	Hartford-East Hartford-Middletown, CT
Honolulu, HI	Urban Honolulu HI
Houston, TX	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX
Indianapolis, IN	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN
Jackson, MS	Jackson, MS
Jacksonville, FL	Jacksonville, FL
Kansas City, MO	Kansas City, MO-KS
Lafayette, LA	Lafayette, LA
Las Vegas, NV	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV
Lexington, KY	Lexington-Fayette, KY
Little Rock, AR	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR
Los Angeles, CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Louisville, KY	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN
Madison, WI	Madison, WI
Memphis, TN	Memphis-Forrest City, TN-MS-AR
Miami, FL	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL
Milwaukee, WI	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI
Minneapolis, MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI
Nashville, TN	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN
New Haven, CT	New Haven-Milford, CT
New Orleans, LA	New Orleans-Metairie, LA
New York, NY	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA
Oklahoma City, OK	Oklahoma City, OK
Omaha, NE	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA
Orlando, FL	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL
Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD
Phoenix, AZ	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ
Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh, PA
Portland, ME	Portland-South Portland, ME
Portland, OR	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA
Providence, RI	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA
Raleigh, NC	Raleigh-Cary, NC
Reno, NV	Reno-Carson City-Fernley, NV

Appendix: Data Methodology

Bankruptcy and Collections

Chapter 11
Collections

General/Other
Workouts and Restructuring

Commercial (Commercial Transactions and Agreements)

Contract Breach or Dispute
General, Drafting, and Review
General/Other

Corporate¹

Antitrust and Competition
Corporate Development
General/Other
Governance
Information and Technology
Mergers, Acquisitions, and Divestitures

Partnerships and Joint Ventures
Regulatory and Compliance
Tax
Treasury
White Collar/Fraud/Abuse

Employment and Labor

ADA
Agreements
Compensation and Benefits
Discrimination, Retaliation, and Harassment/EEO
Employee Dishonesty/Misconduct
ERISA

General/Other
Immigration
Union Relations and Negotiations/NLRB
Wages, Tips, and Overtime
Wrongful Termination

Environmental

General/Other
Health and Safety

Superfund
Waste/Remediation

Finance and Securities

Commercial Loans and Financing
Debt/Equity Offerings
Fiduciary Services
General/Other

Investments and Other Financial Instruments
Loans and Financing
SEC Filings and Financial Reporting
Securities and Banking Regulations

General Liability

Asbestos/Mesothelioma
Auto and Transportation
Consumer Related Claims
Crime, Dishonesty and Fraud
General/Other

Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Premises
Product and Product Liability
Property Damage
Toxic Tort

¹ All references to "Corporate: General/Other" in the Real Rate Report are the aggregation of all Corporate sub-areas excluding the Mergers, Acquisitions, and Divestitures sub-area and the Regulatory and Compliance sub-area.

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LAW FIRMS

This law firm bills as much as \$3,000 per hour

BY [DEBRA CASSENS WEISS](#) (<https://www.abajournal.com/authors/4/>)

FEBRUARY 26, 2025, 1:46 PM CST



Some partners at Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan bill as much as \$3,000 per hour, according to court filings cited by Reuters.

The law firm bills between \$1,860 and \$3,000 per hour for partners, between \$1,775 and \$2,725 per hour for counsel, and between \$1,035 and \$1,665 per hour for associates, [Reuters](https://www.reuters.com/legal/want-hire-elon-musks-lawyer-that-will-be-3000-an-hour-2025-02-25) (<https://www.reuters.com/legal/want-hire-elon-musks-lawyer-that-will-be-3000-an-hour-2025-02-25>) reports.

Some partners at Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan bill as much as \$3,000 per hour, according to court filings cited by Reuters. (Photo from Shutterstock)

“Quinn Emanuel’s \$3,000 top rate marks a milestone for leading U.S. law firms as lawyers’ hourly fees continue to soar,” the

article reports. “Law firms routinely raise their rates each year, and top rates at some of the largest U.S. firms have pushed past \$2,500 an hour or higher in recent years, court records show.”

The court filings did not indicate which partners are billing \$3,000 per hour, but unnamed sources told Reuters that the lawyers are [Alex Spiro](https://www.abajournal.com/news/article/meet-alex-spiro-a-lawyer-in-constant-motion-who-is-helping-elon-musk-change-twitter) (<https://www.abajournal.com/news/article/meet-alex-spiro-a-lawyer-in-constant-motion-who-is-helping-elon-musk-change-twitter>), who has represented billionaire Tesla CEO Elon Musk, and William Burck, the firm’s global co-managing partner.

A Quinn Emanuel spokesperson declined to comment when contacted by Reuters.

*Write a letter to the editor, share a story,
tip or update, or report an error.*

*(/contact?
referrer=https://www.abajournal.com/news/article/this-law-
firm-bills-as-much-as-3000-an-hour)*

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Largest law firms charge nearly \$1,000 an hour, report finds

The 4.8% rate increase through Q3 2023 was more than triple the bump last year among the Am Law 100, according to a Brightflag report.

Published Dec. 11, 2023



Lyle Moran
Reporter

Binary code abstract background with a stack of \$100 bills Viorika via Getty Images

The top 100 U.S. law firms charged clients an average of \$961 an hour in the first nine months of 2023, a recent report found.

The average blended rate billed by Am Law 100 firms is a 4.8% increase from the \$917 an hour those firms charged throughout 2022, according to the hourly rates analysis from e-billing and matter management platform Brightflag.

“In 2022, the blended rate increased by 1.5% when compared with 2021,” the report said. “This means that the increase experienced in 2023 was over three times higher than the increase of the preceding year.”

Driver of increase

The blended rate was calculated by dividing the total amount that outside counsel billed for work across timekeepers by the total hours billed.

The analysis was based on Brightflag's database of billions of dollars of outside counsel spend, and it used billed rates as opposed to rack rates or requested rates.

The report said an increase in blended rates can stem from a rise in the rates charged by individual fee earners or an uptick in billing by fee earners that charge higher rates.

"Brightflag's data on the average rates charged per fee earner type suggests that the key driver of increases in 2023 was a rise in individual fee earner rates, as opposed to a drastic change in matter resourcing," the report said.

Different firm categories

Perhaps unsurprisingly, timekeepers at firms ranked higher in the Am Law 100 rankings charge more than firms lower in the list.

One example cited is that partners at the top 25 firms charge an average of \$1,433 an hour, which is almost double the \$729 average hourly rate charged by partners at firms 51-75 in the rankings.

Associates at the larger firms also charge more than their peers lower in the rankings.

For example, associates at the top 25 firms charge \$951 an hour on average compared to associates at firms ranked 51-75 billing \$617 an hour.

"This demonstrates the significant savings that can be made by moving work from the highest-cost firms to smaller, more cost-efficient firms," the report said.

Geography

The Brightflag analysis also found that partners at the Am Law 100 firms based in larger metropolitan areas charge more than their peers in other locations.

Partners in New York lead the way by a significant margin, with those attorneys charging an average of \$1,562 an hour.

The second-highest hourly rates are charged by partners in the Los Angeles area, with those lawyers billing \$1,192 an hour on average.

At the other end of the spectrum, partners in the Kansas City area charge \$764 an hour on average.

“Brightflag’s data shows that even within the top 100 U.S. firms, partner rates in the largest cities are 40-50% higher than those in smaller cities,” the report said. “Therefore, working with outside counsel in smaller cities can have a major impact on outside spend, even if you continue to work with top firms.”

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Business & Practice

Big Law Rates Topping \$2,000 Leave Value ‘In Eye of Beholder’

By Roy Strom

Column

June 9, 2022, 2:30 AM

Welcome back to the Big Law Business column on the changing legal marketplace written by me, Roy Strom. Today, we look at a new threshold for lawyers' billing rates and why it's so difficult to put a price on high-powered attorneys. Sign up to receive this column in your inbox on Thursday mornings. Programming note: Big Law Business will be off next week.

Some of the nation's top law firms are charging more than \$2,000 an hour, setting a new pinnacle after a two-year burst in demand.

Partners at Hogan Lovells and Latham & Watkins have crossed the threshold, according to court documents in bankruptcy cases filed within the past year.

Other firms came close to the mark, billing more than \$1,900, according to the documents. They include Kirkland & Ellis, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, Boies Schiller Flexner, and Sidley Austin.

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett litigator Bryce Friedman, who helps big-name clients out of jams, especially when they're accused of fraud, charges \$1,965 every 60 minutes, according to a court document.

In need of a former acting US Solicitor General? Hogan Lovells partner Neal Katyal bills time at \$2,465 an hour. Want to hire famous litigator David Boies? That'll cost \$1,950 an hour (at least). Reuters was first to report their fees.

Eye-watering rates are nothing new for Big Law firms, which typically ask clients to pay higher prices at least once a year, regardless of broader market conditions.

"Value is in the eye of the beholder," said John O'Connor, a San Francisco-based expert on legal fees. "The perceived value of a good lawyer can reach into the multi-billions of dollars."

Kirkland & Ellis declined to comment on its billing rates. None of the other firms responded to requests to comment.

Charge It Up

Big Law firms are crossing the \$2,000-an-hour threshold after two years of surging rates driven by an increase in demand for lawyers.

Firm	Highest Billing Rate
Hogan Lovells	\$2,465
Latham & Watkins	\$2,075
Kirkland & Ellis	\$1,995
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett	\$1,965
Boies Schiller Flexner	\$1,950
Sidley Austin	\$1,900

Source: Court documents

Bloomberg Law

Law firms have been more successful raising rates than most other businesses over the past 15 years.

Law firm rates rose by roughly 40 percent from 2007 to 2020, or just short of 3 percent per year, Thomson Reuters Peer Monitor data show. US inflation rose by about 28% during that time.

The 100 largest law firms in the past two years achieved their largest rate increases in more than a decade, Peer Monitor says. The rates surged more than 6% in 2020 and grew another 5.6% through November of last year. Neither level had been breached since 2008.

The price hikes occurred during a once-in-a-decade surge in demand for law services, which propelled profits at firms to new levels. Fourteen law firms reported average profits per equity partner in 2021 over \$5 million, according to data from The American Lawyer. That was up from six the previous year.

The highest-performing firms, where lawyers charge the highest prices, have outperformed their smaller peers. Firms with leading practices in markets such as mergers and acquisitions, capital markets, and real estate were forced to turn away work at some points during the pandemic-fueled surge.

Firms receive relatively tepid pushback from their giant corporate clients, especially when advising on bet-the-company litigation or billion-dollar deals.

The portion of bills law firms collected—a sign of how willingly clients pay full-freight—rose during the previous two years after drifting lower following the Great Financial Crisis. Collection rates last year breached 90% for the first time since 2009, Peer Monitor data show.

Professional rules prohibit lawyers from charging “unconscionable” or “unreasonable” rates. But that doesn’t preclude clients from paying any price they perceive as valuable, said Jacqueline Vinaccia, a San Diego-based lawyer who testifies on lawyer fee disputes.

Lawyers’ fees are usually only contested when they will be paid by a third party.

That happened recently with Hogan Lovells’ Katyal, whose nearly \$2,500 an hour fee was contested in May by a US trustee overseeing a bankruptcy case involving a Johnson & Johnson unit facing claims its talc-based powders caused cancer.

The trustee, who protects the financial interests of bankruptcy estates, argued Katyal’s fee was more than \$1,000 an hour higher than rates charged by lawyers in the same case at Jones Day and Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom.

A hearing on the trustee’s objection is scheduled for next week. Hogan Lovells did not respond to a request for comment on the objection.

Vinaccia said the firm’s options will be to reduce its fee, withdraw from the case, or argue the levy is reasonable, most likely based on Katyal’s extensive experience arguing appeals.

Still, the hourly rate shows just how valuable the most prestigious lawyers’ time can be—even compared to their highly compensated competitors.

“If the argument is that Jones Day and Skadden Arps are less expensive, then you’re already talking about the cream of the crop, the top-of-the-barrel law firms,” Vinaccia said. “I can’t imagine a case in which I might argue those two firms are more reasonable than the rates I’m dealing with.”

Worth Your Time

On Cravath: Cravath Swaine & Moore is heading to Washington, opening its first new office since 1973 by hiring former heads of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Meghan Tribe reports the move comes as Big Law firms are looking to add federal government expertise as clients face more regulatory scrutiny.

On Big Law Promotions: It’s rare that associates get promotions to partner in June, but Camille Vasquez is now a Brown Rudnick partner after she shot to fame representing Johnny Depp in his defamation trial against ex-wife Amber Heard.

On Working From Home: I spoke this week with Quinn Emanuel’s John Quinn about why he thinks law firm life is never going back to the office-first culture that was upset by the pandemic. Listen to the podcast [here](#).



That's it for this week! Thanks for reading and please send me your thoughts, critiques, and tips.

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Documents

[Trustee's Objection](#)

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Law Firms

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Enterprise Legal Management Trends Report

INSIGHT INTO **7** KEY METRICS

JUNE 2022





Enterprise Legal Management Trends Report

INSIGHTS ARE BASED ON DATA DERIVED FROM

OVER
\$49 Billion
IN LEGAL SPENDING

MORE THAN
350,000
TIMEKEEPERS

MORE THAN
1.2 Million
MATTERS

Executive Highlights

Insights are based on data derived from over \$49 billion in legal spending, more than 350,000 timekeepers, and more than 1.2 million matters. The key metrics are based on 2021 charges billed by outside counsel.

2021 RECORD SETTING YEAR FOR MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS

LexisNexis® CounselLink® data aligns with reports of 2021 being a record setting year for global mergers and acquisitions. Mergers & Acquisitions (M&A) related legal fees processed through CounselLink in 2021 represented 7.4% of total legal billing, a significant increase from 4.3% in 2020. The data also reflects that greater demand for M&A legal expertise resulted in material price increases. The median partner rate billed for M&A work in 2021 was \$878, a 6.1% increase over the prior year median.

HOURLY RATE INCREASES SHOW NO SIGNS OF SLOWING

Consistent with what we observed in 2020, despite pandemic-related and other pressures for legal departments to reduce outside counsel spending, hourly rate increases paid to US firms showed no signs of slowing. On average, 2021 partner hourly rates increased by 3.4% relative to 2020. This compares to 3.5% growth in 2020 versus 2019.

USE OF ALTERNATIVE FEE ARRANGEMENT CONTINUES TO INCREASE

In 2021, 14.8% of matters had at least a portion of their billing under an arrangement other than hourly billing. Non-hourly fees billed accounted 9.6% of all billings. Use of alternative fee arrangements (AFAs) has been slowly rising over the years, showing an increased appetite by corporate counsel for AFAs, and a willingness by law firms to provide them.

THE "LARGEST 50" FIRMS ACCOUNT FOR LARGEST SHARE OF SPENDING

The "Largest 50" firms (those with more than 750 lawyers) continue to account for the largest share of U.S. legal spending. In 2021, 46% of outside counsel fees were paid to these firms, consistent with recent year results. Further, the largest firms are continuing to gain share of wallet for the highest rate work. The three practices commanding the highest partner rates are Mergers & Acquisitions; Finance, Loans & Investments; and Regulatory & Compliance. Combining these types of matters, the "Largest 50" firms had a 61% share of legal billings in 2021. Several sub-categories of other matter categories with high partner rates follow the same pattern. For example, those firms had a 77% share of IP Litigation and a 78% share of Corporate Antitrust work.

Introduction

The first edition of the annual CounselLink Enterprise Legal Management Trends Report was published in October 2013. That report established a set of six key metrics based on data available via the CounselLink Enterprise Legal Management platform and provided insights that corporate law departments and law firms could use to guide their decisions and subsequent actions. Beginning with the 2021 edition, a seventh key metric has been added to highlight hourly rates billed by law firm partners located in countries outside of the United States.

With the volume of data available for analysis growing with each passing year, the 2022 edition of the Trends Report represents the most up-to-date and detailed picture of how legal market dynamics are evolving over time.

As always, information about the methodologies used, definitions, and expert contributors conducting the analysis are presented at the end of the report.

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Update on seven key metrics

Each annual update of the CounselLink Enterprise Legal Management Trends Report covers a standard set of key metrics related to hourly legal rates and the corporate procurement of legal services.

1A

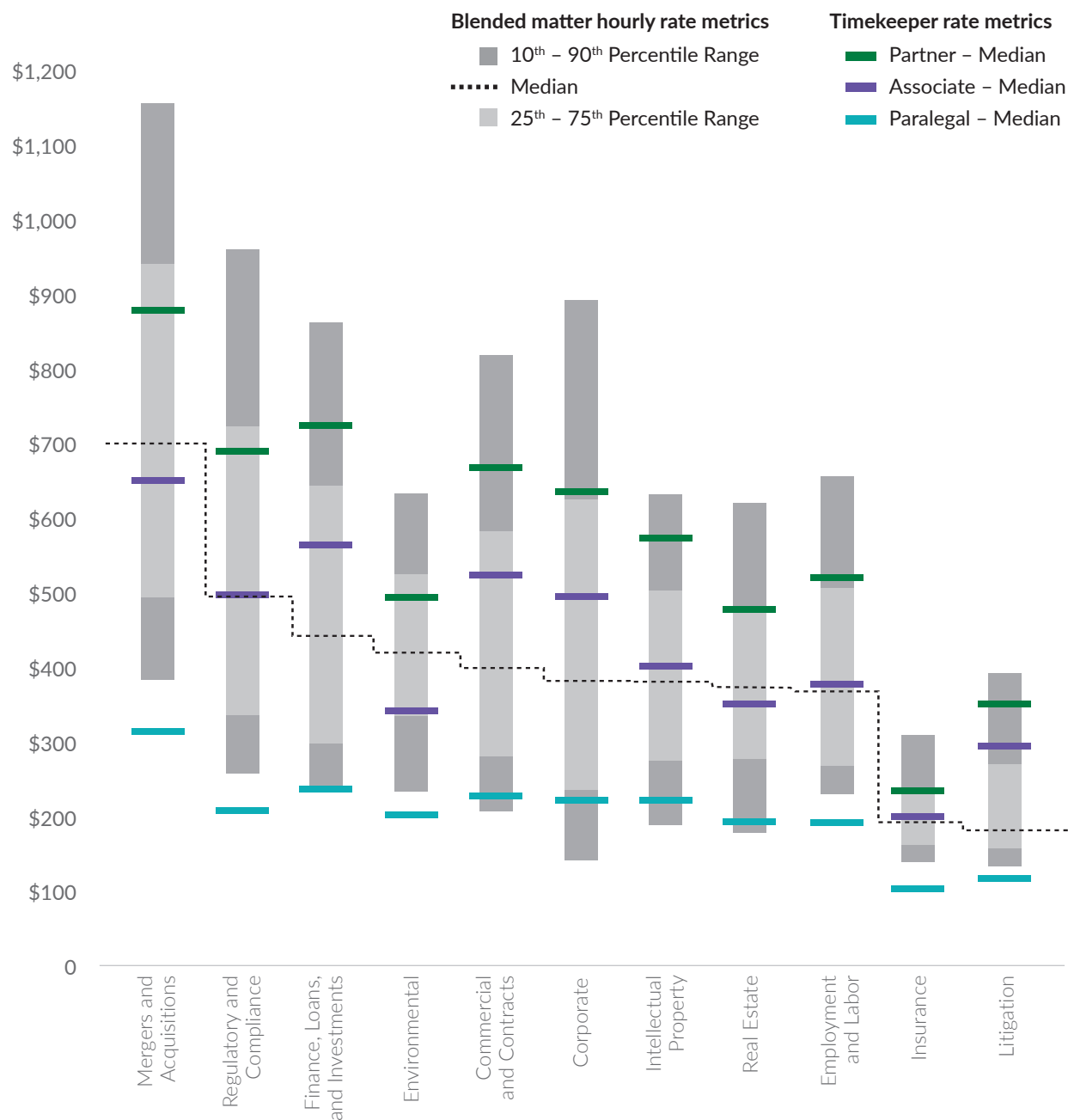
KEY
METRIC

Blended Hourly Rate for Matters by Practice Area

BLENDED HOURLY RATES AND RATE VOLATILITY DIFFER BY TYPE OF WORK

All analysis is based on data through December 31, 2021

Practice areas ordered by median blended matter rates

Volatility
Rate

5

7

7

3

6

10

5

4

5

3

5

Volatility is a calculated indicator of blended rate variability. Higher numbers suggest better possibilities for negotiating rates and/or changing the assigned timekeeper mix.

