

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF DUPAGE COUNTY  
EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

SONYA JACKSON, JASON GOLDSTEIN,  
and TAMMY HUTTEMEYER, individually  
and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

FANDANGO MEDIA, LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. 2023LA000631

Hon. Timothy J. McJoynt

**DECLARATION OF MAX S. ROBERTS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'  
UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT,  
AND UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS, EXPENSES, AND  
SERVICE AWARDS**

I, Max S. Roberts, hereby aver, pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/1-109, that I am fully competent to make this Declaration, that I have personal knowledge of all matters set forth herein unless otherwise indicated, and that I would testify to all such matters if called as a witness in this matter.

1. I am an Associate at Bursor & Fisher, P.A., Class Counsel in this action. I make this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Unopposed Motion for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, Expenses, and Service Awards, filed herewith.

2. I am a member in good standing of New York Bar; the United States District Courts for the Northern and Central Districts of Illinois, the Southern, Eastern, and Northern Districts of New York, the District of Colorado, the Eastern District of Michigan; and the United States Court of Appeals for the Third, Seventh, and Ninth Circuits. I am also admitted to practice in this matter *pro hac vice*.

3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the Parties' Class Action

Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”), and the exhibits attached thereto.

4. Prior to filing this Action, Plaintiffs Goldstein and Huttemeyer filed a Federal Action in the Southern District of Florida against Defendant Fandango (“Defendant” or “Fandango”) (collectively with Plaintiffs the “Parties”). As part of the Federal Action, Plaintiffs Goldstein and Huttemeyer alleged that, when Fandango website users viewed a movie trailer or other video clip on Fandango’s website, their PII—specifically, the names of the video clips they watched on Fandango’s website and their Facebook IDs—was disclosed by Fandango to a third party, Facebook, in violation of the VPPA. Defendant denied Plaintiffs’ allegations.

5. On July 29, 2022, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Federal Action. On March 7, 2023, the judge overseeing the Federal Action denied Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss. Thereafter, the Parties agreed to proceed to mediation.

6. On May 9, 2023, the Parties participated in a full-day mediation with the Honorable Diane M. Welsh (Ret.) of JAMS. Prior to that mediation, the Parties exchanged detailed mediation statements and provided discovery relevant to the size of the putative Class, potential damages in this matter, and the claims and defenses of the Parties. Given this information was the same as what Plaintiffs would have received in discovery, Plaintiffs and their counsel were sufficiently apprised of the merits of their case at the time of the mediation. And, although this matter was not resolved at the mediation, the Parties continued to negotiate over the next several weeks to iron out the terms of a potential settlement. Ultimately, on June 2, 2023, the Parties came to an agreement on all material terms of the Settlement and executed a Term Sheet that day.

7. Thereafter, on June 15, 2023, Plaintiffs commenced this action, which added Plaintiff Jackson. Both Parties agree this Court is an appropriate venue for Plaintiffs’ and the Settlement Class’s claims under the VPPA against Defendant. Following this, the Parties drafted

the Settlement Agreement, which was executed on June 29, 2023.

8. On August 30, 2023, the Court preliminarily approved the Settlement. A true and correct copy of the Court's August 30, 2023 Preliminary Approval Order is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

9. The resulting settlement of up to \$6,000,000 secures extraordinary relief for the class. Based on Defendant's records, the Settlement Class includes 327,094 potential individuals. This figure represents the number of people with a Fandango user account during the Class Period. It is possible that some people who had a Fandango user account during the Class Period did not also have a Facebook account during the Class Period or did not watch video content on the Fandango website during the Class Period, and accordingly are not part of the Settlement Class.

10. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, every Settlement Class Member who submits a timely, simple, one page Claim Form approved by the Settlement Administrator will have the option to receive either a \$5 Cash Payment or a \$15 Movie Ticket Voucher (essentially, a free movie ticket). Agreement ¶¶ 2.1(a)–(f). Further, Defendant has promised that beginning October 13, 2023, 45 days after the Preliminary Approval Order, Defendant will suspend operation of the Facebook Pixel on any pages on its website that includes video content related to movies and has a URL that substantially identifies the video content 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 until Fandango obtains VPPA-compliant consent for the disclosure of the video content viewed to Facebook. *Id.* ¶ 2.2.

11. The Parties agreed to the terms of the Settlement through experienced counsel who possessed all the information necessary to evaluate the case, determine all the contours of the proposed class, and reach a fair and reasonable compromise after negotiating the terms of the

Settlement at arm's-length.

12. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel recognize that despite their belief in the strength of Plaintiffs' claims, and Plaintiffs' and the Class's ability to ultimately secure a favorable judgment at trial, the expense, duration, and complexity of protracted litigation would be substantial and the outcome of trial uncertain.

13. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel are also mindful that absent a settlement, the success of Defendant's various defenses in this case could deprive Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class Members of any potential relief whatsoever. Defendant is represented by highly experienced attorneys who have made clear that absent a settlement, they were prepared to continue their vigorous defense of this case. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel are also aware that Defendant would continue to challenge liability, as well as assert a number of defenses. Indeed, while numerous putative class actions have been brought under the VPPA, no plaintiff has prevailed on a contested class certification motion, and none have survived summary judgment. On the contrary, the only VPPA case to ever reach that stage has lost on both motions. *See generally In re Hulu Privacy Litig.*, 2014 WL 2758598 (N.D. Cal. June 17, 2014) (denying class certification of VPPA claim); *In re Hulu Privacy Litig.*, 86 F. Supp. 3d 1090 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (granting summary judgment for defendant on VPPA claim); *see also In re Vizio II*, 2019 WL 12966638, at \*7 (noting the risks inherent in the VPPA claim). Thus, even if Plaintiffs prevailed on their VPPA claim at trial, "Plaintiffs' ultimate recovery would be largely dependent on discretionary statutory damages, which the Court could wholly or partially decline to award." *In re Vizio II*, 2019 WL 12966638, at \*7. In other words, Plaintiffs could win at every stage of this litigation and, after years of work, receive *nothing* because damages under the VPPA are discretionary. 18 U.S.C. § 2710(c)(2)(A) ("[t]he Court *may award*" damages) (emphasis added).

14. Further, after the Agreement in this matter was reached, several courts dismissed VPPA claims brought pursuant to the same “Facebook Pixel” theory at issue here because the plaintiffs could not allege they were “subscribers” or “consumers” of video-viewing material where they watched free videos on websites. *Lamb v. Forbes Media LLC*, 2023 WL 6318033, at \*13 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 28, 2023); *Golden v. NBCUniversal Media, LLC*, 2023 WL 5434378, at \*11-12 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 23, 2023); *Salazar v. National Basketball Association*, 2023 WL 5016968, at \*9 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 7, 2023).<sup>1</sup> The “subscriber” issue is a rapidly evolving area of VPPA law as applied to the instant facts. As it stands, the plaintiffs in *Lamb*, *Golden*, and *Salazar* took a gamble on this unsettled area of the law, lost on the pleadings, and class members in these actions will now receive nothing. By contrast, Plaintiffs here chose to settle their claims in light of this risk, and Settlement Class Members will now receive substantial relief.

15. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel believe that the relief provided by the settlement weighs heavily in favor of a finding that the settlement is fair, reasonable, adequate, and well within the range of approval.

16. Since the Court granted preliminary approval, Class Counsel has worked with the Settlement Administrator, Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Settlement Administrator”), to carry out the Court-ordered notice plan. As detailed in the accompanying Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. (“Azari Declaration”), the Court-ordered notice plan has been carried out in its entirety, and direct notice was delivered to approximately 97% of the Settlement Class.

17. Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order (Ex. 2), the deadline to object to the Settlement is October 30, 2023. As of the date of this Motion, as detailed in the Barazesh

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<sup>1</sup> Defense counsel in *Golden*, ZwillGen PLLC, is the same as defense counsel here.