See page 9 for guidance on interpreting all blended hourly rates charts.

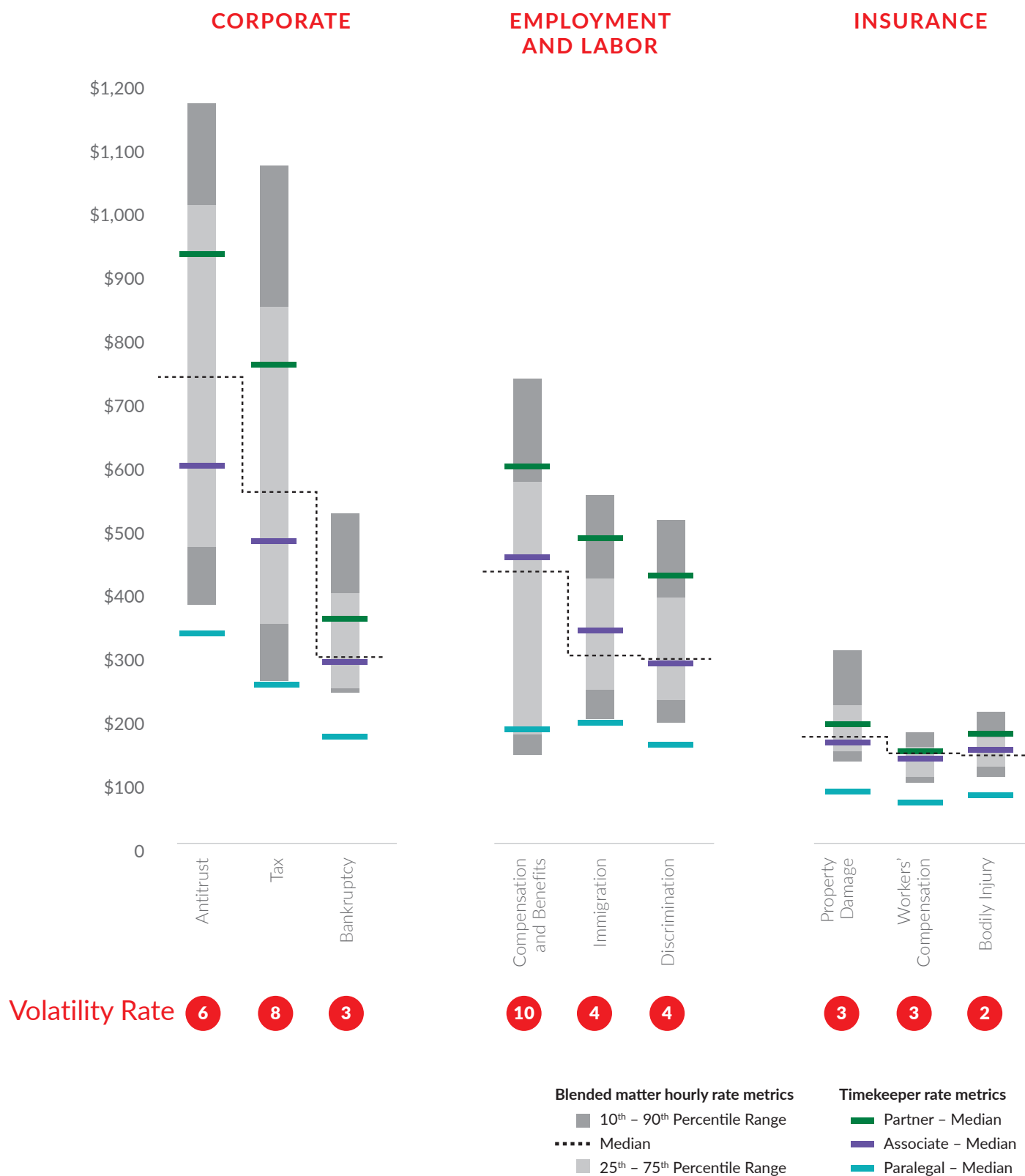
1B
KEY
METRIC

Blended Hourly Rate for Matters – by Subcategory

BLENDED HOURLY RATES AND RATE VOLATILITY DIFFER BY SUBCATEGORY OF WORK

All analysis is based on data through December 31, 2021

Practice areas ordered by median blended matter rates



1B
KEY
METRIC

Blended Hourly Rate for Matters – by Subcategory

BLENDED HOURLY RATES AND RATE VOLATILITY DIFFER BY SUBCATEGORY OF WORK

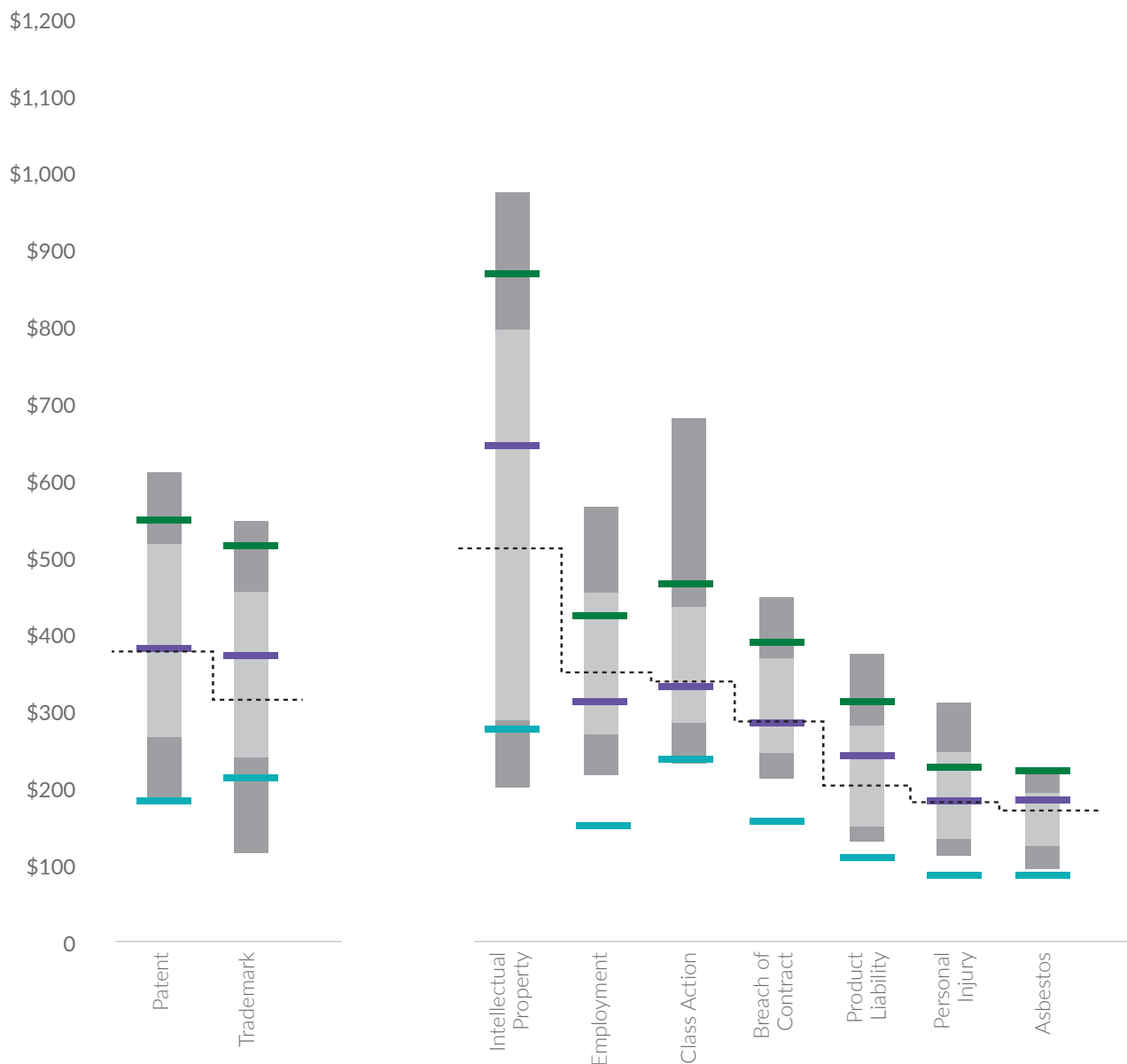
All analysis is based on data through December 31, 2021

Practice areas ordered by median blended matter rates

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY



LITIGATION



Volatility Rate

5

5

10

4

3

3

5

5

3

Blended matter hourly rate metrics

- 10th – 90th Percentile Range
- Median
- 25th – 75th Percentile Range

Timekeeper rate metrics

- Partner – Median
- Associate – Median
- Paralegal – Median

Interpreting the Charts:

The charts on the previous pages capture matter level benchmarks. It's important to distinguish that Metric 1 is not benchmarking individual timekeeper rates, but rather the blended rates that result from the multiple timekeepers that work on a given matter. As a guide to interpreting the output, compare the two categories Corporate and Employment & Labor. These two categories have very similar median blended average matter rate (\$376 and \$366, respectively). But note that Corporate matters have a median partner rate of \$636, considerably higher than that of Employment & Labor (\$520). This indicates that relative to Corporate work, Employment & Labor matters are staffed more significantly with non-partners, whose hourly rates bring down the overall blended average matter rates.

The Volatility Index provided in this section is a calculated marker that shows the variability in blended matter rates. Using a 10-point scale, the Index highlights the broad spread between the 25th and 75th percentiles of hourly rates. High volatility scores indicate greater variance in prices paid based on the mix of timekeepers and individual hourly rates.

Although individual lawyer rates are the focus of considerable industry attention, it is equally, or arguably more important, to look at the bigger picture: the blended average rate of the different timekeepers that work on a matter. The chart shows that the median blended hourly rate is highest for Mergers and Acquisitions, which often involve the most expensive firms and require significant partner engagement.

Comparing the Corporate category to Insurance as an example, the spread between the 25th and 75th percentiles of blended hourly rates for Corporate work is broader than the spread for Insurance. On a 10-point scale, Corporate has a Volatility Index of 10 while Insurance has an Index of three, which indicates that the mix of timekeepers and rates paid on Corporate matters vary significantly compared to the timekeeper mix and rates paid for Insurance matters. A high Volatility Index could also indicate that a category represents a wide range of matter types.

The 2020 data revealed that three matter categories have relatively low Volatility Indices (lower than 5), which means rates are consistent and less subject to negotiations between corporations and their firms:

- Insurance
- Real Estate
- Environmental

The two matter categories with the greatest change relative to the prior year are Mergers & Acquisitions and Commercial & Contracts. The median blended average matter rate for these categories increased 7% relative to 2020.

Legal departments can compare their own data against these rates and ranges for help managing costs. If departments are paying at or near the top of the range for more volatile matter types, there may be opportunities to negotiate lower rates or request a different mix of timekeepers to reduce costs. Note, however, that when looking at trends, it is important to evaluate the entire range of rates rather than focusing solely on the median rate.

Key Metric 1B: Blended Hourly Rates and Rate Volatility Differ by Legal Work Subcategories

Key Metric #1 measures average billing rates for high-level categories of legal work. Beginning in 2021, the Trends Report expanded upon this to include benchmarks for more granular categories of work to continue to provide more meaningful data points for decision-making in the legal industry.

Note that several of the sub-categories have Volatility Indices that are lower than that of their parent categories. For example, refer to the Corporate practice area in Key Metric #1 which had a Volatility Index of 10.

The three sub-categories of Corporate reflected in Key Metric #1B include Antitrust, Bankruptcy, and Tax. These areas have volatility scores of 6, 3, and 8 respectively. This can be interpreted to mean that as we narrow down to more granular/similar types of work, there is less variability between the 25th and 75th percentile blended average rates paid for these specific types of legal work relative to the broader category of Corporate. For example, there is greater consistency in the staffing and/or negotiated rates for these types of work, particularly for Antitrust and Bankruptcy.



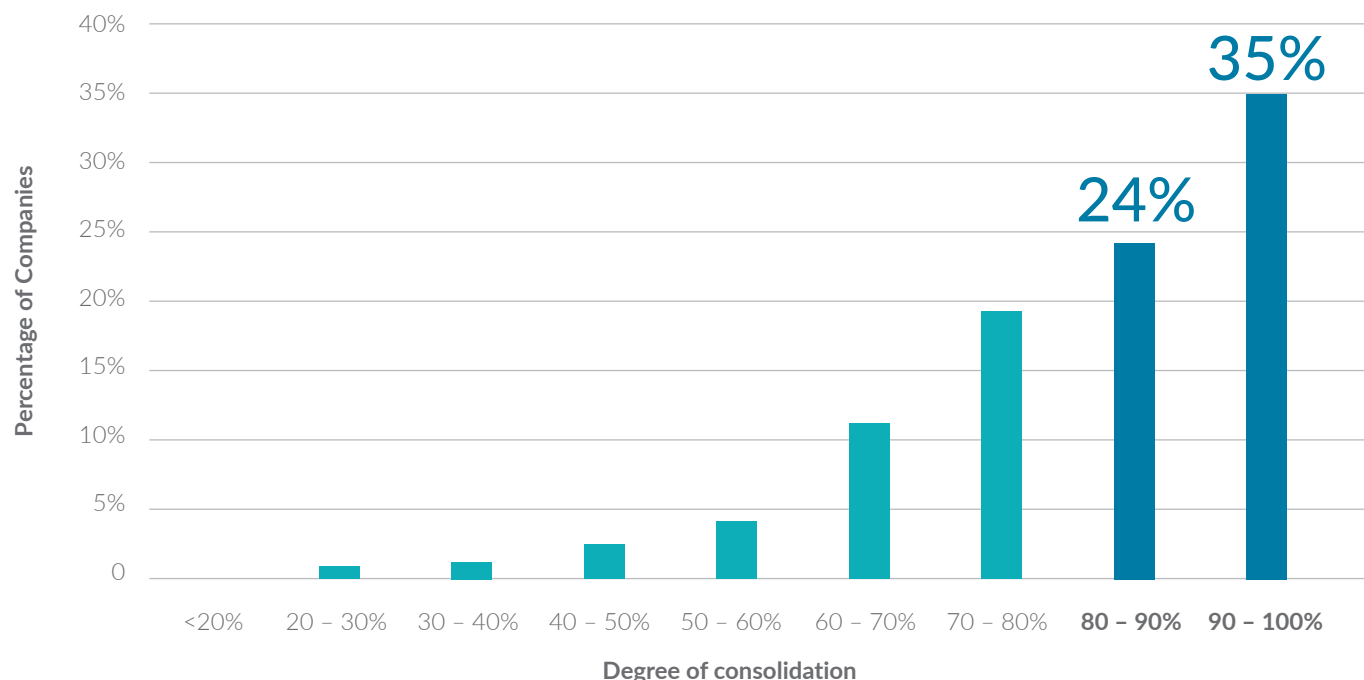
2

KEY
METRIC

Law Firm Consolidation: Number of Legal Vendors Used by Corporations

**HALF OF COMPANIES IN THE COUNSELLINK DATA POOL HAVE 10 FIRMS
OR FEWER THAT ACCOUNT FOR AT LEAST 80% OF THEIR OUTSIDE COUNSEL FEES**

All analysis is based on data through December 31, 2021



Interpreting the Chart:

This chart shows the degree of law firm consolidation among companies whose outside counsel legal billings are processed through CounselLink. The horizontal axis separates participating companies into nine segments representing different degrees of consolidation. For example, the bar on the far right shows that 35% of participating companies have 90 - 100% of their legal billings with 10 or fewer vendors; these are the most consolidated legal departments. The far left bar shows that just 1% of companies have 20 - 30% of their legal billings with 10 or fewer firms. In 2020, we noted a subtle shift of law departments that had dropped from between 80-90% on the chart to the 70-80% bucket. That shift has reversed itself, and we see 59% of companies with high levels of law firm consolidation, consistent with consolidation levels noted in the last five years (excepting 2020).

Industry type plays a significant role in consolidation.

HIGH DEGREES OF CONSOLIDATION:

88% Transportation and Warehousing
83% Information Companies
78% Retail Trade
74% Manufacturing

LOW DEGREES OF CONSOLIDATION:

40% Finance
 Insurance
36% Utilities

3A

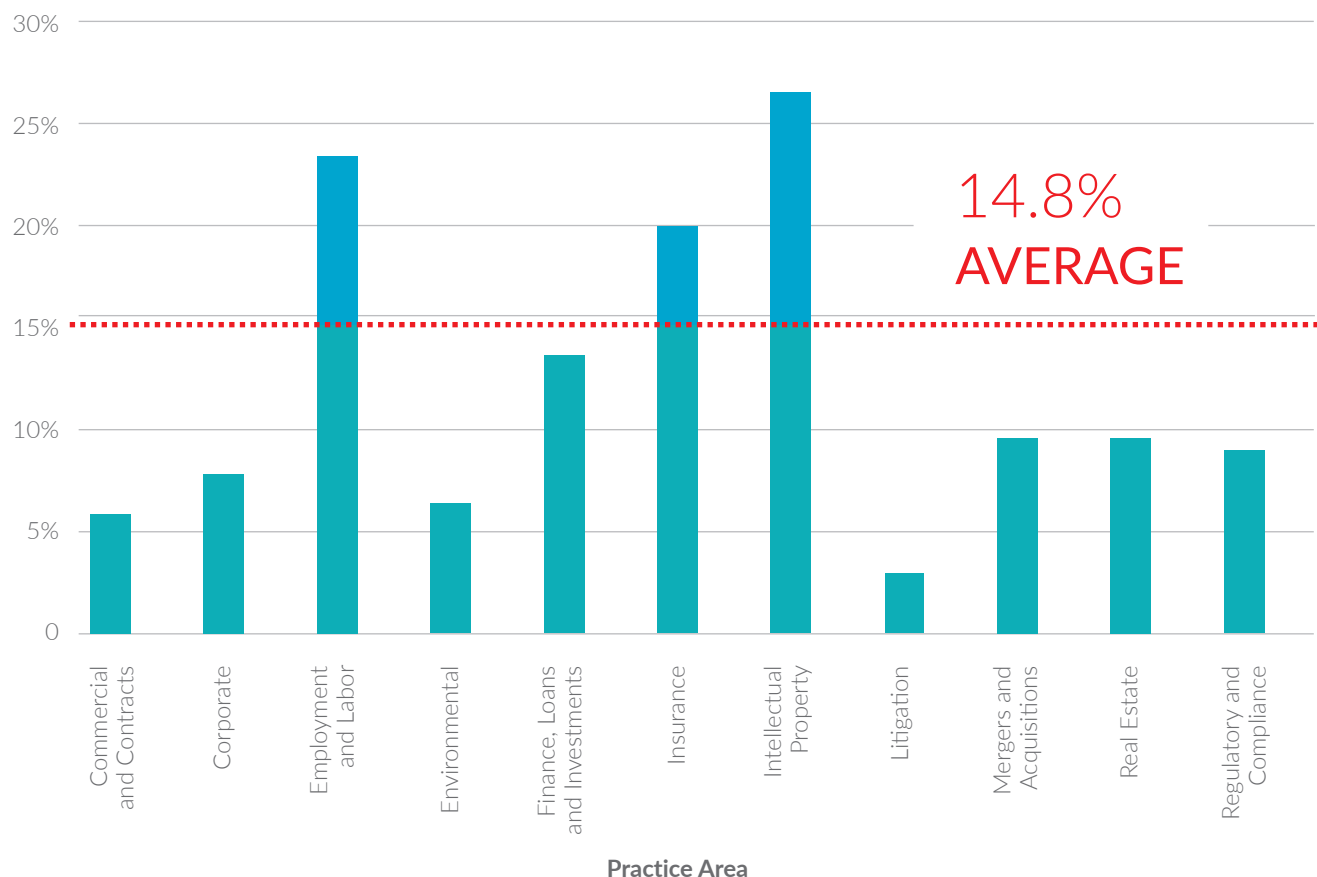
KEY
METRIC

Alternative Fee Arrangement (AFA) Usage by Matter

SOME FORM OF AFAs WERE USED IN 14.8% OF MATTERS

Based on 12 months of data ending December 31, 2021

PERCENTAGE OF MATTERS UTILIZING AFAs



The use of AFAs to govern legal service payments varies considerably by legal matter type. High volume, predictable work included in Intellectual Property, Insurance, and the Employment and Labor categories continue to have the highest volume of matters billed under AFAs.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY | INSURANCE | EMPLOYMENT & LABOR
utilized AFAs for at least **20%** of matters

Other matter categories are gaining in use of alternative billing. Mergers and Acquisitions, Real Estate, and Regulatory and Compliance have nearly 10% of matters with non-hourly billing.

3B

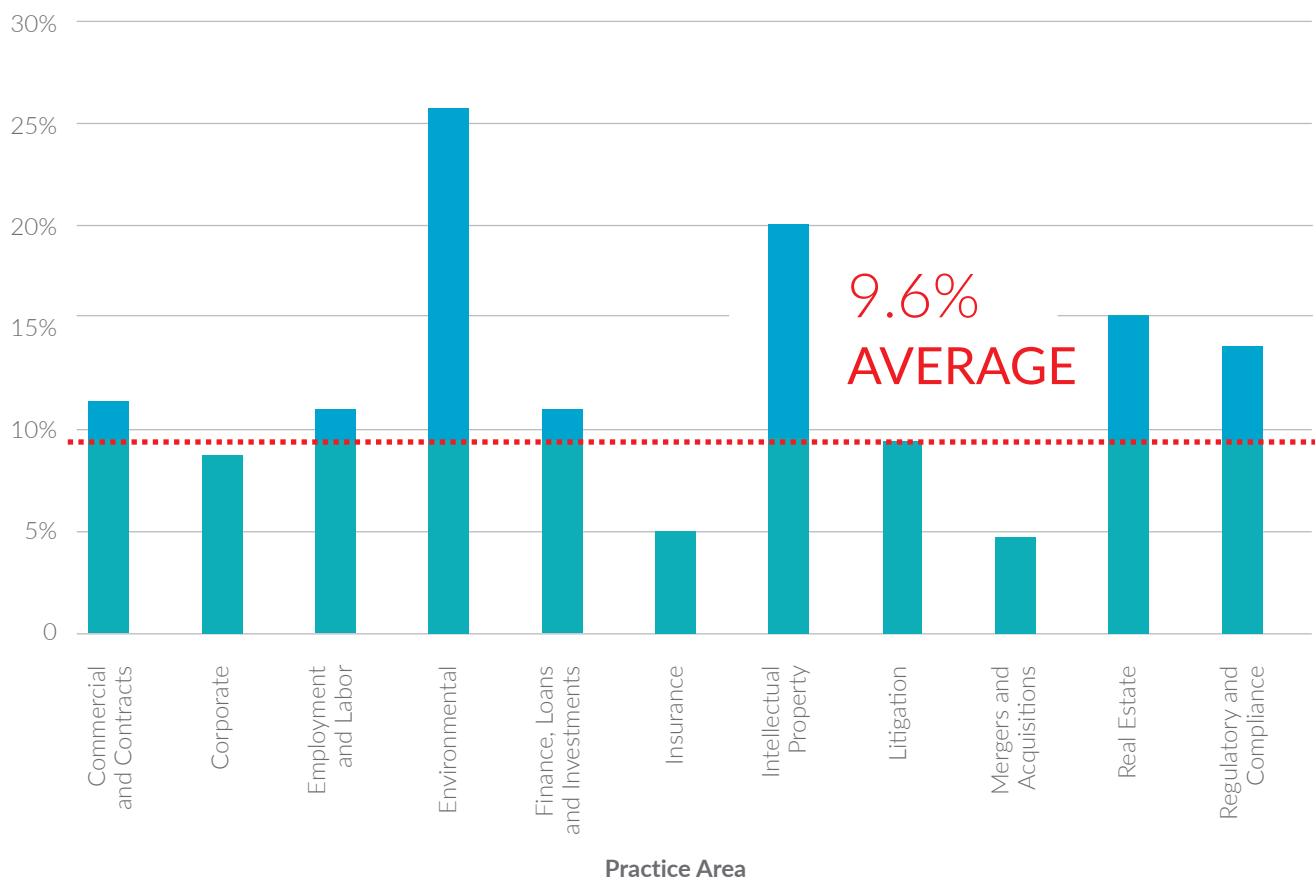
KEY
METRIC

Alternative Fee Arrangement (AFA) Usage by Billings

SOME FORM OF AFAs WERE USED IN 9.6% OF BILLINGS

Based on 12 months of data ending December 31, 2021

PERCENTAGE OF BILLINGS UTILIZING AFAs



The use of Alternative Fee Arrangements has been gradually increasing as the industry slowly moves in the direction of not relying solely on hourly billing as the mechanism for payment of legal services. When CounselLink first started reporting on these key metric ten years ago, AFAs were used in approximately 12% of matters and 7% of fees and billings.

4

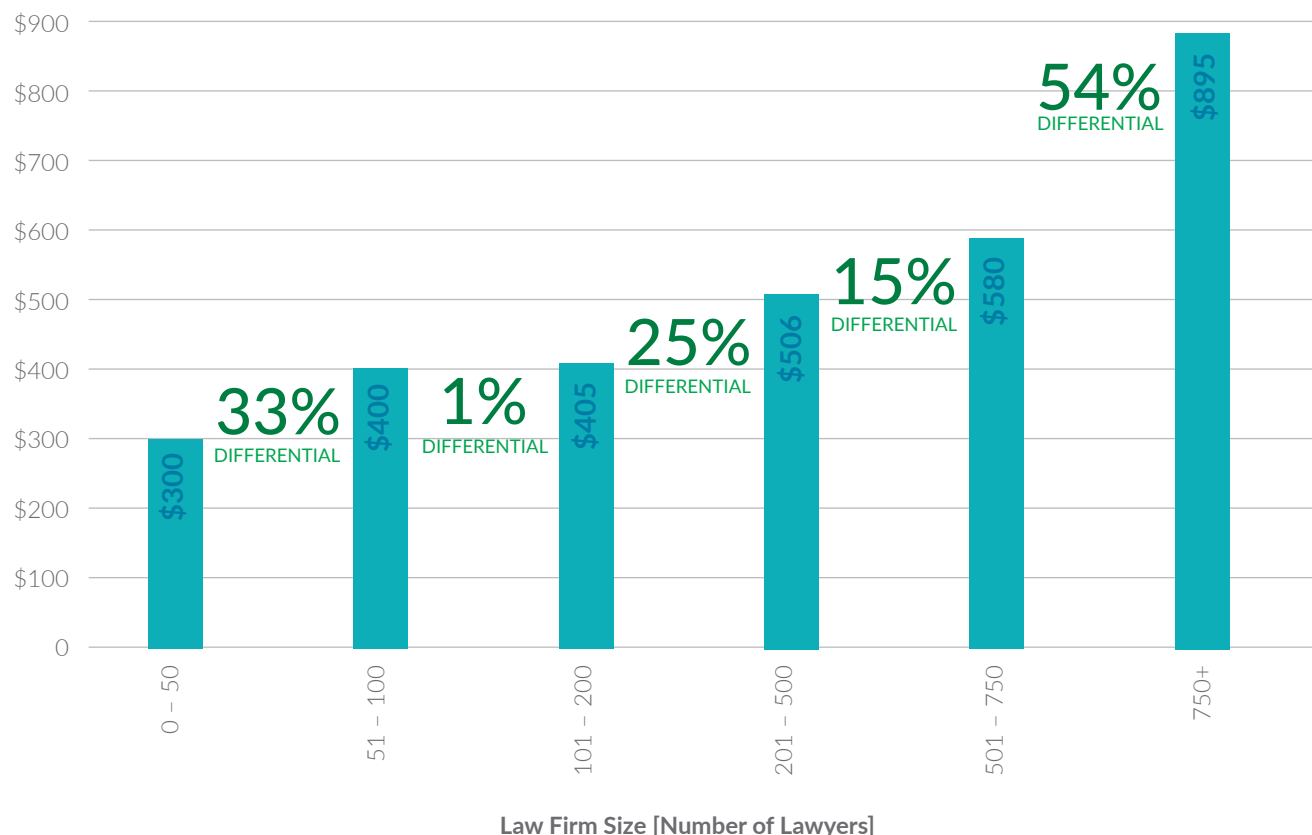
KEY
METRIC

Partner Hourly Rate Differences by Law Firm Size

MEDIAN RATES ACROSS PRACTICE AREAS, EXCLUDING INSURANCE

Based on 12 months of data ending December 31, 2021

MEDIAN PARTNER HOURLY RATES BY LAW FIRM SIZE



The size of a law firm is highly correlated to the rates billed by its lawyers. This progression is especially notable for the largest category of firms, those with 750 or more lawyers. The median hourly billing rate for partners in firms with more than 750 lawyers (\$895) is 54% higher than the median hourly billing rate billed by partners in the next smaller tier of firms (\$575).

Relative to prior years, the 54% differential for the largest firms compared to the next tier of firms is the largest in all the years we have tracked this metric. The differential was 47% for 2020.

Additionally, relative to prior years, the gap between mid-sized firm rates has narrowed. The median partner rate for firms with 51-100 lawyers (\$400) is nearly the same as that for firms with 101-200 lawyers (\$405).

The average partner growth rate for the largest firms was 4.6% in 2021 relative to 2020—the largest increase of the various law firm bands.

AVERAGE PARTNER GROWTH RATE
FOR THE LARGEST FIRMS

4.6% 2021 RELATIVE TO 2020

5A

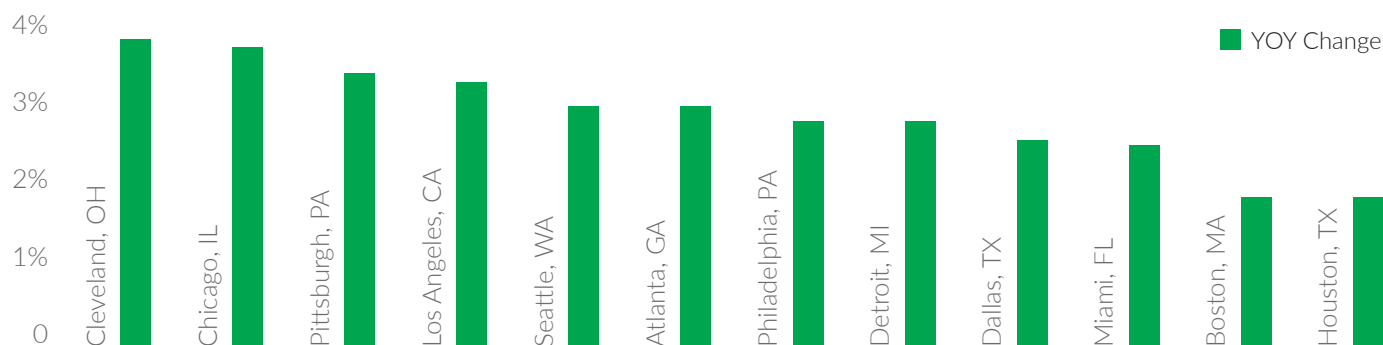
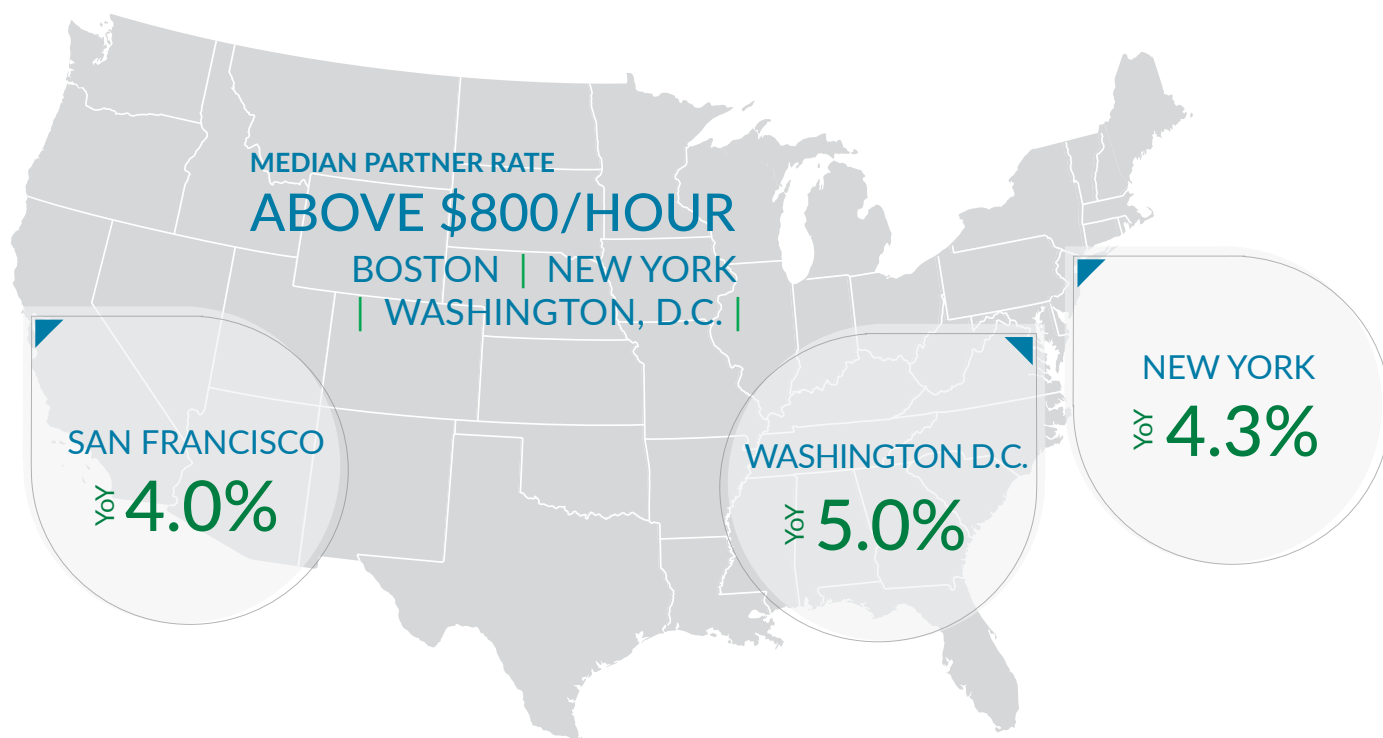
KEY
METRIC

Partner Hourly Rate Growth by City

FOUR MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS SHOW MEDIAN PARTNER RATE GROWTH OF MORE THAN 4.0%

Based on 12 months of data ending December 31, 2021

PARTNER RATE GROWTH IN THREE MAJOR CITIES

**Interpreting the Chart:**

Across the United States, partner hourly rates grew 3.4% on average in 2021.

The biggest growth spurts in attorney rates for the last year occurred in Washington D.C., New York, and San Francisco. Each of these four cities saw average attorney rates grow more than 4.0% relative to 2020.

On the opposite side of the spectrum, two cities saw hourly growth rate below 2%: Boston and Houston.

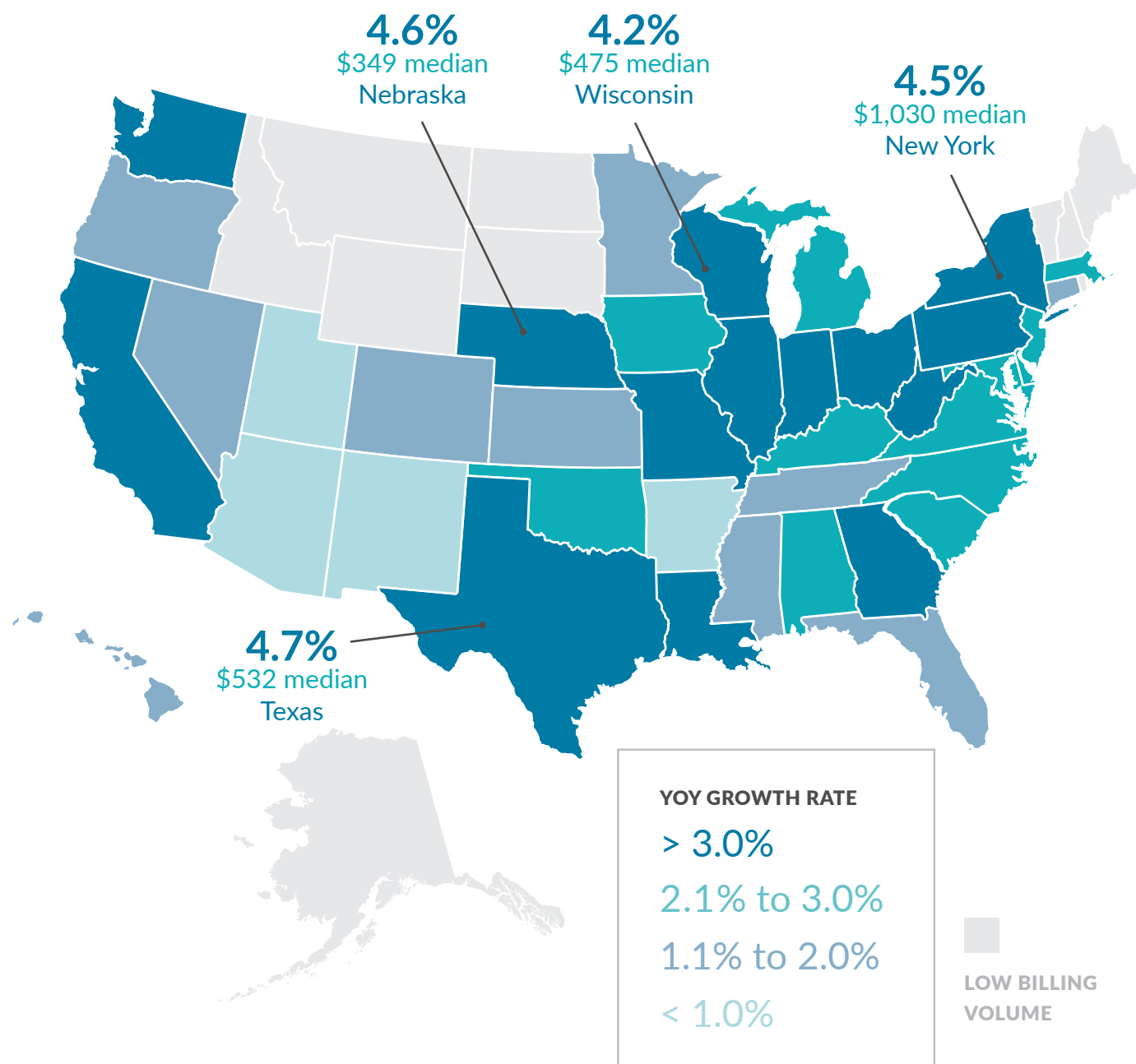
5B

KEY
METRIC

Partner Hourly Rate Growth by State

**GROWTH IN MEDIAN PARTNER RATES VARIES BY STATE,
AVERAGING 3.4% YEAR-OVER-YEAR INCREASE**

Based on 12 months data ending December 31, 2021

**3.4% AVERAGE GROWTH IN PARTNER RATES ACROSS STATES***The average growth in partner rates across states is 3.4%, in line with prior year increases.*

6A

KEY
METRIC

Median Partner Hourly Rate by Practice Area

MEDIAN PARTNER RATES IN FIVE PRACTICE AREAS ABOVE \$600 AN HOUR

Based on 12 months of data ending December 31, 2021


Mergers and Acquisitions
\$878**\$668**

Commercial and Contracts

\$636

Corporate

\$575

Intellectual Property

\$520

Employment and Labor

\$495

Environmental

\$477

Real Estate

\$350

Litigation

\$234

Insurance


Finance, Loans, and Investments
\$725

Regulatory and Compliance
\$690

Aggregate statistics based on legal work performed in 2021 identify Mergers and Acquisition as the practice area with the highest median partner rate of \$878. Additionally, the other practices with median partner rates over \$600 per hour have such high medians in large part because companies often use larger firms for these kinds of matters. In 2021, the “Largest 50” firms handled 66% of Merger and Acquisition work, and 62% of Finance, Loans & Investment work. With regard to the other high rate practices of Regulatory and Compliance, Commercial and Contracts, and Corporate, the “Largest 50” firms had a 47%, 52%, and 53% share of the wallet.

Conversely, at the lower end of the hourly rate spectrum is insurance work. Insurance carriers demand and negotiate aggressively for low rates on their high-volume defense matters. Law firms with fewer than 100 lawyers handled 69% of insurance work in 2021.