Declaration, there were *zero* objections to the Settlement.

18. A copy of the firm resume of Bursor & Fisher, P.A. is attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**. Bursor & Fisher, P.A. is well suited to continue to represent Plaintiffs and Settlement Class in this matter.

19. My firm, Bursor & Fisher, P.A., has extensive experience litigating class actions of similar size, scope, and complexity to the instant action. We were appointed Class Counsel in similar actions under the VPPA or its state-law data privacy analogs such as: *Ambrose v. Boston Globe Media Partners, LLC*, 2022 WL 4329373 (D. Mass.); *Jaja v. AFAR LLC*, Case No. 2:22-cv-12332 (E.D. Mich.); *Lee et al v. Belvoir Media Grp., LLC*, 2023 WL 6304682 (E.D. Mich.); *White v. Frank W. Cawood & Associates, Inc.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-12032 (E.D. Mich.); *Winarksi v. Biblical Archaeology Society, Inc.*, Case No. 1:22-cv-11881 (E.D. Mich.); *Pett v. Publishers Clearing House, Inc.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-11389 (E.D. Mich.); *Obrigewitsch v. Magnificat, Inc.*, Case No. 1:22-cv-11299 (E.D. Mich.); *O’Shea et al v. Nat. Review, Inc.*, Case No. 5:22-cv-11295 (E.D. Mich.); *Ketover v. Kiplinger Wash. Editors, Inc.*, Case No. 1:21-cv-12987 (E.D. Mich.); *DelValle v. American Master Prods., Inc., d/b/a Jerry Baker*, Case No. 2:21-cv-12985 (E.D. Mich.); *Bebber v. CNET Media, Inc.*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11824 (E.D. Mich.); *Eberhardt et al v. Newsweek LLC*, Case No. 2:21-cv-12849 (E.D. Mich.); *Owen v. Kalmbach Media Co.*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11814 (E.D. Mich.); *Kain v. The Economist Newspaper NA, Inc.*, Case No. 4:21-cv-11807 (E.D. Mich.); *Green v. PGA Magazine Publications & Marketing Grp.*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11810 (E.D. Mich.); *Ulsh v. Farm Journal, Inc.*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11811 (E.D. Mich.); *Loftus v. Outside Integrated Media, LLC*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11809 (E.D. Mich.); *Devroy v. Annie’s Publishing, LLC*, Case No. 2:21-cv -11815 (E.D. Mich.); *Schilz v. Forbes Media, LLC*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11796 (E.D. Mich.); *Taylor v. Guideposts A Church Corp.*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11791 (E.D. Mich.);

*Gallagher v. EB Golf Media LLC*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11795 (E.D. Mich.); *Eberhardt v. Newsweek LLC*, Case No. 2:21-cv-11797 (E.D. Mich.); *Winokur v. Crain Commc'ns Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-13357 (E.D. Mich.); *Rentola et al v. Dow Jones & Co., Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-11589 (E.D. Mich.); *Forton v. TEN: Publishing Media, LLC*, Case No. 1:19-cv-11814 (E.D. Mich.); *Chelone, et al. v. America's Test Kitchen LP*, Case No. 2:19-cv-11757 (E.D. Mich.); and *Friske v. Bonnier Corp.*, 2019 WL 13199576 (E.D. Mich.).

20. We have also been appointed Class Counsel in a number of similar state-law based privacy class actions brought pursuant to the VPPPA or its state law analogs. *See, e.g., Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, Case No. 15-cv-03934 (S.D.N.Y.) (\$50 million class wide settlement); *Ruppel v. Consumers Union of United States Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-02444 (S.D.N.Y.) (\$16.375 million class wide settlement); *Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. d/b/a Condé Nast*, Case No. 15-cv-05671 (S.D.N.Y.) (\$13.75 million class wide settlement); *Taylor v. Trusted Media Brands, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-01812 (S.D.N.Y.) (\$8.225 million class wide settlement); *Moeller v. American Media, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-11367 (E.D. Mich.) (\$7.6 million class wide settlement); *Kokoszki v. Playboy Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 19-cv-10302 (E.D. Mich.) (\$3.85 million class wide settlement). Notably, in *Hearst*, we secured a victory on summary judgment for the named plaintiff. *See Boelter v. Hearst Commc'ns, Inc.*, 269 F. Supp. 3d 172 (S.D.N.Y. 2017).

21. In addition, my firm has also been recognized by courts across the country for its expertise. (*See Ex. 3*); *see also Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.*, 297 F.R.D. 561, 566 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (“Bursor & Fisher, P.A., are class action lawyers who have experience litigating consumer claims. ... The firm has been appointed class counsel in dozens of cases in both federal and state courts, and has won multi-million dollar verdicts or recoveries in five class action jury trials since

2008.”)<sup>2</sup>; *Williams v. Facebook, Inc.*, Case No. 3:18-cv-01881, ECF No. 51 (N.D. Cal June 26, 2018) (appointing Bursor & Fisher class counsel to represent a putative nationwide class of all persons who installed Facebook Messenger applications and granted Facebook permission to access their contact list).

22. 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 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 course of the defendant’s appeal, the *Perez* matter settled for \$75.6 million, the largest Telephone Consumer Protection Act settlement ever.

23. Based on Class Counsel’s experience litigating similar consumer class actions, Class Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

24. As discussed above and throughout Plaintiffs’ Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement, the Settlement reached in this case was the product of negotiations conducted at arm’s-length by experienced counsel representing adversarial parties, and there is absolutely no evidence of fraud or collusion.

25. Since class notice has been disseminated, my firm has continued to work closely with the Settlement Administrator to monitor the class settlement claims procedure and any other issues that may arise.

26. My firm undertook this litigation on a contingency basis, despite knowing the litigation risks and the prospect of no recovery.

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<sup>2</sup> Bursor & Fisher has since won a sixth jury verdict in *Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, Case No. 4:16-cv-03396-YGR (N.D. Cal.), for \$267 million.



27. As set forth above, my firm has devoted (and continues to devote) a significant amount of attorney time and other resources investigating, prosecuting, and resolving this litigation and, as a result, has been forced to forego other new matters that we otherwise would have taken on.

28. I am of the opinion that all three Plaintiffs' active involvement in this case was critical to its ultimate resolution. The Plaintiffs took their role as class representatives seriously, devoting significant amounts of time and effort to protecting the interests of the class. Without Plaintiffs' willingness to assume the risks and responsibilities of serving as class representatives, I do not believe such a strong result could have been achieved.

29. Plaintiffs equipped Class Counsel with critical details regarding their experience with Defendant. Plaintiffs assisted Class Counsel in investigating their claims, detailing their experiences using Defendant's website, supplying supporting documentation, and aiding in drafting the Complaint. Plaintiffs were also prepared to testify at depositions and at trial, if necessary. And all three Plaintiffs were actively consulted during the settlement process.

30. In short, Plaintiffs assisted Class Counsel in pursuing this action on behalf of the class, and their involvement in this case has been nothing short of essential.

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

Executed October 13th, 2023 in Chicago, Illinois.

/s/ Max S. Roberts  
Max S. Roberts

Filed by: Carl V. Malmstrom, Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & Herz LLC; Attorney No. 285105; 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60604; (312) 984-0000; malmstrom@whafh.com

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF DUPAGE COUNTY  
EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

SONYA JACKSON, JASON GOLDSTEIN, and  
TAMMY HUTTEMEYER, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

FANDANGO MEDIA, LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. 2023LA000631

**CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

This Agreement (“Agreement” or “Settlement Agreement”) is entered into by and among (i) Plaintiffs, Sonya Jackson, Jason Goldstein, and Tammy Huttemeyer (the “Plaintiffs”); (ii) the Settlement Class (as defined herein); and (iii) Defendant, Fandango Media, LLC (“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.** This putative class action was originally filed on April 11, 2022, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. The material allegations of the complaint center on Defendant’s alleged disclosure of its subscribers’ personally identifiable information to a third-party without permission in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710 *et seq.* (the “VPPA”). *Goldstein v. Fandango*, Case No. 9:22-cv-80569, ECF No. 1 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 11, 2023). On May 3, 2023, Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Complaint pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1)(A), which added allegations that Defendant disclosed its

subscribers' personally identifiable information to Facebook without permission in violation of the VPPA. *Id.* at ECF No. 8.