6B

KEY
METRIC

Median Partner Rates by Subcategory of Work

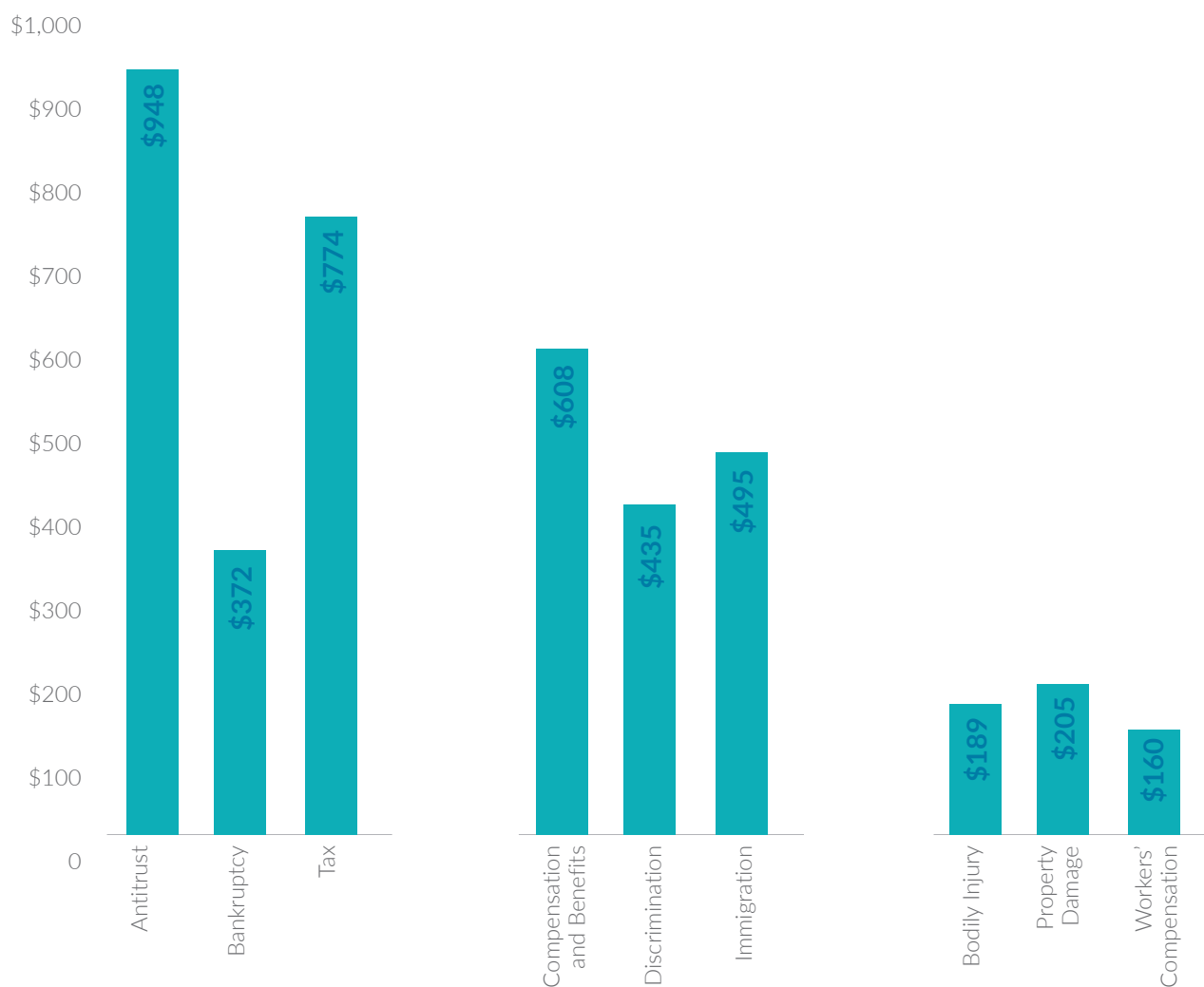
WITHIN PRACTICE AREAS, SUBCATEGORY RATES VARY CONSIDERABLY

Based on 12 months of data ending December 31, 2021

CORPORATE

EMPLOYMENT
AND LABOR

INSURANCE



6B

KEY
METRIC

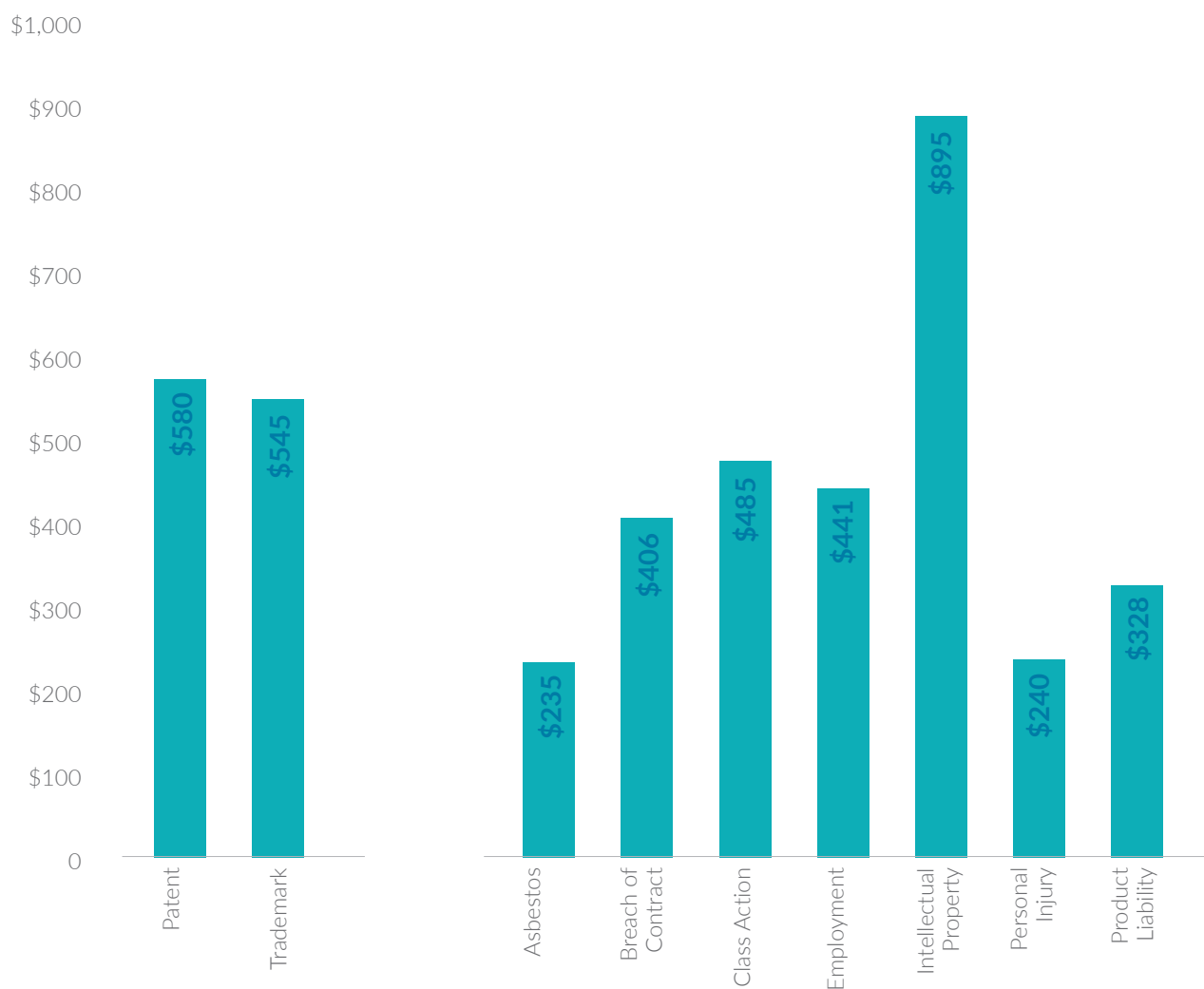
Median Partner Rates by Subcategory of Work

WITHIN PRACTICE AREAS, SUBCATEGORY RATES VARY CONSIDERABLY

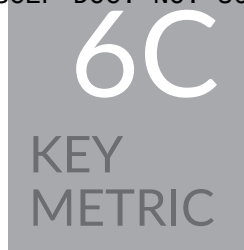
Based on 12 months of data ending December 31, 2021

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY

LITIGATION



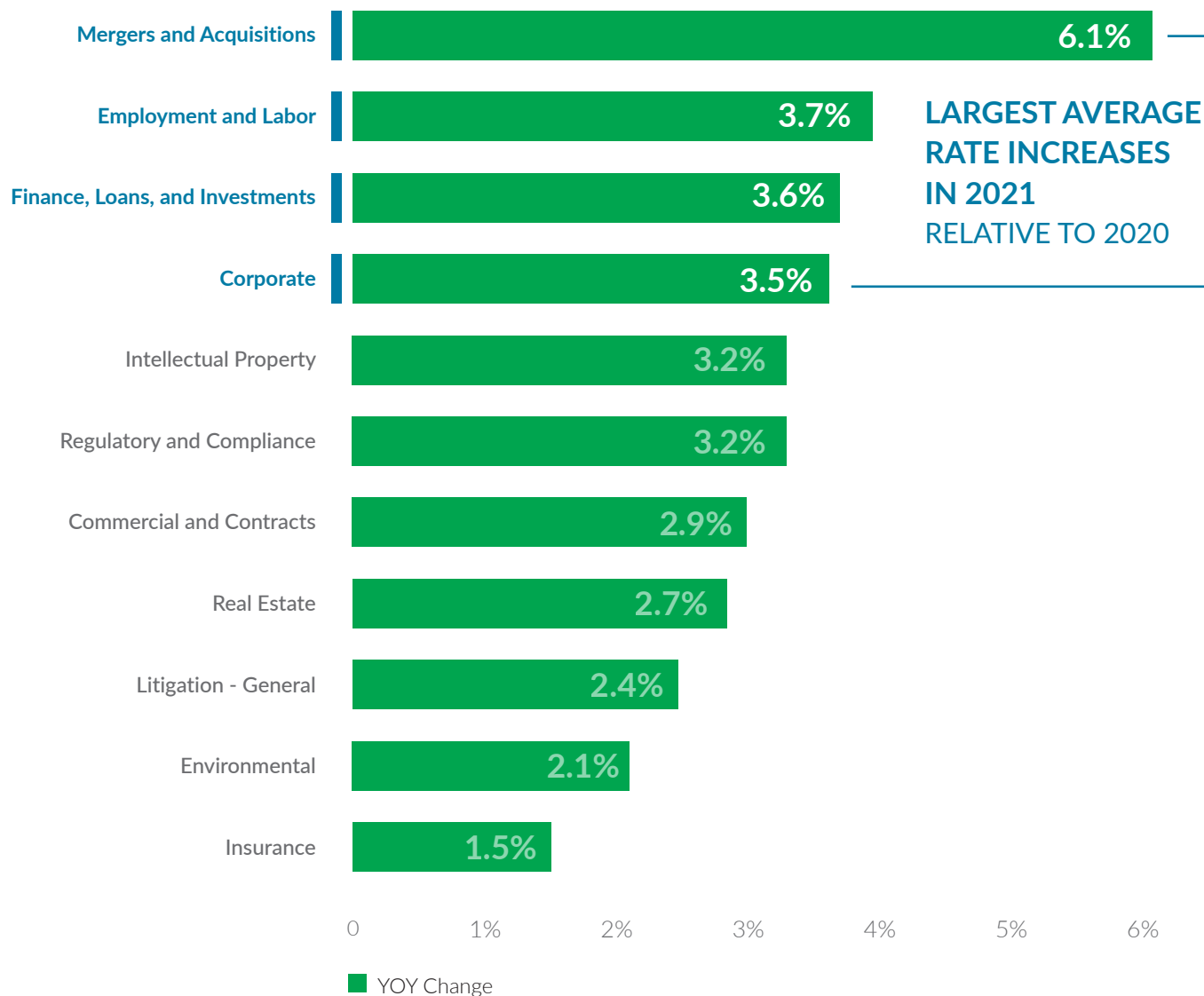
New since the 2021 Trends Report, benchmarks are available for more granular categories of legal work. Litigation work, for example, encompasses a wide variety of practices that command very different rates. At the high end, Intellectual Property Litigation had a median partner hourly rate of \$895 in 2020, whereas Asbestos Litigation work was billed at a median partner hourly rate of \$235.



Partner Hourly Rate Growth by Practice Area

FOUR PRACTICE AREAS LEAD PARTNER RATE GROWTH IN 2021

Based on 12 months of data ending December 31, 2021



**LARGEST AVERAGE
RATE INCREASES
IN 2021
RELATIVE TO 2020**

Turning to partner rate growth by practice area, Mergers and Acquisitions was the area that far and away saw the largest increases in rates in 2021. The average rate change for Mergers and Acquisitions partners was 6.1%. Note that three of the types of work that command median hourly rates above \$600 (see Metric 6A) are at or near the top of this list. They are: Mergers and Acquisitions, Finance, Loans, and Investments, and Corporate.

Partner rates for Insurance work increased notably less than rates in other practice areas.



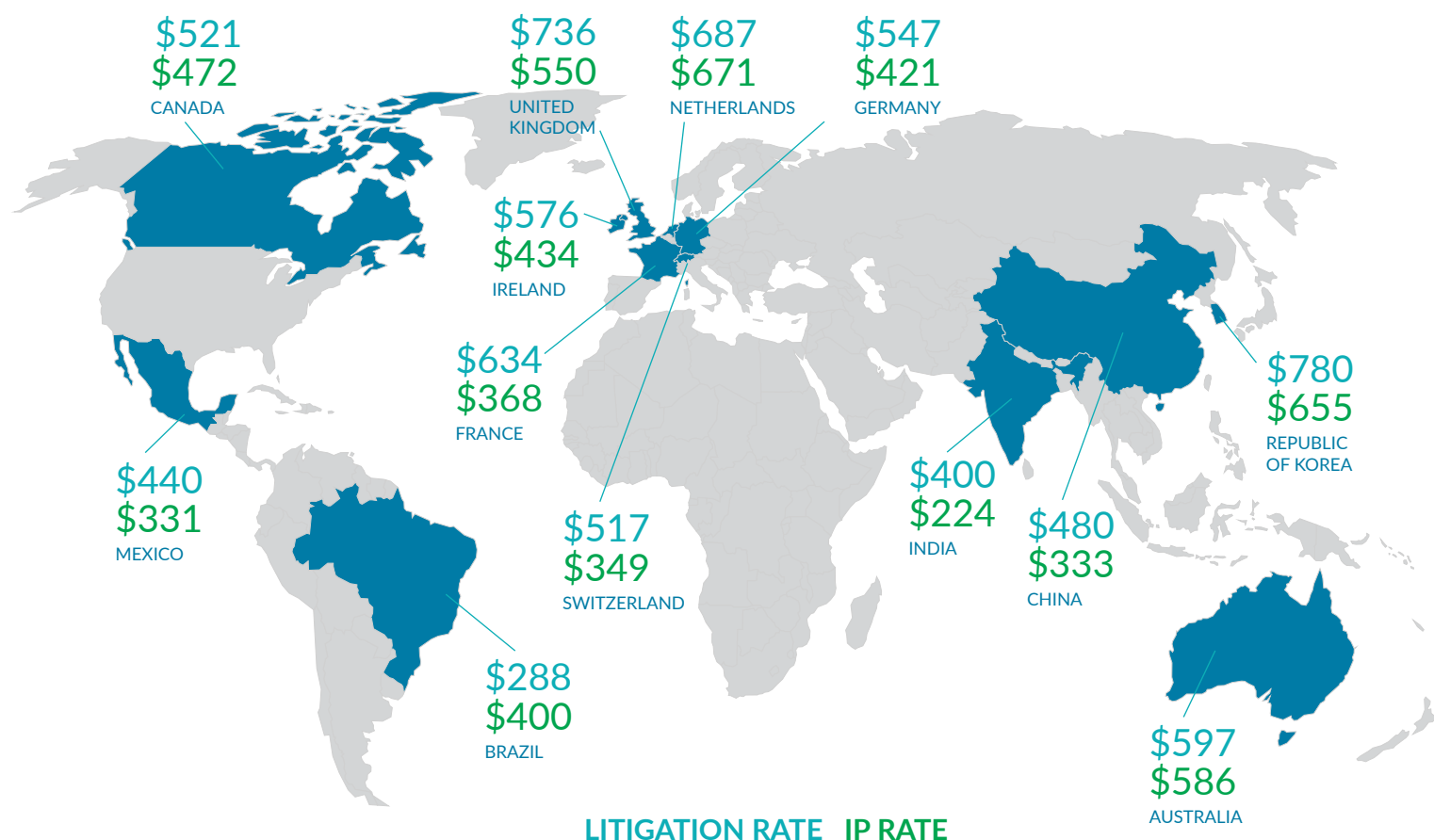
International Partner Rates for Litigation and Intellectual Property (non-Litigation)

CORPORATIONS HIRED INTERNATIONAL OUTSIDE COUNSEL FOR BOTH LITIGATION AND IP WORK

Based on 12 months data ending December 31, 2021

EXPANDED FOR 2021

MEDIAN PARTNER HOURLY RATES IN 13 INTERNATIONAL MARKETS RATES IN \$USD



Corporations headquartered outside of the United States as well as U.S. corporations with international interests look to firms in many countries to handle their legal needs. Key Metric 7 provides benchmarks of partner hourly rates for countries where outside counsel is most often engaged for Litigation, Intellectual Property, Employment and Labor, and Corporate work.

In 2021, median hourly partner rates were among the highest in the Republic of Korea across all four practice areas. (See page 22 for *Employment and Labor*, and *Corporate work*.)

UK partner rates are relatively high particularly in Litigation and Corporate work.

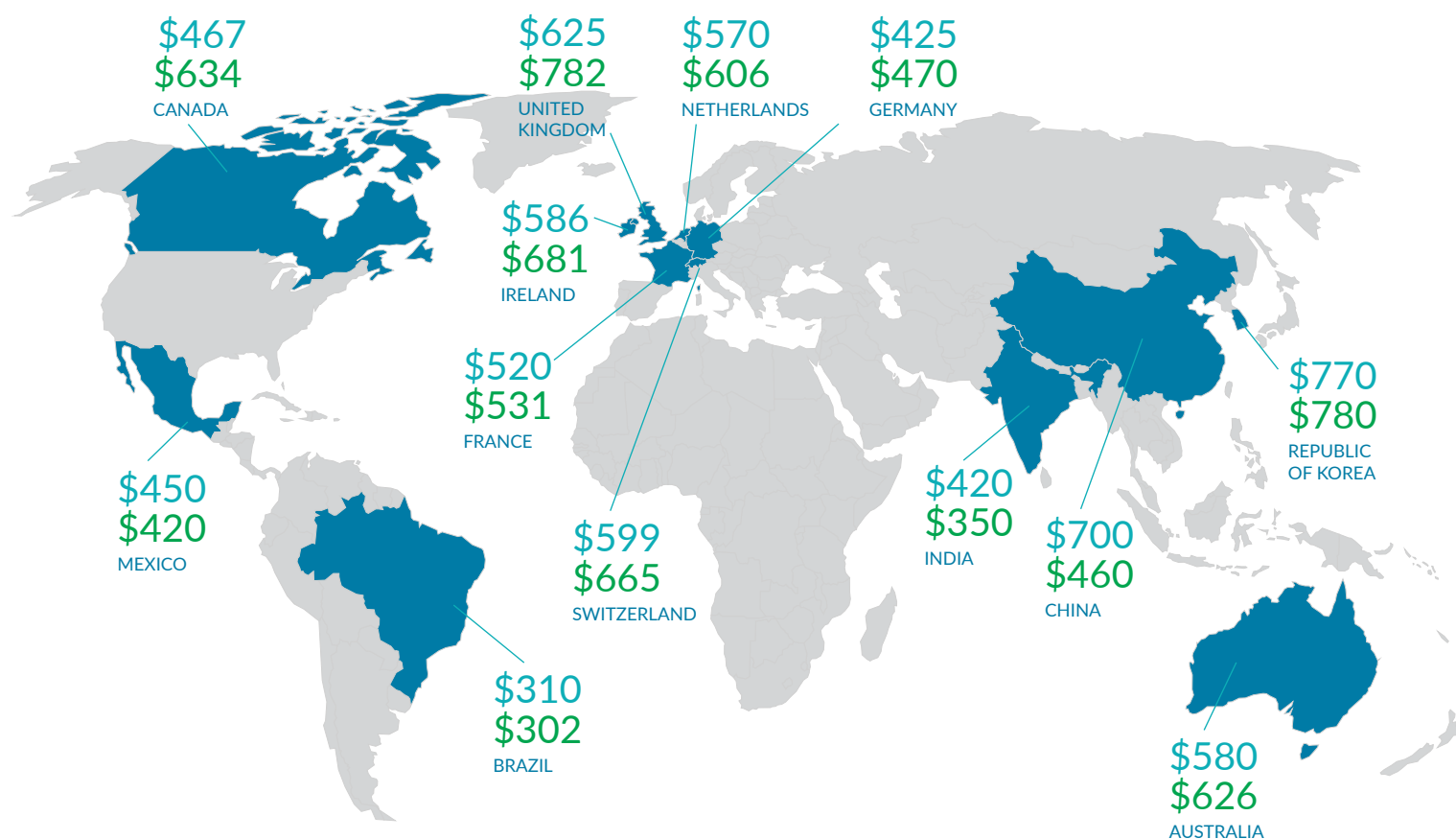
In all matter categories, India and Brazil had partners billing at considerably lower rates.