**B.** In response to the First Amended Complaint, on June 13, 2022, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), arguing, *inter alia*, that Plaintiff failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. *Id.* at ECF No. 10.

**C.** In response to the motion to dismiss, on June 21, 2022, Plaintiffs moved to amend the First Amended Complaint pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). *Id.* at ECF No. 11. Defendant filed its opposition brief on July 1, 2022 (*id.* at ECF No. 15), and Plaintiffs filed their reply brief on July 12, 2022 (*id.* at ECF No. 20).

**D.** On July 15, 2022, the court granted Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend. *Id.* at ECF No. 24. That same day, Plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Complaint. *Id.* at ECF No. 25.

**E.** In response to the Second Amended Complaint, on July 27, 2022, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), arguing, *inter alia*, that Plaintiff failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. *Id.* at ECF No. 27. Plaintiffs filed their opposition brief on August 12, 2022 (*id.* at ECF No. 28), and Defendant filed its reply brief on August 19, 2022 (*id.* at ECF No. 33).

**F.** On August 25, 2022, Defendant moved to stay discovery while the motion to dismiss was pending. *Id.* at ECF No. 34. Plaintiffs filed their opposition brief on September 8, 2022 (*id.* at ECF No. 35), and Defendant filed its reply brief on September 15, 2022 (*id.* at ECF No. 37).

**G.** On September 20, 2022, the court denied Defendant's motion to stay discovery. *Id.* at ECF No. 39.

**H.** Thereafter, the Parties engaged in written discovery, which included the exchange of initial disclosures pursuant to Rule 26(a)(1), requests for production and interrogatories, meet-and-confer conferences regarding the same, and the production of documents.

**I.** On November 16, 2022, the court heard oral argument on Defendant's motion to dismiss. *Id.* at ECF No. 51. On March 7, 2023, the court denied Defendant's motion to dismiss. *Id.* at ECF No. 57.

**J.** On March 17, 2023, the Parties moved to stay all deadlines in the matter in order to focus on settlement negotiations and preparing for a private mediation. *Id.* at ECF No. 58. The court granted that motion on March 20, 2023. *Id.* at ECF No. 59.

**K.** From the outset of the case, and including during the pendency of the motion to dismiss, the Parties engaged in direct communications, and as part of their obligations under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26, discussed the prospect of resolution. Those discussions led to an agreement between the Parties to engage in mediation, which the Parties agreed would take place before the Honorable Diane M. Welsh (Ret.) of JAMS, who is a former United States Magistrate Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and a neutral at JAMS.

**L.** 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 had sufficient information to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the claims and defenses.

**M.** The mediation took place on May 9, 2023. While the Parties engaged in good faith negotiations, which at all times were at arms' length, they failed to reach an agreement that

day. However, because the Parties felt they had made progress, they stipulated to extend the stay to continue their mediation efforts, which the Court granted. *Id.* at ECF No. 60-61.

**N.** Over the next several weeks, the Parties engaged in additional rounds of arms' length negotiations and, on June 2, 2023, reached agreement on all material terms of a class action settlement and executed a term sheet.

**O.** On June 15, 2023, Plaintiffs Goldstein and Huttemeyer voluntarily dismissed the Federal Action against Fandango without prejudice. Thereafter, on June 16, 2023, Plaintiffs filed the instant Action in this Court.

**P.** 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.

**Q.** 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 *Jackson v. Fandango Media, LLC*, Case No. 2023LA000631, pending in the Circuit Court for DuPage County, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit.

**1.2 “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 either a Cash Payment or Movie Ticket Voucher, each claimant must fill out an attestation that they (1) had a Fandango user account during the Class Period; (2) had an active Facebook account during the Class Period; and (3) accessed or viewed a video on the Fandango website (fandango.com) from the same browser the individual used to access Facebook during the Class Period. Further, each claimant must provide proof of their active Facebook membership during the Class Period, such as a Facebook ID number or screenshot to connect their Facebook ID with their Fandango account to demonstrate that the accounts belong to the same real-world person. Facebook accounts with fake names are not eligible for payout.

**1.3 “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 Net Settlement Benefit Cap.

**1.4 “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.

**1.5 “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.

**1.6 “Class Counsel”** means Yitzchak Kopel, Max S. Roberts, and Christopher R. Reilly of Bursor & Fisher, P.A.

**1.7 “Class Period”** means from April 1, 2020, until June 1, 2022 (the date after which Defendant disabled all relevant Facebook technology from video view pages).

**1.8 “Class Representatives”** means the named Plaintiffs in this Action, Sonya Jackson, Jason Goldstein, and Tammy Huttemeyer.

**1.9 “Court”** means the Circuit Court of DuPage County, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit.

**1.10 “Defendant”** means Fandango Media, LLC.

**1.11 “Defendants’ Counsel”** means Marc J. Zwillinger, Jeffrey G. Landis, and Adya Baker of ZwillGen PLLC.

**1.12 “Effective Date”** means ten (10) days after which all of the events and conditions specified in Paragraph 9.1 have been met and have occurred.

**1.13 “Federal Action”** means *Goldstein v. Fandango*, Case No. 9:22-cv-80569-KAM, which was pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida and was voluntarily dismissed without prejudice on June 15, 2023.

**1.14 “Fee Award”** means the amount of attorneys’ fees, costs, and expenses awarded by the Court to Class Counsel, which will be paid out of the Settlement Benefit Cap.

**1.15 “Final”** means one business day following the latest of the following events: (i) the date upon which the time expires for filing or noticing any appeal of the Court’s Final Judgment approving the Settlement Agreement; (ii) if there is an appeal or appeals, other than an appeal or appeals solely with respect to the Fee Award, the date of completion, in a manner that finally affirms and leaves in place the Final Judgment without any material modification, of all proceedings arising out of the appeal or appeals (including, but not limited to, the expiration of all deadlines for motions for reconsideration or petitions for review and/or *certiorari*, all proceedings ordered on remand, and all proceedings arising out of any subsequent appeal or appeals following decisions on remand); or (iii) if there is an appeal that involves the fee award



in addition to other issues, date of final dismissal of any appeal or the final dismissal of any proceeding on *certiorari*.

**1.16 “Final Approval Hearing”** means the hearing before the Court where the Parties will request the Final Judgment to be entered by the Court approving the Settlement Agreement, the Fee Award, and the incentive award to the Class Representatives.

**1.17 “Final Judgment”** means the Final Judgment and Order to be entered by the Court approving the Agreement after the Final Approval Hearing.

**1.18 “Movie Ticket Voucher”** means a Fandango Promo Code of \$15.00 USD for use to purchase a movie ticket on Fandango’s website. Movie Ticket Vouchers shall be subject to the Net Settlement Benefit Cap. The Movie Ticket Voucher shall not expire until nine (9) months after the date of issue. The Movie Ticket Voucher can be transferred to friends and family of the Movie Ticket Voucher recipient but cannot be resold. Movie Ticket Vouchers and any ticket(s) purchased using the Movie Ticket Voucher are subject to Fandango’s Promo Code Policy,<sup>1</sup> Fandango’s ticket policy<sup>2</sup> and other policies.<sup>3</sup> Each Movie Ticket Voucher is single use. Where the Movie Ticket Voucher equals or exceeds the cost of the ticket purchase transaction (*e.g.*, the ticket price, convenience fee, other fees (if any) and taxes), no additional funds are needed to use the Movie Ticket Voucher. In the event that the voucher exceeds such amounts, the Movie Ticket Voucher recipient will not retain the remaining unused value. No refunds or exchanges will be given on movie ticket purchases made using the Movie Ticket Voucher.