7B

KEY
METRICInternational Partner Rates for
Employment and Labor and CorporateCORPORATIONS HIRED INTERNATIONAL OUTSIDE
COUNSEL FOR BOTH EMPLOYMENT & LABOR AND
CORPORATE WORK

Based on 12 months data ending December 31, 2021

EXPANDED FOR 2021

MEDIAN PARTNER HOURLY RATES IN 13 INTERNATIONAL MARKETS
RATES IN \$USD

EMPLOYMENT & LABOR CORPORATE

About the Enterprise Legal Management Trends Report

TERMINOLOGY:

Matter Categorization: Counsellink solution users define the types of work associated with various matters that were analyzed and categorized into legal practice areas. For this analysis, all types of litigation matters are classified as Litigation regardless of the nature of the dispute.

Company Size: Based on revenue cited in public sources, companies were grouped into these three size categories:

- > \$10 Billion Plus
- > \$1 – 10 Billion
- > < \$1 Billion



Expert Contributor

Since the inception of the CounselLink Enterprise Legal Management Trends Report, Kris Satkunas has been the principal author. She has made notable contributions to this latest Enterprise Legal Management Trends Report in the analysis of CounselLink data and in preparing the surrounding narrative.

Author

KRIS SATKUNAS – DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC CONSULTING

As Director of Strategic Consulting at LexisNexis CounselLink, Kris brings over 20 years of experience consulting in the legal industry to advise corporate legal department managers on improving operations with data-driven decisions. Kris is an expert in managing the business of law and in data mining, with specific expertise in matter pricing and staffing, practice area metrics, and scorecards.

Prior to joining CounselLink, Kris served as Director of the LexisNexis® Redwood Think Tank, which she also established. For five years, Kris worked closely with thought leaders in large law firms conducting unbiased data-based research studies focused on finding solutions to legal industry management issues. Before that, she led the business of law consulting practice for large law firms. During that time she worked with key management at over a hundred law firms to improve the financial models and analyses developed for large law firms.

Kris has authored numerous articles and spoken at many legal industry conferences and events. She came to LexisNexis in 2000 after honing her finance skills as a Senior Vice President in Strategic Finance at SunTrust Bank. She holds a B.B.A. in Finance from The College of William and Mary.

Kris may be reached at kristina.satkunas@lexisnexis.com.

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LexisNexis CounselLink is the leading cloud-based legal management solution designed to help corporate legal departments gain 100% visibility into all matters and invoices so they can control costs, maximize productivity, and make better decisions. For nearly 30 years, LexisNexis has been providing innovative solutions to corporate law departments based on insight from thought leaders, industry expertise, and customer feedback.

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- Analytics provides you with full visibility over workloads and legal data analytics to make informed, data-driven decisions.

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On Sale: The \$1,150-Per-Hour Lawyer

Lawyer Fees Keep Growing, But Don't Believe Them. Clients Are Demanding, and Getting, Discounts

By Jennifer Smith

Updated April 9, 2013 4:48 pm ET

Top partners at leading U.S. law firms are charging more than ever before, yet those hourly rates aren't all they appear to be.

Having blown past the once-shocking price tag of \$1,000 an hour, some sought-after deal, tax and trial lawyers are commanding hourly fees of \$1,150 or more, according to an analysis of billing rates compiled from public filings.

But, as law firms boost their standard rates, many are softening the blow with widespread discounts and write-offs, meaning fewer clients are paying full freight. As a result, law firms on average are actually collecting fewer cents on the dollar, compared with their standard, or "rack," rates, than they have in years.

Think of hourly fees "as the equivalent of a sticker on the car at a dealership," said legal consultant Ward Bower, a principal at Altman Weil Inc. "It's the beginning of a negotiation....Law firms think they are setting the rates, but clients are the ones determining what they're going to pay."



Star lawyers still can fetch a premium, and some of them won't budge on price. The number of partners billing \$1,150-plus an hour has more than doubled since this time last year, according to Valeo Partners, a consulting firm that maintains a database of legal rates pulled from court filings and other publicly disclosed information. More than 320 lawyers in the firm's database billed at that level in the first quarter of 2013, up from 158 a year earlier.

That gilded circle includes tax experts such as Christopher Roman of King & Spalding LLP and Todd Maynes of Kirkland & Ellis LLP, intellectual-property partner Nader A. Mousavi of Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, and deal lawyers such as Kenneth M. Schneider of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP.

Those lawyers and their firms either declined to comment or didn't reply to requests for comment.

When corporate legal departments need a trusted hand to fend off a hostile takeover or win a critical court battle, few general counsels will nitpick over whether a key lawyer is charging \$900 an hour or \$1,150 an hour. But for legal matters where their future isn't on the line, companies are pushing for—and winning—significant price breaks.

"We almost always negotiate rates down from the rack rates," said Randal S. Milch, general counsel for phone giant Verizon Communications Inc. The result, he said, is a "not-insignificant discount."

For the bread-and-butter work that many big law firms rely on, haggling has become the norm. Many clients grew accustomed to pushing back on price during the recession and continue to demand discounts.

Some companies insist on budgets for their legal work. If a firm billing by the hour exceeds a set cap, lawyers may have to write off some of that time.

Other clients refuse to work with firms who don't discount, lopping anywhere from 10% to 30% off their standard rates. Some may grant rate increases to individual partners or associates they deem worthy. Another tactic: locking in prices with tailored multiyear agreements with formulas governing whether clients grant or refuse a requested rate increase.

In practical terms, that means the gap between law firms' sticker prices and the amount of money they actually bill and collect from their clients is wider than it has been in years.

According to data collected by Thomson Reuters Peer Monitor, big law firms raised their average standard rate by about 9.3% over the past three years. But they weren't able to keep up on the collection side, where the increase over the same period was just 6%. Firms that used to collect on average about 92 cents for every dollar of standard time their lawyers worked in 2007, before the economic downturn, now are getting less than 85 cents. "That's a historic low," said James Jones, a senior fellow at the Center for the Study of the Legal Profession at Georgetown Law.

To be sure, things have certainly picked up some since the recession, when some clients flat-out refused to pay rate increases.

In the first quarter of 2013, the 50 top-grossing U.S. law firms boosted their partner rates by as much as 5.7%, billing on average between \$879 and \$882 an hour, according to Valeo Partners. Rates for junior lawyers, whose labors have long been a profit engine for major law firms, jumped even more.

While some clients resisted using associate lawyers during the downturn, refusing to pay hundreds of dollars an hour for inexperienced first- or second-year attorneys, the largest U.S. law firms have managed to send the needle back up again. This year, for the first time, the average rate for associates with one to four years of experience rose to \$500 an hour, according to Valeo.

The increases continue the upward trend of 2012, when legal fees in general rose 4.8% and associate billing rates rose by 7.4%, according to a coming report by TyMetrix Legal Analytics, a unit of Wolters Kluwer, and CEB, a research and advisory-services company. Those numbers are based on legal-spending data from more than 17,000 law firms.

More than a dozen leaders at major law firms declined to discuss rate increases on the record, though some said privately that the increase in associate rates could be caused in part by step increases as junior lawyers gain in seniority.

Joe Sims, an antitrust partner at Jones Day and former member of the firm's partnership committee, said clients don't mind paying for associates, as long as they feel they are getting their money's worth.

Sophisticated clients, he said, tend to focus on the overall price tag for legal work, not on individual rates. "They are more concerned about how many people are working on the project and the total cost of the project," Mr. Sims said. "Clients want value no matter who is on the job."

While a handful of elite lawyers have successfully staked out the high end—the deal teams at Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, for example—legal experts say that client pressure to control legal spending means most law firms must be considerably more flexible on price.

"There will always be some 'bet the company' problem where a client will not quibble about rates," said Mr. Jones, the Georgetown fellow. "Unfortunately, from the law firms' standpoint, that represents a small percentage of the work."

Write to Jennifer Smith at jennifer.smith@wsj.com

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▶ MIDLEVEL ASSOCIATES SURVEY

▶ SUMMER ASSOCIATES SURVEY

▶ DIVERSITY SCORECARD

▶ PRO BONO SCORECARD

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April 16, 2012 5:20 PM

When It Comes to Billing, Latest Rate Report Shows the Rich Keep Getting Richer

Posted by Sara Randazzo

Hourly rates just keep rising—and the best-paid lawyers are raising their rates faster than everyone else.

Those are two of the key findings contained in the 2012 Real Rate Report, an analysis of \$7.6 billion in legal bills paid by corporations over a five-year period ending in December 2011. The report, released Monday, is the second such collaboration between TyMetrix, a company that manages and audits legal bills for corporate legal departments, and the Corporate Executive Board.

Many of the new rate report's findings echo those contained in the 2010 study, including the fact that rates keep going up, almost across the board, and that the cost of a given matter can vary dramatically depending on a law firm's size and location and its relationship with a particular client.

At the same time, this year's study shows that the legal sector is becoming increasingly bifurcated, with top firms raising rates faster than those at the bottom of the market and large firms charging a premium price based purely on their size.

"What it's really showing is that there's an increased premium being paid for experience and expertise," says Julie Peck, vice president of strategy and market development at TyMetrix. "Some parts of the lawyer market are able to raise rates much more quickly, and are more impervious to economic forces than others."

To compile the current rate report, TyMetrix received permission from its clients to examine legal fees billed to 62 companies across 17 industries including energy, finance, retail, technology, insurance, and health care. The bills, which represent the amount actually paid by the companies in question rather than the amount initially charged, came from more than 4,000 firms in 84 metropolitan areas around the country. Every firm on the 2011 Am Law 100 is represented in the data.

The report's key data points include:

A Widening Gap:

Hourly rates charged by lawyers in the legal sector's upper echelon grew faster between 2009 and 2011 than those charged by lawyers toiling on the lower rungs. Particularly striking was the jump in associate rates billed by those falling in the report's top quartile: 18 percent on average, to just over \$600 per hour. Rates billed by top quartile partners, meanwhile, rose 8 percent, to just under \$900 per hour. In the bottom quartile, associate rates rose 4 percent and partner rates rose 3 percent during the same period.

The Recession's (Minor) Toll:

Even amid the economic downturn, the cost of an hour of a lawyer's time continued to rise faster than key measures of inflation. That said, the legal industry wasn't completely immune to the broader economy's slowdown. After rising 8.2 percent between 2007 and 2008, hourly rates rose just 2.3 percent in 2009. Law firms bounced back a bit last year, with rates climbing 5.1 percent, to an average of \$530 an hour.

Location Counts:

Not surprisingly, lawyers working in major metropolitan areas—where, as the rate report notes, rents are typically higher—are the priciest. An address in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, or Washington, D.C., alone adds about \$161 to the hourly rate charged by an individual lawyer. Those six cities and Baltimore, Houston, Philadelphia, and San Jose are the ten U.S. markets with the highest hourly rates. With an average partner rate topping \$700 per hour and average associate rate of more than \$450 per hour, New York is the most expensive market in the country. The least expensive? Riverside, California, where the average partner bills at under \$250 per hour and associates bill at just over \$300 an hour.

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In the Minority: A small group of lawyers—12 percent—bucked the trend toward higher fees and actually lowered rates between 2009 to 2011—and 3 percent trimmed rates by \$50 or more per hour. (Most of those in the rate-cutting camp were based outside the big six markets identified above.) At the other end of the spectrum, 52 percent of lawyers increased rates by between \$25 and \$200 or more per hour. Another 18 percent increased rates by less than \$25 per hour, and the final 18 percent held rates steady.

First-Year Blues: Even before the recession hit, clients balked at paying for what they considered on-the-job training for first-year associates. The latest rate report is likely to reinforce that reluctance, given its finding that using entry-level lawyers adds as much as 20 percent to the cost of a legal matter. The report offers evidence that firms may be accommodating clients on this front: The percentage of bills attributed to entry-level associates dropped from 7 percent in 2009 to 2.9 percent last year.

Ties That Bind: The more work one firm handles for a client—and the longer the client relationship extends—the higher the average rate the firm charges. For companies that paid one firm \$10 million or more in a single year, the average hourly rate paid was \$553 in 2011. By comparison, clients that limited their spending on an individual firm to \$500,000 paid that firm an average of \$319 per hour.

Four-Digit Frontier: Data has consistently shown that many lawyers hesitate to charge more than \$1,000 an hour, and in 2011 just under 3 percent of the lawyers covered by the rate report had broken that barrier. Of those, the vast majority were working in the six main legal markets identified above and 60 percent of the time, they billed in increments of one hour or less.

Playing Favorites: Across all practice areas, 90 percent of lawyers charged different clients different rates for similar types of work. (The figure for mergers and acquisitions lawyers was 100 percent.) The differences from client to client can be extreme, and were even more pronounced in the current report than in the 2010 edition. Rates charged by intellectual property specialists, for instance, had a median variance of 23.1 percent, while lawyers doing commercial and contract work showed a 18.7 percent median difference.

Who's Doing What? A closer look at law firm bills for work performed on litigation and intellectual property assignments shows that the kind of timekeeper billing on a matter varies by practice type. On patent matters, the report shows, 47 percent of hours billed on average are attributed to paralegals, and 37 percent by partners. By comparison, paralegals account for just 8 percent of the work done on labor and employment litigation hours, while partners handle 45 percent.

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U.S. EDITION Wednesday, August 23, 2017 As of 1:38 PM

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February 23, 2011

Top Billers

Top attorneys in the U.S. are asking for as much as \$1,250 an hour, according to recent court filings, significantly more than in previous years, as they take advantage of big clients willing to pay top dollar even amid the downturn. The move is contributing to price inflation across the struggling \$100 billion global corporate law firm industry, where lawyers often study rival attorney fee filings in bankruptcy cases. **See which attorneys had some of the highest-known hourly rates in 2010 and 2009. Click on column headers to sort.**

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Name	Firm	Practice Area 1	Practice Area 2	Practice Area 3	Hourly Rate	Case Name	Date
Radke, Kirk A.	Kirkland & Ellis LLP	Corporate			\$1,250	Reader's Digest Association Inc	2010
Taplin, Ian	Kirkland & Ellis LLP	Tax			\$1,220	Visteon Corp.	2010
Schmidt, Gerhard	Weil Gotshal	Finance	Corporate	Mergers and Acquisition	\$1,165	Aleris International	2010
Gon, Michelle Y.L.	Baker McKenzie	Real Estate	Mergers and Acquisition	Intellectual Property	\$1,163	Motors Liquidation Company	2010
Shutter, Andrew	Cleary Gottlieb	Bankruptcy			\$1,160	Truvo	2010
McDonald, Michael	Cleary Gottlieb	Corporate	Mergers and Acquisition		\$1,160	Truvo	2010
Vandermeersch, Dirk	Cleary Gottlieb	Environmental Litigation	Litigation		\$1,130	Truvo	2010
Reding, Jacques	Cleary Gottlieb	Bankruptcy	Mergers and Acquisition	Equities	\$1,130	Truvo	2010
McArdle, Wayne P.	Gibson Dunn	Corporate			\$1,110	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
DuBois, Pierre-Andre	Kirkland & Ellis LLP	Intellectual Property			\$1,105	Reader's Digest Association Inc	2010
Scheler, Brad	Fried Frank	Bankruptcy			\$1,100	Stations Casinos	2010
Lewin-Smith, Guy	Debevoise & Plimpton LLP	Corporate			\$1,080	MIG Inc	2010
Brown, Michael	Jones Day	Finance	Litigation	Regulatory	\$1,075	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Coffey, Lee	Jones Day	Litigation	International Law	Energy	\$1,075	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Stueck, Barnaby C.	Jones Day	Bankruptcy			\$1,075	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Karian, Mitchell A.	Gibson Dunn	Litigation			\$1,075	Almatis	2010
Brockway, David	Bingham McCutchen	Corporate			\$1,065	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Magee, John B.	Bingham McCutchen	Tax			\$1,065	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Nelson, William F.	Bingham McCutchen	Tax			\$1,065	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Pistillo, Bernie	Shearman & Sterling LLP	Tax			\$1,065	Worldspace	2010
Meyerson, Lee	Simpson Thacher	Capital Markets	Mergers and Acquisition		\$1,050	Washington Mutual	2010
Nesgos, Peter	Milbank Tweed	Finance			\$1,050	Sea Launch Company	2010
Clayton, Lewis	Paul Weiss	Intellectual Property			\$1,050	SP Wind Down Inc	2010
Fieder, Robert	Paul Weiss	Labor and Employment			\$1,050	SP Wind Down Inc	2010
Rothenberg, Peter	Paul Weiss	Corporate	Tax		\$1,050	SP Wind Down Inc	2010
Baronsky, Kenneth J	Milbank Tweed	Bankruptcy	Mergers and Acquisition	Securities Litigation	\$1,050	Stations Casinos	2010

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Name	Firm	Practice Area 1	Practice Area 2	Practice Area 3	Hourly Rate	Case Name	Date
Palmer, Deryck A.	Cadwalader	Finance	Bankruptcy	Mergers and Acquisition	\$1,050	Lyondell Chemical Company	2010
Aronzon, Paul	Milbank Tweed	Bankruptcy			\$1,050	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Bray, Gregory	Milbank Tweed	Bankruptcy			\$1,050	Midway Games Inc	2010
Dunne, Dennis	Milbank Tweed	Bankruptcy			\$1,050	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Schiff, Kenneth E.	Weil Gotshal	Mergers and Acquisitions			\$1,030	Extended Stay Inc	2010
Kar, Partha	Kirkland & Ellis LLP	Bankruptcy			\$1,030	Reader's Digest Association Inc	2010
Budd, Thomas M.	Gibson Dunn	Finance			\$1,027	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Moore, Robert Jay	Milbank Tweed	Bankruptcy			\$1,025	Claim Jumper	2010
Dakin-Grimm, Linda	Milbank Tweed	Litigation			\$1,025	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Davis, Trayton M.	Milbank Tweed	Finance	Bankruptcy	Investment Funds Litigation	\$1,025	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Grushkin, Jay D.	Milbank Tweed	International Law	Finance	Transportation	\$1,025	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Heller, David S.	Latham Watkins	Bankruptcy			\$1,025	In re: NEC Holdings Corp.	2010
Hirschfeld, Michael	Milbank Tweed	Tax	Real Estate	Finance	\$1,025	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Magold, Rainer	Milbank Tweed	Finance			\$1,025	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Tomback, Andrew E.	Milbank Tweed	Litigation	Finance		\$1,025	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Sharp, Richard	Milbank Tweed	Litigation			\$1,025	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Clowry, Karl J.K.	Paul Hastings	Corporate			\$1,021	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Eagan, Mark J.	Paul Hastings	Real Estate			\$1,021	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
O'Sullivan, Ronan P.	Paul Hastings	Corporate	Real Estate		\$1,021	Lehman Brothers Holding Inc	2010
Lincer, Richard S.	Cleary Gottlieb	Corporate	Finance	Mergers and Acquisition	\$1,020	Truvo	2010
Duncan, James A.	Cleary Gottlieb	Finance	Tax		\$1,020	Truvo	2010
Peaslee, James	Cleary Gottlieb	Tax			\$1,020	Truvo	2010
Gorin, William F.	Cleary Gottlieb	Corporate	Government	Capital Markets	\$1,020	Truvo	2010
Moloney, Thomas J.	Cleary Gottlieb	Bankruptcy	Litigation	Finance	\$1,020	Truvo	2010

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Source: Valeo partners, Washington, D.C. Notes: Based on recent filings in a range of bankruptcy cases. Some lawyers may have standard hourly rates above what they charged in these cases.

(See correction.)

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Adelson, Elliot A.	Partner	Litigation	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Agarwal, Aron L.	Associate		Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States			430			
Alford, Henry	Associate		Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States			260			
Baker, James P.	Partner	Employee Benefits and Exec Comp	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	1980	1980				750
Bass, Eric	Associate		Farrille Braun and Marini	San Francisco	CA	United States				400	745	775
Benavente, Peter J.	Partner	Business Restructuring and Reorganization	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	1974	1974				
Berning, Scott M.	Associate	Business and Finance	Morgan Lewis and Bockius	San Francisco	CA	United States	2007	2008				345
Bernthal, David M.	Partner	Commercial Litigation, Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Pechelski, Sang, Zuhl and Jones	San Francisco	CA	United States					595	
Borisch, Martha	Partner	Corporate Criminal Investigations	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States		1996				725
Borstein, Jeffrey	Partner	White Collar Crime, Commercial Litigation	K and L Gates	San Francisco	CA	United States			525	590		
Brown, David W.	Partner	Business and Finance	Covington and Burling	San Francisco	CA	United States			640			
Browning, J. Taylor	Associate	Tort and Environmental Litigation	Morgan Lewis and Bockius	San Francisco	CA	United States	1996	1996				550
Buonaiuto, Brenda M.	Partner	Environmental Litigation	King and Spalding	San Francisco	CA	United States		1994				580
Castro, Ruth Ann	Associate	Corporate Finance and Real Estate	Farrille Braun and Marini	San Francisco	CA	United States			380	675		
Christianson, C. Bishop	Partner	Business Restructuring and Reorganization	QMcHenry and Myers	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Christman, Ryan M.	Associate		Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States			315			525
Comas, Michelle	Associate	Business Restructuring and Reorganization	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	2001	2001				585
Cosby, Peter J.	Equi-est	Business Restructuring and Reorganization	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	1984	1984				
Davies, Doug	Partner	Employment	Farrille Braun and Marini	San Francisco	CA	United States			510			
Doble, Sam	Partner	Business Transactions	Farrille Braun and Marini	San Francisco	CA	United States			510			
Dijk, Benjamin	Associate	Complex Commercial Litigation	Holler, Emsman	San Francisco	CA	United States			288			
Dixon, Megan	Associate	Securities Litigation	Holler, Emsman	San Francisco	CA	United States			575			
Dobryzowski, Daniel T.	Associate	Real Estate	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States						350
Douglas, Scott	Partner	Construction	Farrille Braun and Marini	San Francisco	CA	United States	2007	2007				
Durr, Heather	Associate		DLA Piper	San Francisco	CA	United States			425			



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Name	Title	Practice Area	Firm	City	State	Country	2006 Rates	2007 Rates	2008 Rates	2009 Rates
Egan, Charlotte C.	Associate	Trial	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Esmatch, Robert L.	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Cooley Godward Kronish	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Engel, G. Lairy	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Morrison and Foerster	San Francisco	CA	United States				325
Esperanza, Chysty	Associate	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Ford, Robert	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	DLA Piper	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Frank, Michael T.	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	DLA Piper	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Fried, Joshua M.	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States				685
Friedrichs, John E.	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States				725
Garnett, Nathaniel P.	Associate	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Gerling, Tyler	Associate	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Gibson, Dean	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Giehl, Neil	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Gross, John	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Hall, Daniel	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Hodkin, Frederick D.	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Humphrey, Lynn M.	Of Counsel	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Jin, Nancy	Associate	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Kassir, Nan	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Kirchman, Scott D.	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Knapik, Christopher W.	Associate	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Kalik, Tobias S.	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Kim, Janny	Associate	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Kovach, Curt	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				
Kordstein, Sam	Partner	Bankruptcy and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States				

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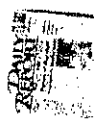
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Laudish, Justin	Counsel	Corporate Finance	Chelmsky and Myers	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Marshall, Robert G.	Partner	Employee Benefits and Exit Comp	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Mason, Cory	Associate	Real Estate and Insolvency	Farrish Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
McFarlane, Keith	Partner	Real Estate and Insolvency	Winston and Strawn	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
McDonald, Brian D.	Associate	Trial Practice	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
McKinn, Mark E.	Partner	Business and Finance	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Myers, William A.	Partner	Insurance Liability and Recovery	Morgan, Lewis and Bockius	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Myers, Martin H.	Partner	Recovery	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Nages, Aditi	Associate	Litigation	Farrish Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Nolas, Casey M.	Associate	Banking and Finance	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Olson, James C.	Partner	Banking and Finance	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Oso, Amanda M.	Associate	Labor and Employment	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Osgood, Michael C.E.	Associate	Labor and Employment	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Patten, Katie	Associate	Labor and Employment	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Peterson, Karen H.	Associate	California Employment Counseling	Morgan, Lewis and Bockius	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Potter, Thomas R.	Partner	Corporate	Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Potter, Alex	Associate	Corporate	Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Ragopoul, Ramon	Associate	Corporate	Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Rachey, Katherine S.	Partner	Corporate	Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Ritter, Peter	Partner	Corporate	Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Rocha, Laura	Associate	Business Tax and Investment Funds	Chelmsky and Myers	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Rodriguez, Noel	Associate	Business Tax and Investment Funds	Chelmsky and Myers	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Sabino, Cheryl	Counsel	Trial Practice	Farrish Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Schickert, William	Partner	Trial Practice	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625
Selling, Jocelyn	Of Counsel	Trial Practice	King and Spalding	San Francisco	CA	United States	1997	1997	540	540	625	625

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Shepard, Michael	Associate	Securities Litigation	Heber Eisman	San Francisco	CA	United States	2008	2008	750		750	750
Shin, Susan	Associate	Labor and Employment	Horton and Williams	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Spough, Leah	Associate	Commercial Litigation	K and L Gates	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Spough, Leah	Associate	Commercial Disputes	King and Spalding	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Stephens, Eric	Associate	Business Transactions	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Stewart, Rhonda L.	Associate	Intellectual Property	Amodei and Porter	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Thakur, Alexander (Sasser)	Associate	Labor and Employment	O'Melveny and Myers	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Thompson, Grant	Associate	Tax	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Tognelli, Christine D.	Associate		Paul, Hastings, Jordenkely and Walker	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Tripodi, Holden	Associate											
Trodeus, Robert A.	Partner	Business Restructuring and Reorganization	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States		1956	295			500
Ulland, Suzanne	Partner	Finance, Corporate and Bankruptcy	Jones Day	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Vogel, Gary M.	Senior Legal Assistant	Labor and Employment	O'Melveny and Myers	San Francisco	CA	United States			725		620	
Waggoner, Kristine	Associate	Business Transactions	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States					255	
Wall, Gregory A.	Senior Attorney	Business Transactions	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States			295		460	
Wassels, Kelly	Associate	Labor and Employment	Squire Sanders and Dempsey	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Whalen, Joe	Partner	Labor and Employment	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States			520		395	
White, Jack L.	Associate	Insurance and Risk Management	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States						
Wilson, Nicholas	Counsel	Restructuring	Kirkland and Ellis	San Francisco	CA	United States			385			555
Woodruff, Kelly	Partner	Bankruptcy and Creditors Rights	O'Melveny and Myers	San Francisco	CA	United States					485	
Zwolsman, Michael	Partner	New Century Financial Corp	Farella Braun and Martel	San Francisco	CA	United States						
			Heber Eisman	San Francisco	CA	United States					515	

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PROFESSIONAL	FIRM	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
P Kelly, Jr., Daniel	Davis Polk & Wardwell (CA)	1986	1986	CA	\$ 980.00	4.50	4,320.00
P Condes, Julia	Davis Polk & Wardwell (CA)	1986	1990	CA	955.00	17.00	16,235.00
P Durheim, Scott	O'Brien & Myers LLP (CA)	1975	1875	CA	860.00	1.10	946.00
P Tuchin, Michael	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1990	1990	CA	850.00	0.50	425.00
P Ballack, Karen	Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP (CA)	1986	1986	CA	799.00	0.80	639.20
P Arnold, Dennis	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1975	1978	CA	750.00	4.50	3,555.00
OC Morris, Michael	Hennigan Bennett & Dorman LLP	1979	1979	CA	750.00	65.20	45,652.00
P Averch, Craig	White & Case LLP (CA)	1984	1984	CA	750.00	128.10	96,075.00
P Kharasch, Ira D.	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1982	1982	CA	750.00	2.90	2,175.00
P Kornfeld, Alan	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1987	1987	CA	725.00	0.80	580.00
A Lamb, Peter	Davis Polk & Wardwell (CA)	2005	2005	CA	680.00	101.40	69,952.00
P Irving, Jeanne E.	Hennigan Bennett & Dorman LLP	1976	1978	CA	680.00	18.10	6,868.00
P Kevane, Henry	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1985	1986	CA	675.00	19.10	12,892.50
A Gorsich, Ronald	White & Case LLP (CA)	2001	2001	CA	665.00	176.20	117,173.00
P Brown, Kenneth H.	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1977	1981	CA	650.00	27.30	17,745.00
P Fidler, David	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1997	1998	CA	650.00	23.10	15,015.00
P Weismann, Henry	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	1987	1987	CA	650.00	0.50	328.00
P Bernthal, David M.	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1989	1993	CA	645.00	35.60	22,962.00
P Montgometry, Cromwell	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1997	1997	CA	635.00	0.80	508.00
P Brown, Dennis	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	1970	1970	CA	625.00	17.80	11,125.00
A Newman, Samuel	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2001	2001	CA	610.00	13.50	8,235.00
A DeCarra, Shiva	White & Case LLP (CA)	2003	2003	CA	600.00	183.70	119,220.00
P Vincent, Garth	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	1988	1988	CA	600.00	124.60	74,760.00
A Scott, Melanie	White & Case LLP (CA)	2004	2004	CA	600.00	20.90	12,540.00
P Buchanan, Laura	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1991	1991	CA	590.00	0.20	118.00
A Ger Kwang-chien, B.	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2003	2003	CA	570.00	28.50	16,530.00
A Edgell, David	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2003	2003	CA	570.00	2.50	1,651.00
P Heintz, Jeffrey	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	1984	1984	CA	550.00	35.10	19,305.00
P Fried, Joshua	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1995	1995	CA	535.00	21.40	11,448.00
P Rutton, James	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	1997	1997	CA	525.00	25.80	13,545.00
A Morse, Joshua	Hennigan Bennett & Dorman LLP	2000	2000	CA	505.00	13.10	6,615.50
A Matralic, Michael	Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP (CA)	2005	2005	CA	500.00	36.50	18,250.00
A Barstow, Melissa	Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP (CA)	2006	2006	CA	470.00	14.00	6,580.00
A Liu, Leslie	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	2006	2006	CA	465.00	45.90	21,343.50
A Kaufman, Derek	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	2005	2005	CA	450.00	508.30	228,733.00
A Hochmeister, Brian	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	2002	2002	CA	435.00	0.30	130.50
A Nathan, Joseph	Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP (CA)	2007	2007	CA	415.00	25.20	10,458.00
A Jasper, M. Lance	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	2006	2006	CA	400.00	96.20	38,480.00
A Estaband, Barney	Munger Toiles & Olson LLC	2006	2006	CA	400.00	8.80	3,520.00
A Rubin, Erendia E.	O'Brien & Myers LLP (CA)	2006	2006	CA	385.00	8.40	3,318.00

California Rate Report

PROFESSIONAL	FIRM	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
A. Schneider, Bradley	Munger, Toiles & Olson LLC	2004	2004	CA	\$ 385.00	1.30	513.50
A. Reason, Matthew	Wells, Goltsal & Manges LLP (CA)	2006	2006	CA	355.00	13.50	4,792.50
A. Guzman, Tanya	O'Melveny & Myers LLP (CA)	2007	2007	CA	330.00	2.50	825.00
PP Neglia, Ross	O'Melveny & Myers LLP (CA)				260.00	6.20	1,612.00
Finelsson, Kaiha	Pachniski Slang Zien Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				225.00	27.60	6,210.00
Jeffries, Patricia J.	Pachniski Slang Zien Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				225.00	0.40	90.00
PP Pearson, Sandra	Klee, Tucka, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP			CA	215.00	1.90	408.50
PP Floyd, Kevin	Hendman Bennett & Dorman LLP				210.00	0.30	63.00
PP Krojts, Cheryl	Pachniski Slang Zien Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				205.00	2.20	451.00
CMA Pitman, Sharla	Pachniski Slang Zien Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				125.00	2.60	325.00

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California rate Report

PROFESSIONAL	FIRM	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
P. Tolles, Stephen L.	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1982	1982	CA	\$ 860.00	0.10	\$ 86.00
P. Patterson, Thomas	Klee Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1984	1984	CA	890.00	223.00	191,250.00
P. Tuchin, Michael	Klee Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1980	1980	CA	850.00	74.40	63,240.00
P. Stern, David	Klee Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1975	1975	CA	850.00	32.50	27,850.00
P. Issler, Paul S.	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1986	1986	CA	840.00	6.35	5,334.00
P. Arnold, Dennis	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1975	1976	CA	844.00	4.10	3,444.00
P. Thompson, Brian	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	1991	1991	CA	820.00	72.80	59,696.00
P. Balach, Karen	Weil, Gotshall & Manges, LLP (CA)	1986	1986	CA	810.00	40.40	32,724.00
P. Ziehl, Dean A.	Pachulski Slag Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1978	1978	CA	795.00	20.30	16,138.50
P. Gilmer, Danielle	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	1993	1994	CA	775.00	9.50	7,362.50
P. Averch, Craig	White & Case LLP (CA)	1984	1984	CA	750.00	189.20	141,900.00
P. Keller, Tobias	White & Case LLP (CA)	1980	1980	CA	750.00	1.90	1,425.00
P. Baker, James	Jones Day (CA)	1980	1980	CA	750.00	0.80	150.00
P. Winston, Eric D.	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	1999	1999	CA	740.00	7.10	5,254.00
P. Orr, Johanna Y.	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	1997	1997	CA	740.00	6.30	4,662.00
P. Kornfeld, Alan	Pachulski Slag Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1987	1987	CA	725.00	10.10	7,322.50
A. Blot, Jeffrey E.	Slattery Austin Brown & Wood LLP (CA)	1987	1988	CA	700.00	110.90	77,630.00
P. Myers, Martin	Jones Day (CA)	1987	1987	CA	700.00	26.50	18,550.00
P. Grassl, Steven, Debra L.	Pachulski Slag Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1981	1982	CA	695.00	5.50	3,822.50
A. Gustafson, Mark E.	White & Case LLP (CA)	1988	1988	CA	685.00	117.70	80,824.50
P. Alash, Doris	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1995	1995	CA	675.00	39.40	28,595.00
A. Gershen, Ronald	White & Case LLP (CA)	2001	2001	CA	665.00	221.50	147,257.50
P. Montgomery, Cromwell	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1997	1997	CA	635.00	2.50	1,587.50
A. Neuman, Samuel	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2001	2001	CA	610.00	11.50	7,015.00
A. Debrahn, Shiva	White & Case LLP (CA)	2003	2003	CA	600.00	217.50	130,500.00
A. Scott, Melanie	White & Case LLP (CA)	2004	2004	CA	800.00	74.90	44,940.00
P. Trodella, Robert	Jones Day (CA)	1995	1995	CA	600.00	35.30	21,180.00
A. Ger Kwan-chien, B.	Weil, Gotshall & Manges, LLP (CA)	2003	2003	CA	580.00	54.20	31,436.00
OC Metcalf, Brian	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1998	1998	CA	575.00	12.40	7,130.00
A. Egoel, David	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2003	2003	CA	570.00	0.50	285.00
C. Crosby IV, Peter	Jones Day (CA)	1984	1984	CA	565.00	13.30	7,514.50
A. Martin, Jill	White & Case LLP (CA)	2006	2006	CA	550.00	45.80	25,190.00
A. Correa, Michelle	Jones Day (CA)	2001	2001	CA	525.00	1.70	892.50
OC Brandt, Gina F.	Pachulski Slag Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1976	1976	CA	525.00	1.30	682.50
A. Malek, Michael	Weil, Gotshall & Manges, LLP (CA)	2005	2005	CA	500.00	175.30	87,650.00
A. Rodriguez, Noel	Jones Day (CA)	2003	2003	CA	500.00	41.80	20,900.00
A. Heyn, Matthew	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	2003	2003	CA	495.00	111.80	55,341.00
A. Barshop, Melissa	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2006	2006	CA	470.00	4.10	1,927.00
A. Liu, Leslie	Weil, Gotshall & Manges, LLP (CA)	2006	2006	CA	465.00	302.70	140,755.50
A. Chun, Sebyul	White & Case LLP (CA)	2008	2008	CA	460.00	162.10	74,566.00

California rate Report

PROFESSIONAL	FIRM	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
		2008	2008	CA	\$		\$
A. Morrison, Kelley M.	White & Case LLP (CA)	2007	2007	CA	460.00	105.50	48,530.00
A. Hawk, Jonathan	White & Case LLP (CA)	2007	2007	CA	460.00	20.30	9,338.00
P. Phillip, Laurence	McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP (CA)	1997	1997	CA	450.00	15.00	6,750.00
P. Larsen, J David	McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP (CA)	1997	1997	CA	450.00	10.00	4,500.00
A. Gussis, David	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	2005	2005	CA	430.00	366.70	157,881.00
A. Pczmaniter, Courtney	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	2005	2005	CA	430.00	23.20	9,976.00
A. Dickerson, Matthew	Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP (CA)	2007	2007	CA	425.00	25.30	10,752.50
A. Tran, William	Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP (CA)	2006	2006	CA	425.00	5.40	2,295.00
A. Nathan, Joseph	Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP (CA)	2007	2007	CA	415.00	61.50	25,522.50
A. Wilson, Lorna S.	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2008	2008	CA	400.00	4.00	1,600.00
A. Simonds, Ariella	Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP (CA)	2008	2008	CA	375.00	49.30	18,487.50
A. Dearlhan, Kevin	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	2008	2008	CA	300.00	4.70	1,410.00
A. Elliot, Kevin	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	2008	2008	CA	300.00	2.10	630.00
LIB Forrester, Leslie A.	Pachulski Slag Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				250.00	4.30	1,225.00
PP Harris, Denise A.	Pachulski Slag Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				225.00	8.50	1,912.50
PP Gracener, Michelle	McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP (CA)				215.00	40.60	8,729.00
PP Pearson, Sandra	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP			CA	215.00	36.00	7,740.00
PP Brown, Thomas J.	Pachulski Slag Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				195.00	2.00	390.00
LIB Jones, Carla H.	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)				165.00	0.50	82.50

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LEGAL BILLING REPORT

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BY BILLING RATE

California Rate Report

PROFESSIONAL	FIRM	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
P Pachnisi, Richard M.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1978	1978	CA	\$ 885.00	287.62	\$ 257,419.90
P Patterson, Thomas	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1984	1984	CA	850.00	382.60	333,740.00
P Tschin, Michael	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1990	1990	CA	850.00	201.40	171,190.00
P Stern, David	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1975	1975	CA	850.00	68.60	58,480.00
P Pachnisi, Richard M.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1979	1979	CA	850.00	68.00	57,800.00
P Arnold, David	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1975	1976	CA	840.00	1.00	840.00
P Ziehl, Dean A.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1978	1978	CA	825.00	258.75	211,406.25
P Timmons, Brian	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	1991	1991	CA	820.00	240.60	197,282.00
P Lyons, Duane	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	1986	1986	CA	820.00	60.20	65,764.00
P Oglet, Robert B.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1981	1981	CA	785.00	357.30	284,053.50
P Richards, Jeremy	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1980	1981	CA	795.00	158.50	126,007.50
P Ziehl, Dean A.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1978	1978	CA	795.00	94.00	74,730.00
P Ziehl, Dean A.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1978	1978	CA	785.00	20.30	16,136.50
P Winston, Eric D.	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	1999	1999	CA	740.00	54.00	39,960.00
P Ong, Johanna Y.	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	1997	1997	CA	740.00	11.20	8,288.00
P Kornfeld, Alan	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1987	1987	CA	725.00	10.10	7,322.50
P Grassman, Debra I.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1991	1992	CA	695.00	6.50	3,822.50
C Galin, Andrew	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1983	1983	CA	685.00	3.40	2,363.00
P Parker, Daryl	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1988	1970	CA	675.00	60.80	41,040.00
P McInerney, James	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1986	1987	CA	675.00	16.60	11,205.00
P Arash, Dora	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	1995	1995	CA	675.00	14.80	9,990.00
P Davids, Roni	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1985	1985	CA	650.00	1.40	910.00
A Newman, Samuel	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2001	2001	CA	610.00	3.70	2,287.00
C Hochman, Harry	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1987	1987	CA	585.00	100.80	69,976.00
A Newmark, Viktoria	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1986	1987	CA	595.00	32.50	18,397.50
C Cho, Shiny	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1987	1987	CA	595.00	19.40	11,543.00
C Hochman, Harry	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1987	1987	CA	575.00	57.60	33,120.00
A Dirckman, Jennifer	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1988	1988	CA	575.00	1.40	805.00
OC Metcalf, Brian	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	1999	1999	CA	575.00	0.70	402.50
OC Brandt, Gina F.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1976	1976	CA	525.00	1.30	682.50
A Heyn, Matthew	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	2003	2003	CA	495.00	109.70	54,301.50
P Brown, Brian	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)	1989	1989	CA	495.00	0.50	247.50
A Barstow, Melissa	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP (CA)	2006	2006	CA	470.00	2.10	987.00
A Liu, Leslie	Wall, Gelstein & Manos, LLP (CA)	1997	1997	CA	465.00	9.80	4,557.00
P Phelan, Laurence	McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP (CA)	2005	2005	CA	450.00	2.70	1,215.00
A Guass, David	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	2005	2005	CA	380.00	4.60	1,732.00
PP Santos, Joseph C	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP	2008	2008	CA	300.00	16.60	4,980.00
A Elliot, Robin	Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP	2008	2008	CA	250.00	20.30	5,075.00
PP Lacroix, Martin	Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP						
LIB Forrester, Leslie A.	Pachnisi Slung Zhen Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				250.00	4.90	1,225.00