**1.19 “Net Settlement Benefit Cap”** means the Settlement Benefit Cap less (i) any Fee Award that is awarded by the Court; (ii) any incentive awards that are awarded by the Court; and

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<sup>1</sup> FANDANGO PROMO CODE POLICY, <https://www.fandango.com/policies/promo-code-policy>

<sup>2</sup> TICKET POLICY, <https://www.fandango.com/policies/movie-ticket-policy>.

<sup>3</sup> TERMS AND POLICIES, <https://www.fandango.com/policies/terms-and-policies>.

(iii) any Settlement Administration Expenses that are awarded by the Court. The Net Settlement Benefit Cap shall be used to pay any Approved Claims submitted by Settlement Class Members for Cash Payments and Movie Ticket Vouchers.

**1.20 “Notice”** means the notice of this proposed Class Action Settlement Agreement and Final Approval Hearing, 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, Rule 23, and is substantially in the form of Exhibits B, C, and D hereto.

**1.21 “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 Preliminary Approval.

**1.22 “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 and no sooner than fourteen (14) days after papers supporting the Fee Award and Final Approval are filed with the Court and posted to the settlement website listed in Paragraph 4.1(d), or such other date as ordered by the Court.

**1.23 “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.

**1.24 “Personal Information”** shall mean a Class Member’s full name, IP address, browser identifier, advertising ID, Facebook ID, home addresses, e-mail address, location, city,

state, zip code, time zone, telephone number, gender, age, ethnicity, income, religion, parental status, and/or political affiliation.

**1.25 “Plaintiffs”** means Sonya Jackson, Jason Goldstein, and Tammy Huttemeyer.

**1.26 “Preliminary Approval”** means the Court’s certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, preliminary approval of this Settlement Agreement, and approval of the form and manner of the Notice.

**1.27 “Preliminary Approval Order”** means the order preliminarily approving the Settlement Agreement, certifying the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, and directing notice thereof to the Settlement Class, which will be agreed upon by the Parties and submitted to the Court in conjunction with Plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary approval of the Agreement.

**1.28 “Released Claims”** means 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 (including “Unknown Claims,” as defined below), whether in law or in equity, accrued or unaccrued, 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 Information of any sort to any third party, including all claims that were brought or could have been brought in the Action and Federal Action relating to the disclosure of such information belonging to any and all Releasing Parties. Nothing herein is intended to release any claims any governmental agency or governmental actor has against Defendant.

**1.29 “Released Parties”** means Defendant Fandango Media, LLC, as well as any and all of its respective present or past heirs, executors, estates, administrators, predecessors, successors, assigns, subsidiaries, licensors, licensees, 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.

**1.30 “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.

**1.31 “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.

**1.32 “Settlement Administrator”** means any reputable administration company that has been selected by the Parties and approved by the Court to oversee the distribution of Notice, as well as the processing and payment of Approved Claims to the Settlement Class as set forth in this Agreement.

**1.33 “Settlement Benefit Cap”** shall mean the gross amount of six million dollars (\$6,000,000.00 USD) that shall represent Defendant’s maximum financial obligation in this

matter. In no event shall the total out-of-pocket costs paid by Defendant exceed the Settlement Benefit Cap. The following shall be subject to the Settlement Benefit Cap: (i) all Approved Claims for Cash Awards or Movie Ticket Vouchers; (ii) any Fee Award approved by the Court; (iii) any incentive awards approved by the Court; and (iv) any Settlement Administration Expenses approved by the Court.

**1.34 “Settlement Class”** means all Fandango Subscribers (individuals that created an account on Fandango) who (i) watched any video content on the Fandango website from the same browser they used to access Facebook during the Class Period; and (ii) who were members of Facebook at the time they watched a video on the Fandango website. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this Action and members of their families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest and their current or former officers, directors, agents, attorneys, and employees; (3) persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the class; and (4) the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any such excluded persons.

**1.35 “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.

**1.36 “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. Upon the Effective Date, the Releasing Parties shall be deemed to have, and shall have, expressly waived and relinquished, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the provisions, rights and benefits of California Civil Code § 1542 of the California Civil Code, which provides as follows:

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

Upon the Effective Date, the Releasing Parties also shall be deemed to have, and shall have, waived any and all provisions, rights and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States, or principle of common law, or the law of any jurisdiction outside of the United States, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to California Civil Code § 1542. 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.

**1.37 “Video Viewing Information”** shall mean any information that has any tendency to identify what video a person is watching or has watched.

## **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 one of the following:

- i.** A Cash Payment of \$5.00 USD; *or*
- ii.** A Movie Ticket Voucher of \$15.00 USD, subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1.17 of this Agreement.

(b) All Cash Payments and Movie Ticket Vouchers shall be subject to the Settlement Benefit Cap of \$6,000,000. In the event that Approved Claims for Cash Payments and Movie

Ticket Vouchers exceed the Net Settlement Benefit Cap, all Cash Payments and Movie Ticket Vouchers shall each be reduced *pro rata*.

(c) Each Settlement Class Member will receive his or her Cash Payment via check with checks for Cash Payments being sent via first class U.S. mail to the Settlement Class Members who submitted such Approved Claims.

(d) Within fourteen (14) days of the Final Judgment, Defendant shall establish a fund containing its anticipated payment of any Approved Claims for Cash Payments (the “Cash Payment Fund”). Within ten (10) days of the Effective Date, Defendant shall wire the proceeds of the Cash Payment Fund to the Settlement Administrator for distribution to Settlement Class Members. Payments to all Settlement Class Members with Approved Claims shall be made within thirty (30) days after the Effective Date.

(e) The Movie Ticket Vouchers shall be available to all claiming Settlement Class Members no later than the later of January 15, 2024, or 60 days after the Claims Deadline, and shall expire nine (9) months after that later date. The Settlement Administrator shall be responsible for providing Settlement Class Members with their Movie Ticket Vouchers. In a timely manner as requested by the Settlement Administrator, Defendant will provide the Settlement Administrator with sufficient Promotional Codes for each Class Member who selected Movie Ticket Vouchers as well as instructions for accessing the same.

(f) 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. Those Settlement Class Members whose cash benefit checks are not cleared within one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance will be ineligible to receive a cash settlement benefit and Defendant will have no further obligation to

make any payment pursuant to this Settlement Agreement or otherwise to such Settlement Class members. Unpaid funds from uncleared checks will revert back to Defendant.

(g) A maximum of one claim, submitted on a single Claim Form, may be submitted by each Settlement Class Member. An Approved Claim must confirm that during the claimant (1) had a Fandango user account during the Class Period; (2) had an active Facebook account during the Class Period; and (3) accessed or viewed a video on the Fandango website (fandango.com) during the Class Period from the same browser the individual used to access Facebook. Further, each claimant must provide proof of their active Facebook membership during the Class Period, such as a Facebook ID number or screenshot to connect their Facebook ID with their Fandango account to demonstrate that the accounts belong to the same real-world person. Facebook accounts with fake names are not eligible for payout.

**2.2 Prospective Relief.** Within 45 days of the Preliminary Approval Order, Defendant will suspend operation of the Facebook Pixel on any pages on its website that includes video content related to movies and has a URL that substantially identifies the video content 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 until Fandango obtains VPPA-compliant consent for the disclosure of the video content viewed to Facebook. Nothing herein shall prohibit the use of the Facebook Pixel where the disclosure of information Facebook does not identify specific video materials.

### **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 Final Judgment 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 fourteen (14) days after Preliminary Approval, 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 with Fandango accounts during the Class Period. Class Counsel's assent to this Agreement shall constitute consent on behalf of the Settlement Class to disclose this information, consistent with the written consent provisions of the VPPA. 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.* In the event that the Court preliminarily approves the Settlement, 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 Preliminary Approval Order, Notice shall be provided on a website at [www.fandangovppasettlement.com](http://www.fandangovppasettlement.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 at the Final Approval

Hearing 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, the Final Order, or the Final Judgment shall be pursuant to appeal under the Illinois Supreme Court Rules and not through a collateral attack.

**4.5** A 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 Final Judgment; (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 shall be no earlier than seventy-five (75) days after the Notice described in Paragraph 4.1(d) 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 Final Judgment 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:

<b>EVENT</b>	<b>PROPOSED DEADLINE</b>
Deadline to Provide Settlement Administrator with Class List	14 Days After Preliminary Approval Order
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	75 Days After Notice Date
Payment of Fee Award	10 Days After Final Judgment
Establish of Cash Payment Fund	10 Days After Final Judgment
Payment of Incentive Awards	10 Days After Effective Date
Proceeds of Cash Payment Fund Wired to Settlement Administrator	14 Days After Effective Date
Cash Payments Sent to Settlement Class Members	30 Days After Effective Date
Distribution of Movie Ticket Vouchers to Settlement Class Members	Later of January 15, 2024, or 60 days after Claims Deadline
Reminder Email Regarding Movie Ticket Vouchers	January 22, 2024, or seven days after Voucher Distribution
Expiration of Movie Ticket Vouchers	October 15, 2024, or 9 months after Voucher Distribution

## **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; and

(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.

**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 Diane M. Welsh of JAMS 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 Preliminary Approval of this Agreement in any material respect; (ii) the Court’s refusal to grant Final Approval of this Agreement in any material respect; (iii) the Court’s refusal to enter the Final Judgment in this Action in any material respect; (iv) the date upon which the Final Judgment is modified or reversed in any material respect by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court; or (v) the date upon which an Alternative Judgment, as defined in Paragraph 9.1(d) of this Agreement is modified or reversed in any material respect by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court.

**6.2** Subject to Paragraphs 9.1-9.3 below, Defendant shall have the right, but not the obligation, in its sole discretion, to terminate this Agreement by providing written notice to Class Counsel within twenty-five (25) days of the following events: (i) individuals comprising more than one thousand (1,000) Settlement Class Members in total have timely and validly opted out of and/or objected to the Agreement; or (ii) individuals comprising more than two hundred (200) Settlement Class Members file or threaten to file any arbitrations against Defendant related to the Released Claims at any time prior to the filing of the Preliminary Approval Motion.

**6.3** If Defendant seeks to terminate the Agreement on the basis of 6.2 above, the Parties agree that any dispute as to whether Defendant may invoke section 6.2 to terminate the Agreement that they cannot resolve on their own after reasonable, good faith efforts, will be submitted to the Honorable Diane M. Welsh of JAMS for binding determination.

**6.4** 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 Incentive Awards are



to be considered by the Court separately from the Court's consideration of the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of the Settlement.

**7. PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ORDER AND FINAL APPROVAL ORDER.**

**7.1** Promptly after the execution of this Settlement Agreement, Class Counsel shall submit this Agreement together with its Exhibits to the Court and shall move the Court for Preliminary Approval of the settlement set forth in this Agreement; certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; appointment of Class Counsel and the Class Representatives; and entry of a Preliminary Approval Order, which order shall set a Final Approval Hearing date and approve the Notice and Claim Form for dissemination substantially in the form of Exhibits A, B, C, and D hereto. The Preliminary Approval Order shall also authorize the Parties, without further approval from the Court, to agree to and adopt such amendments, modifications and expansions of the Settlement Agreement and its implementing documents (including all exhibits to this Agreement) so long as they are consistent in all material respects with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and do not limit or impair the rights of the Settlement Class.

**7.2** Defendant's agreement as to certification of the Settlement Class is solely for purposes of effectuating the Settlement and no other purpose. Defendant retains all of its objections, arguments, and defenses with respect to class certification and any other issue, and reserves all rights to contest class certification and any other issue if the Settlement set out in this Agreement does not result in entry of the Final Approval Order and Final Judgment, if the Court's approval is reversed or vacated on appeal, if this Settlement is terminated as provided herein, or if the Settlement set forth in this Settlement otherwise fails to become effective. The Parties acknowledge that there has been no stipulation to any classes or certification of any classes for any purpose other than effectuating the Settlement, and that if the Settlement set forth

in this Settlement Agreement is not finally approved, if the Court's approval is reversed or vacated on appeal, if this Settlement Agreement is terminated as provided herein, or if the Settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement otherwise fails to become effective, this agreement as to certification of the Settlement Class becomes null and void *ab initio*, and this Settlement Agreement or any other settlement-related statement may not be cited regarding certification of the Class, or in support of an argument for certifying any class for any purpose related to this Action or any other proceeding.

**7.3** At the time of the submission of this Agreement to the Court as described above, Class Counsel shall request that, after Notice is given, the Court hold a Final Approval Hearing and approve the settlement of the Action as set forth herein.

**7.4** After Notice is given, the Parties shall request and seek to obtain from the Court a Final Judgment, which will (among other things):

(a) find that the Court has personal jurisdiction over all Settlement Class Members and that the Court has subject matter jurisdiction to approve the Agreement, including all exhibits thereto;

(b) approve the Settlement Agreement and the proposed settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate as to, and in the best interests of, the Settlement Class Members; direct the Parties and their counsel to implement and consummate the Agreement according to its terms and provisions; and declare the Agreement to be binding on, and have *res judicata* and preclusive effect in all pending and future lawsuits or other proceedings maintained by or on behalf of Plaintiffs and Releasing Parties;

(c) find that the Notice implemented pursuant to the Agreement (1) constitutes the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (2) constitutes notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency

of the Action, their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Agreement, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (3) is reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (4) meets 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;

(d) find that the Class Representatives and Class Counsel adequately represent the Settlement Class for purposes of entering into and implementing the Agreement;

(e) dismiss the Action (including all individual claims and Settlement Class Claims presented thereby) on the merits and with prejudice, without fees or costs to any party except as provided in the Settlement Agreement;

(f) incorporate the Release set forth above, make the Release effective as of the date of the Effective Date, and forever discharge the Released Parties as set forth herein;

(g) permanently bar and enjoin all Settlement Class Members who have not been properly excluded from the respective Settlement Class from filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating (as class members or otherwise) in, any lawsuit or other action in any jurisdiction based on the Released Claims;

(h) without affecting the finality of the Final Judgment for purposes of appeal, retain jurisdiction as to all matters relating to administration, consummation, enforcement, and interpretation of the Settlement Agreement and the Final Judgment, and for any other necessary purpose; and

(i) incorporate any other provisions, as the Court deems necessary and just.

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

**8.1** Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(h), Defendant agrees that Class Counsel shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs out of the Settlement Fund 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, and expenses to no more than 31.67 percent of the Settlement Benefit Cap (*i.e.*, \$1,900,000.00). Provided that Class Counsel limits its request for a Fee Award to this 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 entry of the Court's Final Judgment, 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 the Settlement Administrator 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 Final Judgment is reversed or rendered void as a result of an appeal(s) then Class Counsel shall return such funds to the Settlement Fund. 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 incentive awards for the Class Representatives, to be paid out of the Settlement Benefit Cap, 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 \$2,500 each (\$7,500 total) as incentive 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. CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT, EFFECT OF DISAPPROVAL, CANCELLATION OR TERMINATION.**

**9.1** The Effective Date of this Settlement Agreement shall not occur unless and until each of the following events occurs and shall be the date upon which the last (in time) of the following events occurs:

- (a) The Parties and their counsel have executed this Agreement;
- (b) The Court has entered the Preliminary Approval Order;
- (c) The Court has entered an order finally approving the Agreement,

following Notice to the Settlement Class and a Final Approval Hearing, as provided in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and has entered the Final Judgment, or a judgment consistent with this Agreement in all material respects; and

(d) The Final Judgment has become Final, as defined above, or, in the event that the Court enters an order and final judgment in a form other than that provided above (“Alternative Judgment”) and that has the consent of the Parties, such Alternative Judgment becomes Final.