California Rate Report

PROFESSIONAL	FIRM	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
LIB Forrester, Leslie A.	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				\$ 250.00	1.80	\$ 450.00
PP Harris, Denise A.	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				225.00	47.80	10,777.50
PP Harris, Denise A.	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				225.00	8.50	1,912.50
PP Harris, Denise A.	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				225.00	0.40	90.00
PP Hamman, Felice	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				215.00	60.40	12,986.00
PP Glycerat, Michelle	McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP (CA)				215.00	52.40	11,268.00
PP Pearson, Sandra	Klee, Tushnet, Bogdanoff & Stern, LLP				195.00	59.75	11,651.25
PP Brown, Thomas J.	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				195.00	6.00	1,170.00
PP Marino, Mike	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				195.00	2.00	390.00
PP Brown, Thomas J.	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				180.00	3.00	540.00
LS Everheart, Christine	McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP (CA)				180.00	16.80	2,535.00
PP Sahn, Andrew	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				150.00	0.80	120.00
PP Bass, John	Pachniski Slang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub (CA)				150.00		

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2010 NLJ Billing Survey

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	Adams and Reese	New Orleans	\$265	\$550	\$250	\$344	\$290	\$195	\$229
2010	Akerman Senterfitt	Miami							
2010	Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld	Washington							
2010	Allen Matkins Lack	Los Angeles							
2010	Gamble Maffroy & Natsis	Atlanta	\$515	\$865	\$450	\$627	\$590	\$270	\$405
2010	Alston & Bird	Houston							
2010	Andrews Kurth	Haddonfield, NJ		\$560	\$305		\$340	\$175	
2010	Archer & Greiner	Washington							
2010	Arent Fox	St. Louis		\$765	\$400		\$475	\$240	
2010	Armstrong Teasdale	Washington		\$475	\$300		\$325	\$200	
2010	Arnold & Porter	Indianapolis							
2010	Baker & Daniels	Cleveland							
2010	Baker & Hostetler	Houston							
2010	Baker Botts LLP	Memphis, TN	\$312	\$595	\$255	\$357	\$320	\$165	\$231
2010	Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz	Philadelphia							
2010	Ballard Spahr	Indianapolis	\$367	\$613	\$298	\$416	\$355	\$225	\$261
2010	Barnes & Thornburg	Nashville, TN							
2010	Bass, Berry & Sims	Cleveland	\$315	\$575	\$350	\$335	\$360	\$195	\$245
2010	Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff	Riverside, Calif.		\$550	\$310		\$395	\$225	
2010	Best Best & Krieger								

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	Bingham McCutchen	Boston							
2010	Blank Rome	Philadelphia	\$510	\$855	\$440	\$615	\$360	\$260	\$361
2010	Bond, Schoeneck & King	Syracuse, NY	\$260	\$475	\$220	\$309	\$280	\$160	\$208
2010	Briggs and Morgan	Minneapolis	\$373	\$600	\$290	\$437	\$315	\$210	\$240
2010	Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lyne	Chicago	\$435	\$725	\$345	\$541	\$420	\$195	\$308
2010	Broad and Cassel	Orlando, FL	\$307	\$475	\$260	\$372	\$350	\$175	\$242
2010	Brown Rudnick	Boston							
2010	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck	Denver	\$391	\$810	\$295	\$463	\$360	\$200	\$256
2010	Bryan Cave	St. Louis	\$464	\$790	\$370	\$553	\$550	\$185	\$344
2010	Buchalter Nemer	Los Angeles	\$415	\$625	\$270	\$490	\$450	\$195	\$328
2010	Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney	Pittsburgh		\$900	\$310		\$465	\$210	
2010	Burr & Forman	Birmingham, AL	\$328	\$500	\$210	\$361	\$335	\$200	\$250
2010	Butzel Long	Detroit		\$750	\$300		\$375	\$200	
2010	Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP	New York							
2010	Cahill Gordon Reindel LLP	New York							
2010	Carlton Fields	Tampa, FL	\$388	\$775	\$325	\$455	\$375	\$195	\$268
2010	Chadbourne & Parke	New York	\$456	\$995	\$390	\$769	\$625	\$110	\$442
2010	Chapman and Cutler	Chicago							
2010	Clark Hill	Detroit							
2010	Cooley	Palo Alto, CA							
2010	Covington & Burling	Washington							
2010	Cozen O'Connor	Philadelphia	\$422	\$880	\$310	\$497	\$585	\$225	\$326
2010	Crowell & Moring	Washington							
2010	Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle	New York	\$489	\$785	\$675	\$669	\$575	\$290	\$365
2010	Davis Wright Tremaine	Seattle	\$355	\$795	\$320	\$486	\$435	\$210	\$304
2010	Day Pitney	Florham Park, NJ							

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	Dewey & Leboeuf LLP	New York							
2010	Dickinson Wright	Detroit		\$575	\$355		\$275	\$195	
2010	Dickstein Shapiro	Washington	\$546	\$950	\$525	\$656	\$530	\$265	\$426
2010	Dinsmore & Shohl	Cincinnati	\$302	\$590	\$220	\$360	\$300	\$175	\$222
2010	DLA Piper	Chicago							
2010	Dorsey & Whitney	Minneapolis	\$410	\$795	\$290	\$515	\$440	\$180	\$285
2010	Duane Morris	Philadelphia	\$483	\$850	\$240	\$560	\$480	\$135	\$349
2010	Dykema Gossett	Detroit	\$445	\$635	\$360	\$495	\$450	\$225	\$325
2010	Eckert Seamans Chertin & Melloff	Pittsburgh		\$625	\$250		\$320	\$150	
2010	Edwards Angell Palmer & Dodge	Boston	\$451	\$780	\$345	\$571	\$610	\$200	\$323
2010	Epstein Becker & Green	New York	\$429	\$850	\$350	\$520	\$450	\$180	\$325
2010	Faegre & Benson LLP	Minneapolis							
2010	Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner	Washington							
2010	Fish & Richardson	Boston							
2010	Fisher & Phillips	Atlanta		\$505	\$340		\$360	\$220	
2010	Fitzpatrick, Calla, Harper & Scinto	New York		\$730	\$460		\$440	\$275	
2010	Foley & Lardner	Milwaukee	\$554	\$1,035		\$654		\$255	\$426
2010	Foley Hoag	Boston							
2010	Ford & Harrison	Atlanta		\$620	\$375		\$390	\$250	
2010	Fowler White Boggs	Tampa, FL	\$350	\$575	\$325	\$400	\$315	\$205	\$250
2010	Fox Rothschild	Philadelphia	\$407	\$690	\$315	\$473	\$475	\$235	\$298
2010	Frost Brown Todd	Cincinnati	\$279	\$515	\$200	\$326	\$250	\$150	\$189
2010	Fullbright & Jaworski	Houston							
2010	Gardere Wynne Sewell	Dallas	\$445	\$815	\$380	\$531	\$445	\$195	\$311
2010	Gibbons	Newark, NJ	\$404	\$790	\$390	\$479	\$450	\$250	\$289
2010	Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP	Los Angeles							
2010	Godfrey & Kahn	Milwaukee		\$495	\$325		\$340	\$180	
2010	Goodwin Procter	Boston							

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	Gordon & Rees	San Francisco, CA							
2010	GrayRobinson	Orlando, FL		\$750	\$225		\$315	\$150	
2010	Greenberg Traurig	New York	\$453	\$875	\$355	\$550	\$610	\$200	\$332
2010	Harris Beach	Rochester, NY		\$500	\$275		\$250	\$140	
2010	Haynes and Boone	Dallas							
2010	Hinshaw & Culbertson	Chicago							
2010	Hiscock & Barclay	Syracuse, NY	\$311	\$650	\$195	\$348	\$440	\$150	\$234
2010	Hodgson Russ	Buffalo, NY	\$328	\$665	\$230	\$374	\$410	\$175	\$238
2010	Hogan Lovells	Washington							
2010	Holland & Hart LLP	Washington							
2010	Holland & Knight	Washington	\$418	\$850	\$300	\$499	\$480	\$185	\$288
2010	Holme Roberts & Owen	Denver	\$355	\$635	\$285	\$415	\$530	\$170	\$295
2010	Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn	Detroit							
2010	Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP	New York							
2010	Hunton & Williams	Richmond, VA							
2010	Husch Blackwell	St. Louis	\$329	\$804	\$230	\$357	\$415	\$171	\$220
2010	Ice Miller LLP	Indianapolis							
2010	Irell & Manella	Los Angeles							
2010	Jackson Kelly	Charleston, WV		\$495	\$245		\$275	\$155	
2010	Jackson Lewis	White Plains, NY	\$384	\$715	\$260	\$426	\$440	\$150	\$282
2010	Jones Day	Washington							
2010	Jones, Walker, Waechter, Poitavent, Carrara & Denegre	New Orleans		\$520	\$195		\$275	\$140	
2010	K&L Gates	Pittsburgh							
2010	Kelley Drye & Warren	New York		\$900	\$465		\$565	\$275	
2010	Kenyon & Kenyon LLP	New York							

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	Kilpatrick Stockton	Atlanta	\$425	\$730	\$375	\$527	\$465	\$225	\$320
2010	Kirkland & Ellis	Chicago							
2010	Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear	Irvine, CA	\$432	\$710	\$395	\$511	\$450	\$285	\$332
2010	Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel	New York							
2010	Lane Powell	Seattle	\$349	\$600	\$310	\$431	\$350	\$230	\$278
2010	Lathrop & Gage	Kansas City		\$490	\$255		\$265	\$180	
2010	LeClairRyan, Professional Corporation	Richmond, VA							
2010	Leonard, Street and DeNard	Minneapolis							
2010	Lewis and Roca	Phoenix, AZ							
2010	Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith	Los Angeles							
2010	Lewis, Rice & Fingersh	St. Louis		\$460	\$250		\$315	\$150	\$235
2010	Lindquist & Vennum	Minneapolis	\$330			\$415			\$296
2010	Littler Mendelson	San Francisco	\$372	\$650	\$290	\$445	\$480	\$210	
2010	Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell	Dallas	\$486	\$1,120	\$400	\$599	\$525	\$215	\$320
2010	Loeb & Loeb	New York		\$975	\$475		\$575	\$275	
2010	Lowenstein Sandler	Roseland, NJ		\$825	\$440		\$575	\$235	
2010	Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps	San Diego		\$670	\$350		\$445	\$245	
2010	Manatt, Phelps & Phillips	Los Angeles	\$568	\$850	\$525	\$651	\$525	\$200	\$405
2010	Marshall, Dennehey, Warner, Coleman & Goggin	Philadelphia		\$410	\$145		\$320	\$130	
2010	Maynard, Cooper & Gate	Birmingham, AL		\$600	\$325		\$295	\$235	
2010	McAndrews, Held & Malloy	Chicago		\$675	\$260		\$350	\$225	

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	McCarter & English	Newark, NJ	\$355	\$825	\$360	\$498	\$405	\$215	\$313
2010	McElroy, Deutsch, Mulvaney & Carpenter	Morristown, N.J.	\$210	\$550	\$295	\$280	\$275	\$150	\$190
2010	McGuireWoods	Richmond, Va.	\$455	\$830	\$325	\$543	\$600	\$220	\$355
2010	McKenna Long & Aldridge	Atlanta	\$455	\$775	\$375	\$540	\$490	\$220	\$366
2010	Michael Best & Friedrich	Milwaukee	\$345	\$650	\$235	\$400	\$320	\$190	\$239
2010	Miles & Stockbridge	Baltimore		\$695	\$325		\$370	\$220	
2010	Miller & Martin	Chattanooga, TN	\$328	\$610	\$235	\$361	\$275	\$180	\$218
2010	Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone	Detroit							
2010	Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads	Philadelphia		\$625	\$380	\$461	\$395	\$205	\$284
2010	Moore & Van Allen	Charlotte, N.C.	\$364	\$785	\$265	\$441	\$360	\$180	\$257
2010	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius	Philadelphia							
2010	Morris, Manning & Martin	Atlanta	\$424	\$760	\$425	\$492	\$545	\$225	\$353
2010	Morrison & Foerster	San Francisco, CA							
2010	Munger, Tolles & Olson	Los Angeles							
2010	Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg	Chicago							
2010	Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough	Columbia, SC	\$347	\$850	\$245	\$399	\$335	\$185	\$248
2010	Nexsen Pruet	Columbia, SC		\$625	\$230		\$250	\$160	
2010	Nixon Peabody	New York		\$905	\$375	\$613	\$580	\$195	\$388
2010	O'Melveny & Myers	Los Angeles	\$429						
2010	Ogletree, Deakins, Nash, Smoak & Stewart	Greenville, S.C.	\$351	\$575	\$300	\$389	\$390	\$195	\$285

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	Orick, Herrington & Sutcliffe	San Francisco, CA							
2010	Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP	Charlotte N.C.							
2010	Patton Boggs	Washington	\$482	\$990	\$355	\$645	\$550	\$215	\$399
2010	Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker	New York							
2010	Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP	New York							
2010	Pepper Hamilton	Philadelphia	\$326	\$825	\$420	\$547	\$465	\$230	\$329
2010	Perkins Coie	Seattle	\$447	\$825	\$275	\$534	\$570	\$200	\$354
2010	Phelps Dunbar	New Orleans	\$226	\$385	\$180	\$272	\$240	\$145	\$183
2010	Phillips Lytle	Buffalo, NY	\$255	\$535	\$260	\$352	\$450	\$150	\$283
2010	Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman	New York							
2010	Polsinelli Shughart	Kansas City, MO		\$600	\$250		\$325	\$185	
2010	Quarles & Brady	Milwaukee	\$364	\$660	\$290	\$438	\$400	\$210	\$260
2010	Read Smith	Pittsburgh							
2010	Reinhart Boerner Van Duren	Milwaukee							
2010	Roetzel & Andress	Akron, OH	\$317	\$525	\$225	\$357	\$325	\$165	\$243
2010	Rutan & Tucker	Costa Mesa, CA		\$650	\$355		\$450	\$225	
2010	Saul Ewing	Philadelphia	\$412	\$800	\$320	\$491	\$475	\$225	\$310
2010	Schiff Hardin LLP	Chicago							
2010	Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis	Philadelphia							
2010	Schulte Roth & Zabel	New York		\$895	\$735		\$690	\$275	
2010	Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt	Portland, OR	\$350	\$540	\$310	\$415	\$450	\$200	\$260
2010	Sedgwick, Detert, Moran & Arnold	San Francisco							
2010	Seyfarth Shaw	Chicago	\$377	\$770	\$335	\$505	\$535	\$185	\$325

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	Sheppard Mullin	Los Angeles		\$820	\$495		\$620	\$270	
2010	Stelman & Howard	New York							
2010	Shook, Hardy & Bacon	Kansas City, MO							
2010	Shumaker, Loop & Kendrick	Toledo, OH	\$331	\$540	\$250	\$366	\$315	\$185	\$246
2010	Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom	New York							
2010	Smith, Gambrell & Russell	Atlanta		\$740	\$325		\$440	\$195	
2010	Snell & Wilmer	Phoenix							
2010	Squire, Sanders & Dempsey	Cleveland	\$338	\$795	\$315	\$486	\$550	\$175	\$282
2010	Stoetzel & Johnson LLP	Washington							
2010	Stevens & Lee	Reading, PA							
2010	Stinson Morrison Hecker	Kansas City, MO							
2010	Sites & Harbison	Louisville, KY							
2010	Stoel Rives	Portland, OR	\$381	\$600	\$315	\$441	\$390	\$190	\$270
2010	Strasburger & Price	Dallas	\$336	\$617	\$250	\$372	\$306	\$194	\$243
2010	Sullivan & Worcester	Boston	\$537	\$830	\$475	\$647	\$535	\$290	\$383
2010	Sutherland Asbill & Brennan	Atlanta							
2010	Taft, Stettinius & Hollister	Cincinnati	\$315	\$500	\$220	\$358	\$365	\$165	\$227
2010	Thompson & Knight	Dallas		\$825	\$410		\$440	\$265	
2010	Thompson Coburn	St. Louis		\$610	\$300		\$395	\$190	
2010	Townsend and Townsend and Crew	San Francisco, CA	\$320	\$750	\$470	\$563	\$460	\$260	\$345
2010	Troutman Sanders	Atlanta							
2010	Ulmer & Berne	Cleveland		\$665	\$260		\$375	\$185	
2010	Vedder Price	Chicago	\$425	\$720	\$370	\$483	\$365	\$255	\$326
2010	Venable	Washington	\$484	\$950	\$445	\$590	\$500	\$280	\$353

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Location	Firmwide Average	Partner High	Partner Low	Partner Average	Associate High	Associate Low	Associate Average
2010	Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease	Columbus, OH							
2010	Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz	New York							
2010	Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP	New York							
2010	White and Williams	Philadelphia							
2010	Wildman, Harrold, Allen & Dixon LLP	Chicago							
2010	Wiley Rein	Washington							
2010	Williams Mullen	Richmond, Va.	\$368	\$645	\$315	\$428	\$370	\$230	\$279
2010	Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP	New York							
2010	Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr	Washington							
2010	Winstead	Dallas	\$395	\$655	\$340	\$462	\$390	\$215	\$291
2010	Winston & Strawn	Chicago	\$486	\$1,075	\$475	\$670	\$610	\$250	\$393
2010	Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice	Winston Salem, NC	\$372	\$625	\$300	\$461	\$445	\$210	\$291
2010	Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs	Louisville, KY		\$500	\$245		\$285	\$180	

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2010 NLJ Associate Class Billing Survey

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Associate Class							
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year
2010	Alston & Bird	\$270 - \$345	\$330 - \$395	\$365 - \$440	\$395 - \$470	\$420 - \$515	\$445 - \$550	\$470 - \$570	
2010	Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan	\$195	\$200	\$215	\$230	\$240	\$250	\$275	
2010	Blank Rome	\$250 - \$275	\$260 - \$290	\$280 - \$305	\$325 - \$360	\$345 - \$400	\$370 - \$435	\$390 - \$460	\$410 - \$480
2010	Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione	\$240	\$265	\$285	\$310	\$340	\$365	\$390	\$410
2010	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck	\$200							
2010	Bryan Cave	\$185 - \$300	\$215 - \$350	\$250 - \$385	\$275 - \$395	\$300 - \$420	\$275 - \$460	\$330 - \$480	\$340 - \$510
2010	Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt &	\$290	\$335	\$375	\$415	\$455	\$495	\$535	\$575
2010	Davis Wright Tremaine	\$190 - \$285	\$205 - \$295	\$225 - \$325	\$235 - \$345	\$245 - \$365	\$265 - \$380	\$285 - \$405	\$295 - \$415
2010	Dickinson Wright	\$190	\$195	\$205	\$220	\$230	\$240	\$250	
2010	Dickstein Shapiro	\$265 - \$290	\$325 - \$375	\$375 - \$425	\$375 - \$425	\$425 - \$475	\$425 - \$475	\$475 - \$530	\$475 - \$530
2010	Dinsmore & Shohl	\$180	\$190	\$205	\$220	\$230	\$240	\$250	260
2010	Edwards Angell Palmer & Dodge	255	275						
2010	Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto	\$275	\$300	\$325	\$350	\$370	\$385	\$405	\$420