**9.2** If some or all of the conditions specified in Paragraph 9.1 are not met, or in the event that this Agreement is not approved by the Court, or the settlement set forth in this Agreement is terminated or fails to become effective in accordance with its terms, then this Settlement Agreement shall be canceled and terminated subject to Paragraph 6.1 unless Class Counsel and Defendant’s Counsel mutually agree in writing to proceed with this Agreement. If any Party is in material breach of the terms hereof, and fails to cure such material breach within 30 days of notice, any other Party, provided that it is in substantial compliance with the terms of this Agreement, may terminate this Agreement on notice to all of the Settling Parties.

**9.3** If this Agreement is terminated or fails to become effective for the reasons set forth in Paragraphs 6.1 and 9.1-9.2 above, the Parties shall be restored to their respective

positions in the Action as of the date of the signing of this Agreement. In such event, any Final Judgment or other order entered by the Court in accordance with the terms of this Agreement shall be treated as vacated, *nunc pro tunc*, and the Parties shall be returned to the *status quo ante* with respect to the Action as if this Agreement had never been entered into.

## **10. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.**

**10.1** 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 final approval, and to defend the Final Judgment 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 Preliminary 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.

**10.2** 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.

**10.3** 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.

**10.4** 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 Final Judgment 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.

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

**10.6** 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.

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

**10.8** 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.

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

**10.10** 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.

**10.11** 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.

**10.12** 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.

**10.13** 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.

**10.14** 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.

**10.15** This Settlement Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois.

**10.16** 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.

**10.17** Where this Agreement requires notice to the Parties, such notice shall be sent to the undersigned counsel: Yitzchak Kopel, Bursor & Fisher, P.A., 1330 Avenue of the Americas, 32nd Floor, New York, NY 10019; Marc Zwillinger, ZwillGen PLLC, 1900 M Street NW, Suite 250, Washington, D.C. 20036.

**10.18** 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 Preliminary or Final 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: June 27, 2023


**SONYA JACKSON**

By: *Sonya Jackson*  
By: Sonya Jackson (Jun 27, 2023 09:35 CDT)

Sonya Jackson, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: June 27, 2023


**JASON GOLDSTEIN**

By:   
By: Jason Goldstein (Jun 27, 2023 10:36 EDT)

Jason Goldstein, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: June 29, 2023

**TAMMY HUTTEMEYER**

By:   
By: Tammy Huttemeyer (Jun 29, 2023 18:03 EDT)

Tammy Huttemeyer, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**FANDANGO MEDIA, LLC**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

Dated: June 29, 2023

**BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.**

By: *Yitzchak Kopel*

Yitzchak Kopel

ykopel@bursor.com

Max S. Roberts

mroberts@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

Christopher R. Reilly

creilly@bursor.com

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**SONYA JACKSON**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Sonya Jackson, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**JASON GOLDSTEIN**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Jason Goldstein, individually and as representative of the Class

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**TAMMY HUTTEMEYER**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Tammy Huttemeyer, individually and as representative of the Class

6/27/2023

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**FANDANGO MEDIA, LLC**

DocuSigned by:  
By: Kerry Samovar  
31D2B55A94F84BC...

Name: Kerry Samovar

Title: Senior Vice President, Fandango

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Yitzchak Kopel  
ykopel@bursor.com  
Max S. Roberts  
mroberts@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

Christopher R. Reilly  
creilly@bursor.com  
BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

701 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1420  
Miami, FL 33131  
Tel: 305.330.5512  
Fax: 305.679.9006

*Class Counsel*

Dated: 6/29/2023

**ZWILLGEN PLLC**

DocuSigned by:  
By:   
E94581CF446G4AB...  
Marc J. Zwilling  
marc@zwillgen.com  
Jeff Landis  
jeff@zwillgen.com  
Adya Baker  
adya@zwillgen.com  
ZWILLGEN, PLLC  
1900 M St. SW  
Suite 250  
Washington, DC 20036  
Tel: 202.296.3585  
Fax: 202.706-5298

*Attorneys for Defendant*

**EXHIBIT A**

# Jackson v. Fandango Media, LLC

In the Circuit Court of DuPage County, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit

Case No. 2023LA000631

## 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 [\[hyperlink\]](#)) 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 either a Cash Payment or Movie Ticket Voucher under the Settlement, you **must** provide proof of your Facebook account, by completing the “Proof of Facebook Account” portion of this Claim Form.

**PROOF OF FACEBOOK ACCOUNT:** You may submit proof of your Facebook account by providing your Facebook Profile URL or by uploading a screenshot of your Facebook Profile [\[here\]](#).

To provide your Facebook Profile URL:

1. Open Facebook in a web browser and log in.
2. Navigate to your Facebook Profile.
3. Once on your Facebook Profile, look at the URL in your browser’s address bar.
4. Write your Facebook Profile URL here: <https://facebook.com/>

QUESTIONS? VISIT [\[hyperlink\]](#) OR CALL [\[NUMBER\]](#) TOLL-FREE

To upload a screenshot of your Facebook Profile:

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

**POTENTIAL CASH PAYMENT OR MOVIE TICKET VOUCHER:** You may be entitled to receive a Cash Payment of \$5 or a Movie Ticket Voucher of \$15 for use on Fandango's website. You may select either the Cash Payment or Movie Ticket Voucher, *not both*. You are only entitled to a cash payment or Movie Ticket Voucher if you *submit proof of Facebook account*, such as your Facebook Profile URL or a screenshot of your Facebook Profile.

Cash Payment

Movie Ticket Voucher

The Movie Ticket Vouchers will be e-mailed to the e-mail address listed on your claim form. You may redeem your Movie Ticket Voucher beginning on [January 15, 2024](#), and the Movie Ticket Voucher will expire on [October 15, 2024](#).

The Cash Payment will be sent to the address above in the form of a check.

---

**PART THREE: ATTESTATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY**

---

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that I viewed a video on the Fandango website while using the same browser I used to access my Facebook account between April 1, 2020 through **June 1, 2022** and 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 Facebook 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 B**

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

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**  
*Jackson v. Fandango Media, LLC*, Case No. 2023LA000631  
**(Circuit Court of DuPage County, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit)**

**Our Records Indicate You Have a Fandango User Account 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, Fandango Media, LLC, disclosed its subscribers' personally identifiable information ("PII") to Facebook via the Facebook Tracking Pixel without consent in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the "VPPA"). The VPPA defines PII to include information which identifies a person as having requested or obtained specific video materials or services from a video tape service provider. 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 persons in the United States with a Fandango user account who (1) watched any video content on the Fandango website between April 1, 2020 to June 1, 2022; and (2) who were members of Facebook at the time they watched a video on the Fandango website.

**What Can I Get?** If approved by the Court, Defendant will establish a Settlement Benefit Cap of \$6,000,000.00 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 elect to receive either a \$5 Cash Payment or a \$15 Movie Ticket Voucher for use on Fandango's website. The Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Facebook Tracking Pixel on any pages on its website that both include video content and have a URL that substantially identifies the video content viewed, unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated (including by judicial decision on the use of website pixel technology by the United States Supreme Court, any federal court of appeals, or any an state appellate court of general jurisdiction), or until Defendant obtains VPPA-compliant consent for the disclosure of the video content viewed to Facebook.