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Associate Class							
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year
2010	Frost Brown Todd	\$150							
2010	Gardere Wynne Sewell	195	210	260	280	300	315	355	385
2010	Harris Beach	\$155	\$170	\$200	\$230	\$230	\$230	\$250	\$250
2010	Hiscock & Barclay	\$150 - \$340	\$150-340	\$165 - \$360	\$165 - \$360	\$165 - \$360	\$175 - \$380	\$175 - \$380	\$185 - \$440
2010	Kelley Dye & Warren	\$305	\$340	\$370	\$410	\$435	\$455	\$485	510
2010	Kipatrick Stockton	250	275	310	325	335	360	375	385
2010	Kiobbe Martens Olson & Bear	\$285	\$310	\$335	\$360	\$385			
2010	Lindquist & Vernum	\$200	\$210	225	235	245	260	265	290
2010	Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell	\$215	\$230	\$253	\$270	\$300	\$321	\$349	\$386
2010	Loeb & Loeb	\$350 - \$375							
2010	Maynard, Cooper & Gale	\$235	\$235	\$245	\$255	\$270	\$280	\$295	
2010	McElroy, Deutsch, Mulvaney & McKenna	\$150	\$175	\$185	\$195	\$200	\$205	\$210	\$220
2010	McKenna Long & Aldridge	279	312	325	346	363	381	382	415
2010	Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Morris	\$205	\$215	\$235	\$255	\$275	\$295	\$315	\$335
2010	Morris, Manning & Martin	\$200	\$265	\$310	\$340	\$365	\$390	\$415	\$425

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Apprentice Class							
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year
2010	Frost Brown Todd	\$150							
2010	Gardere Wynne Sewell	195	210	260	280	300	315	355	385
2010	Harris Beach	\$155	\$170	\$200	\$230	\$230	\$230	\$250	\$250
2010	Hiscock & Barclay	\$150 - \$340	\$150 - \$340	\$165 - \$360	\$165 - \$360	\$165 - \$360	\$175 - \$380	\$175 - \$380	\$185 - \$440
2010	Kelley Dye & Warren	\$305	\$340	\$370	\$410	\$435	\$455	\$485	510
2010	Kilpatrick Stockton	250	275	310	325	335	360	375	385
2010	Knobbe Martens Olson & Bear	\$285	\$310	\$335	\$360	\$385			
2010	Lindquist & Vennum	\$200	\$210	225	235	245	260	265	290
2010	Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell	\$215	\$230	\$253	\$270	\$300	\$321	\$349	\$386
2010	Loeb & Loeb	\$350 - \$375							
2010	Maynard, Cooper & Gale	\$235	\$235	\$245	\$255	\$270	\$280	\$295	
2010	McElroy Deutsch, Mulvaney & Manne	\$150	\$175	\$185	\$195	\$200	\$205	\$210	\$220
2010	McKenna Long & Aldridge	279	312	325	346	363	381	382	415
2010	Montgomery	\$205	\$215	\$235	\$255	\$275	\$295	\$315	\$335
2010	McCracken, Walker Morris, Manning & Martin	\$200	\$265	\$310	\$340	\$365	\$390	\$415	\$425

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Fiscal Year	Plan Name	Associate Class							
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year
2010	Patton Boggs	\$290	\$315	\$340	\$370	\$400	\$425	\$450	\$480
2010	Pepper Hamilton	\$230	\$275	\$300	\$330	\$355	\$370	\$385	\$395
2010	Perkins Cole	272	290	306	337	345	372	391	436
2010	Phillips Lytle	\$160	\$170	\$190	\$195	\$210	\$225	\$220	235
2010	Quanes & Brady	\$210 - \$235	\$220 - \$240						
2010	Saul Ewing	\$225 - \$235	\$230 - \$260	\$255 - \$275	\$240 - \$315	\$260 - \$285	\$285 - \$300	\$295 - \$425	\$275 - \$320
2010	Schulte Roth & Zabel	\$375	\$445	\$495	\$540	\$560	\$580	\$605	\$625
2010	Schwabe								
2010	Williamson & Wyatt	\$200							
2010	Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton	\$270 - \$335	\$330 - \$430	\$365 - \$475	\$395 - \$510	\$420 - \$540	\$445 - \$565	\$470 - \$595	\$490 - \$620
2010	Snell & Wilmer	\$185	\$200	\$225	\$260	\$285	\$315	\$350	\$365
2010	Strasburger & Price	\$200	\$220	\$240	\$260	\$280	\$300	\$320	\$340
2010	Sullivan & Worcester	\$290	\$305	\$330	\$350	\$370	\$390	\$425	
2010	Thompson & Knight	\$265	\$300	\$330	\$365	\$385	\$405	\$425	\$440
2010	Townsend and	260	290	325	370	390	420	450	460
2010	Townsend and Crew								
2010	Yedder Price	225	270	290	310	325	345	360	380

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Fiscal Year	Firm Name	Associate Class							
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year
2010	Williams Mullen	\$230	\$250	\$265	\$295	\$295	\$310	\$345	\$345
2010	Winstead	\$215	215	227	260	280	300	325	350
2010	Winston & Strawn	\$295 - \$320	\$305 - \$335	\$325 - \$365	\$350 - \$400	\$380 - \$440	\$420 - \$480	\$455 - \$520	\$490 - \$555

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- LawCatalog
- Experts
- Online CLE
- Legal Intelligence

Comparing the median partner rates among Am Law 200 firms in the database demonstrated that there are few bargains when it comes to Chapter 11 work. Among those charging median partner rates of more than \$900 an hour were: Cadwalader, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton; Davis Polk & Wardwell; Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy; Paul Weiss; Shearman & Sterling; Simpson Thacher; and Skadden. Firms with median partner billing rates between \$800 and \$900 were Gibson Dunn, Fried Frank, Latham, Paul Hastings, Weil Gotshal, and White & Case. Firms billing \$700 or below were Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld, Kirkland, Sidley Austin, and Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal. (Medians can be deceiving, since some firms, such as Kirkland, had a difference of more than \$500 between its highest- and lowest-rate partners.)



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The bankruptcy case with one of the highest median partner rates was Nortel Networks. The phone equipment maker paid firms such as Cleary and Kirkland a median partner rate of \$940. Firms working on the Lehman filing billed a median partner rate of \$810 during the time period, while firms working on the filing of Tribune Company billed a median of \$690, according to the database.

Associate rates occasionally topped \$700 an hour on bankruptcies including Lehman and Nortel Networks, as well as that of the lesser-known Sportsman's Warehouse. Discovery attorneys, research specialists, and benefits consultants sometimes billed between \$500 and \$800 on cases such as Nortel, Charter Communications, and Graphics Properties Holdings, Inc.

FIRM / MEDIAN PARTNER RATE*/ # PARTNERS FILING

Simpson Thacher / \$980 / 30

Cleary Gottlieb / \$960 / 47

Shearman & Sterling / \$950 / 17

Davis Polk / \$948 / 14

Skadden / \$945 / 38

Paul Weiss / \$925 / 24

Cadwalader / \$900 / 29

Milbank / \$900 / 55

Weil Gotshal / \$843 / 142

Gibson Dunn / \$840 / 29

Fried Frank / \$830 / 518

Latham & Watkins / \$830 / 57

White & Case / \$825 / 21

Paul Hastings / \$810 / 46

Sidley Austin / \$700 / 99

Akin Gump / \$690 / 79

Kirkland / \$675 / 149

Sonnenschein / \$625 / 47

*U.S.-based partners only.

The American Lawyer will publish a detailed analysis of the bankruptcy billing rates in its February 2010 issue.

[Click here to order the Excel® version of the 2009 Bankruptcy Billing Rates Report.](#)

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\$1,000 Per Hour Isn't Rare Anymore; Nominal billing levels rise, but discounts ease blow. The National Law Journal January 13, 2014 Monday

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THE NATIONAL
LAW JOURNAL

The National Law Journal

January 13, 2014 Monday

SECTION: NLJ'S BILLING SURVEY; Pg. 1 Vol. 36 No. 20

LENGTH: 1860 words

HEADLINE: \$1,000 Per Hour **Isn't Rare Anymore;**
Nominal billing levels rise, but discounts ease blow.

BYLINE: KAREN SLOAN

BODY:

As recently as five years ago, law partners charging \$1,000 an hour were outliers. Today, four-figure hourly rates for indemand partners at the most prestigious firms don't raise eyebrows-and a few top earners are closing in on \$2,000 an hour.

These rate increases come despite hand-wringing over price pressures from clients amid a tough economy. But everrising standard billing rates also obscure the growing practice of discounts, falling collection rates, and slow march toward alternative fee arrangements.

Nearly 20 percent of the firms included in The National Law Journal's annual survey of large law firm billing rates this year had at least one partner charging more than \$1,000 an hour. Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher partner Theodore Olson had the highest rate recorded in our survey, billing \$1,800 per hour while representing mobile satellite service provider LightSquared Inc. in Chapter 11 proceedings.

Of course, few law firm partners claim Olson's star power. His rate in that case is nearly the twice the \$980 per hour average charged by Gibson Dunn partners and three times the average \$604 hourly rate among partners at NLJ 350 firms. Gibson Dunn chairman and managing partner Ken Doran said Olson's rate is "substantially" above that of other partners at the firm, and that the firm's standard rates are in line with its peers.

"While the majority of Ted Olson's work is done under alternative billing arrangements, his hourly rate reflects his stature in the legal community, the high demand for his services and the unique value that he offers to clients given his extraordinary experience as a former solicitor general of the United States who has argued more than 60 cases before the U.S. Supreme Court and has counseled several presidents," Doran said.

In reviewing billing data this year, we took a new approach, asking each firm on the NLJ 350-our survey of the nation's 350 largest firms by attorney headcount-to provide their highest, lowest and average billing rates for associates and partners. We supplemented those data through public records. All together, this year's survey includes information for 159 of the country's largest law firms and reflects billing rates as of October.

The figures show that, even in a down economy, hiring a large law firm remains a pricey prospect. The median among the highest partner billing rates reported at each firm is \$775 an hour, while the median low partner rate is \$405. For associates, the median high stands at \$510 and the low at \$235. The average associate rate is \$370.

Multiple industry studies show that law firm billing rates continued to climb during 2013 despite efforts by corporate counsel to rein them in. TyMetrix's 2013 Real Rate Report Snapshot found that the average law firm billing rate increased by 4.8 percent compared with 2012. Similarly, the Center for the Study of the Legal Profession at the Georgetown University Law Center and Thomson Reuters Peer Monitor found that law firms increased their rates by an average 3.5 percent during 2013.

Of course, rates charged by firms on paper don't necessarily reflect what clients actually pay. Billing realization rates-which reflect the percentage of work billed at firms' standard rates- have fallen from 89 percent in 2010 to nearly 87 percent in 2013 on average, according to the Georgetown study. When accounting for billed hours actually collected by firms, the realization rate falls to 83.5 percent.

"What this means, of course, is that- on average-law firms are collecting only 83.5 cents for every \$1.00 of standard time they record," the Georgetown report reads. "To understand the full impact, one need only consider that at the end of 2007, the collected realization rate was at the 92 percent level."

In other words, law firms set rates with the understanding that they aren't likely to collect the full amount, said Mark Medice, who oversees the Peer Monitor Index. That index gauges the strength of the legal market according to economic indicators including demand for legal services, productivity, rates and expenses. "Firms start out with the idea of, 'I want to achieve a certain rate, but it's likely that my client will ask for discounts whether or not I increase my rate,'" Medice said.

Indeed, firms bill nearly all hourly work at discounts ranging from 5 percent to 20 percent off standard rates, said Peter Zeughauser, a consultant with the Zeughauser Group. Discounts can run as high as 50 percent for matters billed under a hybrid system, wherein a law firm can earn a premium for keeping costs under a set level or for obtaining a certain outcome, he added. "Most firms have gone to a two-tier system, with what is essentially an aspirational rate that they occasionally get and a lower rate that they actually budget for," he said.

Most of the discounting happens at the front end, when firms and clients negotiate rates, Medice said. But additional discounting happens at the billing and collections stages. Handling alternative fee arrangements and discounts has become so complex that more than half of the law firms on the Am Law 100-NLJ affiliate The American Lawyer's ranking of firms by gross revenue-have created new positions for pricing directors, Zeughauser said.

THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY

Unsurprisingly, rates vary by location. Firms with their largest office in New York had the highest average partner and associate billing rates, at \$882 and \$520, respectively. Similarly, TyMetrix has reported that more than 25 percent of partners at large New York firms charge \$1,000 per

hour or more for contracts and commercial work.

Washington was the next priciest city on our survey, with partners charging an average \$748 and associates \$429. Partners charge an average \$691 in Chicago and associates \$427. In Los Angeles, partners charge an average \$665 while the average associate rate is \$401.

Pricing also depends heavily on practice area, Zeughauser and Medice said. Bet-the-company patent litigation and white-collar litigation largely remain at premium prices, while practices including labor and employment have come under huge pressure to reduce prices.

"If there was a way for law firms to hold rates, they would do it. They recognize how sensitive clients are to price increases," Zeughauser said. But declining profit margins—due in part to higher technology costs and the expensive lateral hiring market—mean that firms simply lack the option to keep rates flat, he said.

BILLING SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Law Journal's survey of billing rates of the largest U.S. law firms provides the high, low and average rates for partners and associates.

The NLJ asked respondents to its annual survey of the nation's largest law firms (the NLJ 350) to provide a range of hourly billing rates for partners and associates as of October 2013.

For firms that did not supply data to us, in many cases we were able to supplement billing-rate data derived from public records.

In total, we have rates for 159 of the nation's 350 largest firms.

Rates data include averages, highs and low rates for partners and associates. Information also includes the average full-time equivalent (FTE) attorneys at the firm and the city of the firm's principal or largest office.

We used these data to calculate averages for the nation as a whole and for selected cities.

Billing Rates at the Country's Priciest Law Firms

Here are the 50 firms that charge the highest average hourly rates for partners.

Billing Rates at the Country's Priciest Law Firms

FIRM NAME	LARGEST U.S. OFFICE*	AVERAGE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ATTORNEYS*	PARTNER HOURLY RATES	ASSOCIATE HOURLY RATES
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AVERAGE HIGH LOW AVERAGE HIGH LOW

* Full-time equivalent attorney numbers and the largest U.S. office are from the NLJ 350 published in April 2013. For complete numbers, please see [NLJ.com](http://nlj.com).

** Firm did not exist in this form for the entire year.

Debevoise & Plimpton	New York	615	\$1,055	\$1,075	\$955	\$490	\$760	\$120
Paul, Weiss,	New York	803	\$1,040	\$1,120	\$760	\$600	\$760	\$250

Rifkind,
Wharton &
Garrison

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom	New York	1,735	\$1,035	\$1,150	\$845 \$620	\$845	\$340
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Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson	New York	476	\$1,000	\$1,100	\$930 \$595	\$760	\$375
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Latham & Watkins	New York	2,033	\$990	\$1,110	\$895 \$605	\$725	\$465
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Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher	New York	1,086	\$980	\$1,800	\$765 \$590	\$930	\$175
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Davis Polk & Wardwell	New York	787	\$975	\$985	\$850 \$615	\$975	\$130
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Willkie Farr & Gallagher	New York	540	\$950	\$1,090	\$790 \$580	\$790	\$350
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Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft	New York	435	\$930	\$1,050	\$800 \$605	\$750	\$395
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Weil, Gotshal & Manges	New York	1,201	\$930	\$1,075	\$625 \$600	\$790	\$300
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Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan	New York	697	\$915	\$1,075	\$810 \$410	\$675	\$320
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Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr	Washington	961	\$905	\$1,250	\$735 \$290	\$695	\$75
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Dechert	New York	803	\$900	\$1,095	\$670 \$530	\$735	\$395
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Andrews Kurth	Houston	348	\$890	\$1,090	\$745 \$528	\$785	\$265
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Hughes Hubbard & Reed	New York	344	\$890	\$995	\$725 \$555	\$675	\$365
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Irell & Manella	Los Angeles	164	\$890	\$975	\$800 \$535	\$750	\$395
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Proskauer Rose	New York	746	\$880	\$950	\$725 \$465	\$675	\$295
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White & Case	New York	1,900	\$875	\$1,050	\$700 \$525	\$1,050	\$220
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Morrison & Foerster	San Francisco	1,010	\$865	\$1,195	\$595 \$525	\$725	\$230
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Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman	Washington	609	\$865	\$1,070	\$615 \$520	\$860	\$375
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Kaye Scholer	New York	414	\$860	\$1,080	\$715 \$510	\$680	\$320
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Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel	New York	320	\$845	\$1,025	\$740 \$590	\$750	\$400
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Hogan Lovells	Washington	2,280	\$835	\$1,000	\$705 -	-	-
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NYSCEF DOC. NO. 44				RECEIVED NYSCEF: 03/27/2026					
Kasowitz, Benson, Torres & Friedman	New York	365		\$835	\$1,195	\$600	\$340	\$625	\$200
Kirkland & Ellis	Chicago	1,517		\$825	\$995	\$590	\$540	\$715	\$235
Cooley	Palo Alto	632		\$820	\$990	\$660	\$525	\$630	\$160
Arnold & Porter	Washington	748		\$815	\$950	\$670	\$500	\$610	\$345
Paul Hastings	New York	899		\$815	\$900	\$750	\$540	\$755	\$335
Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle	New York	322		\$800	\$860	\$730	\$480	\$785	\$345
Winston & Strawn	Chicago	842		\$800	\$995	\$650	\$520	\$590	\$425
Bingham McCutchen	Boston	900		\$795	\$1,080	\$220	\$450	\$605	\$185
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld	Washington	806		\$785	\$1,220	\$615	\$525	\$660	\$365
Covington & Burling	Washington	738		\$780	\$890	\$605	\$415	\$565	\$320
King & Spalding	Atlanta	838		\$775	\$995	\$545	\$460	\$735	\$125
Norton Rose Fulbright	N/A**	N/A**		\$775	\$900	\$525	\$400	\$515	\$300
DLA Piper	New York	4,036		\$765	\$1,025	\$450	\$510	\$750	\$250
Bracewell & Giuliani	Houston	432		\$760	\$1,125	\$575	\$440	\$700	\$275
Baker & McKenzie	Chicago	4,004		\$755	\$1,130	\$260	\$395	\$925	\$100
Dickstein Shapiro	Washington	308		\$750	\$1,250	\$590	\$475	\$585	\$310
Jenner & Block	Chicago	432		\$745	\$925	\$565	\$465	\$550	\$380
Jones Day	New York	2,363		\$745	\$975	\$445	\$435	\$775	\$205
Manatt, Phelps & Phillips	Los Angeles	325		\$740	\$795	\$640	-	-	-
Seward & Kissel	New York	152		\$735	\$850	\$625	\$400	\$600	\$290
O'Melveny & Myers	Los Angeles	738		\$715	\$950	\$615	-	-	-
McDermott Will & Emery	Chicago	1,024		\$710	\$835	\$525	-	-	-
Reed Smith	Pittsburgh	1,468		\$710	\$945	\$545	\$420	\$530	\$295
Dentons	N/A**	N/A**		\$700	\$1,050	\$345	\$425	\$685	\$210
Jeffer Mangels Butler & Mitchell	Los Angeles	126		\$690	\$875	\$560	-	-	-
Sheppard,	Los	521		\$685	\$875	\$490	\$415	\$535	\$275

Mullin, Richter Angeles
& Hampton

Alston & Bird	Atlanta	805	\$675	\$875	\$495	\$425	\$575	\$280
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THE FOUR-FIGURE CLUB

These 10 firms posted the highest partner billing rates.

THE FOUR-FIGURE CLUB

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher	\$1,800
Dickstein Shapiro	\$1,250
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr	\$1,250
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld	\$1,220
Kasowitz, Benson, Torres & Friedman	\$1,195
Morrison & Foerster	\$1,195
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom	\$1,150
Baker & McKenzie	\$1,130
Bracewell & Giuliani	\$1,125
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison	\$1,120

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