**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]**. If you select the option for a Movie Ticket Voucher, your voucher will be e-mailed to the e-mail address on your claim form. If you select the option for a Cash Payment, your payment will come by check.

**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 **[hyperlink]**. 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 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 **[time]** m. on **[date]** in Courtroom 2008 at the Circuit Court of DuPage County, Illinois, Eighteen Judicial Circuit, 505 North County Farm Road, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, or virtually by Zoom. 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 \$2,500.00 each from the Settlement Benefit Cap for his 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 is entitled to seek no more than 31.67% of the Settlement Benefit Cap, 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 **[hyperlink]**, contact the settlement administrator at 1-\_\_\_-\_\_\_-\_\_\_ or **[address]**, or email Class Counsel at info@bursor.com.

**EXHIBIT C**

COURT AUTHORIZED NOTICE OF CLASS  
ACTION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

OUR RECORDS  
INDICATE YOU HAVE  
A FANDANGO USER  
ACCOUNT AND MAY  
BE ENTITLED TO A  
PAYMENT FROM A  
CLASS ACTION  
SETTLEMENT.

Fandango Privacy Settlement  
Settlement Administrator  
P.O. Box 0000  
City, ST 00000-0000



Postal Service: Please do not mark barcode

XXX—«ClaimID» «MailRec»

«First1» «Last1»

«C/O»

«Addr1» «Addr2»

«City», «St» «Zip» «Country»

By Order of the Court Dated: [date]

A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit claiming that Defendant, Fandango Media, LLC, disclosed its subscribers' personally identifiable information ("PII") to Facebook via the Facebook Tracking Pixel without consent in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act (the "VPPA"). The VPPA defines PII to include information which identifies a person as having requested or obtained specific video materials or services from a video tape service provider. 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 persons in the United States with a Fandango user account who (1) watched any video content on the Fandango website between April 1, 2020 to and through June 1, 2022, and (2) who were members of Facebook at the time they watched a video on the Fandango website.

**What Can I Get?** If approved by the Court, Defendant will establish a Settlement Benefit Cap of \$6,000,000.00 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 elect to receive either a \$5 Cash Payment or a \$15 Movie Ticket Voucher for use on Fandango's website. The Settlement also requires Defendant to suspend operation of the Facebook Tracking Pixel on any pages on its website that both include video content and have a URL that substantially identifies the video content viewed, unless and until the VPPA is amended, repealed, or otherwise invalidated (including by judicial decision on the use of website pixel technology by the United States Supreme Court, any federal court of appeals, or any state appellate court of general jurisdiction), or until Defendant obtains VPPA-compliant consent for the disclosure of the video content viewed to Facebook.

**How Do I Get A Payment?** You must submit a timely and complete Claim Form **no later than [claims deadline]**. You may submit a Claim Form either electronically on the Settlement Website by visiting **[hyperlink]**, or by printing and mailing in a paper Claim Form, copies of which are available for download at the Settlement Website. If you select the option for Cash Payment, your payment will come by check. If you select the option for a Movie Ticket Voucher, your Voucher will be e-mailed to the e-mail address on your claim form.

**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 **[hyperlink]**. 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 lawyers Yitzchak Kopel, Max S. Roberts, and Christopher R. Reilly 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 **[time]** .m. on **[date]** in Courtroom 2008 at the Circuit Court of DuPage County, Illinois, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, 505 North County Farm Road, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. 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 \$2,500 each from the Settlement Benefit Cap 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 is entitled to seek no more than 31.67% of the Settlement Benefit Cap, 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 **[hyperlink]**, contact the settlement administrator at 1-**[phone number]** or Fandango Privacy Settlement Administrator, **[address]**, or call Class Counsel at 1-646-837-7150.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Fandango Privacy Settlement Administrator  
c/o [Settlement Administrator]  
PO Box 0000  
City, ST 00000-0000

**XXX**





1160  
1640  
1290

#27

**\*FILED\***  
AUG 30, 2023 01:48 PM  
*Candice Adams*  
CLERK OF THE  
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF DUPAGE COUNTY  
EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

SONYA JACKSON, JASON GOLDSTEIN,  
and TAMMY HUTTEMEYER, individually  
and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

FANDANGO MEDIA, LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. 2023LA000631

Hon. Timothy J. McJoynt

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL  
OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, CERTIFYING  
SETTLEMENT CLASS, APPOINTING CLASS REPRESENTATIVES,  
APPOINTING CLASS COUNSEL, AND APPROVING NOTICE PLAN**

WHEREAS, a putative class action is pending before the Court entitled *Jackson v. Fandango Media, LLC*, Case No. 2023LA000631; and

WHEREAS, Sonya Jackson, Jason Goldstein, and Tammy Huttemeyer (“Plaintiffs”), on the one hand, and Defendant Fandango Media, LLC (“Defendant” or “Fandango”), on the other, have entered into a class action Settlement Agreement and Release, which, together with the exhibits attached thereto, sets forth the terms and conditions for a proposed settlement and dismissal of the Action with prejudice as to Defendant upon the terms and conditions set forth therein (the “Settlement Agreement”), and the Court having read and considered the Settlement Agreement and exhibits attached to;

This matter coming before the Court upon the agreement of the parties, good cause being shown, and the Court being fully advised in the premises,

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, DECREED, AND ADJUDGED AS FOLLOWS:**

1. Terms and phrases in this Order shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them

~~RECORDED~~

in the Settlement Agreement.

2. The Parties have moved the Court for an order approving the settlement of the Action in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, which, together with the documents incorporated therein, sets forth the terms and conditions for a proposed settlement and dismissal of the Action with prejudice, and the Court having read and considered the Settlement Agreement and having heard the parties and being fully advised in the premises, hereby preliminarily approves the Settlement Agreement in its entirety subject to the Final Approval Hearing referred to in paragraph 5 of this Order.

3. This Court finds that it has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action and over all Parties to the Action.

4. The Court finds that, subject to the Final Approval Hearing, the Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, within the range of possible approval, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class set forth below. The Court further finds that the Settlement Agreement substantially fulfills the purposes and objectives of the putative class action and provides substantial relief to the Settlement Class without the risks, burdens, costs, or delay associated with continued litigation, trial, and/or appeal. The Court also finds that the Settlement Agreement (a) is the result of arm's-length negotiations between experienced class action attorneys; (b) is sufficient to warrant notice of the settlement and the Final Approval Hearing to be disseminated to the Settlement Class; (c) meets all applicable requirements of law, including 735 ILCS 5/2-801 to 807; and (d) is not a finding or admission of liability by the Defendant or any other person, nor a finding of the validity of any claims asserted in the Action or of any wrongdoing or any violation of law.

### **Final Approval Hearing**

5. The Final Approval Hearing shall be held before this Court on November 13, 2023, at 9:30 a.m., remotely by Zoom at <https://18thjudicial.org/18thJudicial/Remote-Court-Hearings> in Courtroom 2008, to determine (a) whether the proposed settlement of the Action on the terms and conditions provided for in the Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and should be given final approval by the Court; (b) whether a judgment and order of dismissal with prejudice should be entered; (c) whether to approve the payment of attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses to Class Counsel; and (d) whether to approve the payment of the Incentive Award to the Class Representative. The Court may adjourn the Final Approval Hearing without further notice to members of the Settlement Class.

6. Class Counsel shall file papers in support of their Fee Award and Class Representative's Incentive Award (collectively, the "Fee Petition") with the Court on or before October 13, 2023. Defendant may, but is not required to, file a response to Class Counsel's Fee Petition with the Court on or before October 30, 2023. Class Counsel may file a reply in support of their Fee Petition with the Court on or before November 8, 2023.

7. Papers in support of final approval of the Settlement Agreement and any supplementation to the Fee Petition shall be filed with the Court on or before October 13, 2023.

### **Certification of the Settlement Class**

8. For purposes of settlement only: (a) Bursor & Fisher, P.A. is appointed Class Counsel for the Settlement Class; and (b) Sonya Jackson, Jason Goldstein, and Tammy Huttemeyer are named Class Representatives. The Court finds that Bursor & Fisher, P.A. is competent and capable of exercising the responsibilities of Class Counsel and that Plaintiff will adequately protect the interests of the Settlement Class defined below.

9. For purposes of settlement only, the Class Period as defined in the Settlement Agreement is:

April 1, 2020, until June 1, 2022 (the date after which Defendant disabled all relevant Facebook technology from video view pages).

10. For purposes of settlement only, the Court conditionally certifies the following Settlement Class as defined in the Settlement Agreement:

all Fandango Subscribers (individuals that created an account on Fandango) who (i) watched any video content on the Fandango website from the same browser they used to access Facebook during the Class Period; and (ii) who were members of Facebook at the time they watched a video on the Fandango website.

11. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this Action and members of their families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest and their current or former officers, directors, agents, attorneys, and employees; (3) persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the class; and (4) the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any such excluded persons.

12. The Court finds, subject to the Final Approval Hearing referred to in Paragraph 5 above, that the Settlement Agreement is fundamentally fair, adequate, and reasonable, and, solely within the context of and for the purposes of settlement only, that the Settlement Class satisfies the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-801. Specifically, the Court finds that: the Settlement Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; there are questions of fact and law common to the Settlement Class (*e.g.*, (1) whether the information allegedly disclosed by Fandango constituted personally identifiable information (“PII”) (*see* 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(3)); (2) whether Settlement Class Members were “consumers” of Fandango (*see* 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(1)); (3) whether Fandango is a “video tape service provider” (*see* 18 U.S.C.

§ 2710(a)(4)); (4) whether Fandango disclosed Settlement Class Members' PII in the "ordinary course of business" (*see* 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(2)); (5) whether Fandango disclosed Settlement Class Members' PII knowingly (*see* 18 U.S.C. § 2710(b)(1)); and (6) whether Settlement Class Members consented to Fandango's disclosure of their PII.); the claims of the Class Representative are typical of the claims of the members of the Settlement Class; the Class Representative and Class Counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Settlement Class; common questions of law or fact predominate over questions affecting only individual members; and a class action is a superior method for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the Action.

13. If the Settlement Agreement does not receive the Court's final approval, or if final approval is reversed on appeal, or if the Settlement Agreement is terminated or otherwise fails to become effective, the Court's grant of class certification shall be vacated, and the Class Representatives and the Settlement Class will once again bear the burden of establishing the propriety of class certification. In such case, neither the certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, nor any other act relating to the negotiation or execution of the Settlement Agreement shall be considered as a factor in connection with any class certification issue(s).

#### **Notice and Administration**

14. The Court approves, as to form, content, and distribution, the Notice Plan set forth in the Settlement Agreement, including the Notice Plan and all forms of Notice to the Settlement Class as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Exhibits A-C thereto, and finds that such Notice is the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that the Notice complies fully with the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803. The Court also finds that the Notice constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto, and meets the requirements of Due

Process. The Court further finds that the Notice is reasonably calculated to, under all circumstances, reasonably apprise members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Action, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the right to object to the settlement and to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class. In addition, the Court finds that no notice other than that specifically identified in the Settlement Agreement is necessary in this Action. The Parties, by agreement, may revise the Notice in ways that are not material, or in ways that are appropriate to update those documents for purposes of accuracy or formatting.

15. Pursuant to paragraph 4.1(b) of the Settlement Agreement, the Settlement Administrator is directed to send direct notice via e-mail in accordance with the Notice Plan called for by the Settlement Agreement. The plan for giving Notice, in form, method, and content, fully complies with the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803 and due process and is due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled thereto.

16. To receive compensation under the Settlement, Settlement Class Members must submit a Claim Form on or before the Claims Deadline of October 30, 2023.

**Requests for Exclusion from Class**

17. Any person falling within the definition of the Settlement Class may, upon valid and timely request, exclude themselves or “opt out” from the Class. Any such person may do so if, on or before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline of October 30, 2023, they comply with the exclusion procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Notice. Any members of the Class so excluded shall neither be bound by the terms of the Settlement Agreement nor entitled to any of its benefits.

18. Any members of the Settlement Class who elect to exclude themselves or “opt out” of the Settlement Agreement must file a written request with the Settlement Administrator,

received or postmarked no later than the Objection/Exclusion Deadline. The request for exclusion must comply with the exclusion procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Notice and include the Settlement Class member's name and address, email address, telephone number, a signature, the name and number of the Action, and a statement that he or she wishes to be excluded from the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. Each request for exclusion must be submitted individually. So called "mass" or "class" opt-outs shall not be allowed.

19. Individuals who opt out of the Class relinquish all rights to benefits under the Settlement Agreement and will not release their claims. However, members of the Settlement Class who fail to submit a valid and timely request for exclusion shall be bound by all terms of the Settlement Agreement and the Final Judgment, regardless of whether they have requested exclusion from the Settlement Agreement and regardless of whether they submit a timely and valid Claim Form.

#### **Appearances and Objections**

20. On or before October 30, 2023, any person who falls within the definition of the Settlement Class and who does not request exclusion from the Class may enter an appearance in the Action, at their own expense, individually or through counsel of their own choice. Any Settlement Class Member who does not enter an appearance will be represented by Class Counsel.

21. Any members of the Settlement Class who have not timely and validly filed a request for exclusion may object to the fairness, reasonableness, or adequacy of the Settlement Agreement or to a Final Judgment being entered dismissing the Action with prejudice in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, or to the attorneys' fees and expense

reimbursement sought by Class Counsel in the amounts specified in the Notice, or to the Incentive Award to the Class Representative as set forth in the Notice and Settlement Agreement. At least fourteen (14) days prior to the Objection/Exclusion Deadline, papers supporting the Fee Award shall be filed with the Court. Members of the Class may object on their own or may do so through separate counsel at their own expense.

22. To object, members of the Class must sign and file a written objection no later than on or before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline of October 30, 2023. To be valid, the objection must comply with the objection procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Notice, and 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 their current Facebook page or a screenshot showing that they were 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). 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.

23. Members of the Class who fail to file and serve timely written objections in



compliance with the requirements of this Order and the Settlement Agreement shall be deemed to have waived any objections and shall be foreclosed from making any objections (whether by appeal or otherwise) to the Settlement Agreement or to any of the subjects listed in paragraph 5, above, *i.e.* (a) whether the proposed settlement of the Action on the terms and conditions provided for in the Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and should be given final approval by the Court; (b) whether a judgment and order of dismissal with prejudice should be entered; (c) whether to approve the payment of attorneys' fees and expenses to Class Counsel; and (d) whether to approve the payment of Incentive Award to the Class Representative.

24. To be valid, objections must be filed with the Court.

**Further Matters**

25. All further proceedings in the Action are ordered stayed until Final Judgment or termination of the Settlement Agreement, whichever occurs earlier, except for those matters necessary to obtain and/or effectuate final approval of the Settlement Agreement.

26. Members of the Settlement Class shall be bound by all determinations and judgments in the Action concerning the Action and/or Settlement Agreement, whether favorable or unfavorable.

27. The Court retains jurisdiction to consider all further applications arising out of or connected with the proposed Settlement Agreement. The Court may approve the Settlement, with such modifications as may be agreed to by the Parties, if appropriate, without further notice to the Class.

28. Class Members shall be bound by all determinations and orders pertaining to the Settlement, including the release of all claims to the extent set forth in the Settlement Agreement, whether favorable or unfavorable, unless such persons timely and validly request exclusion from

the Settlement Class in a timely and proper manner, as provided in the Settlement Agreement and herein. Settlement Class Members who do not timely and validly request exclusion shall be so bound even if they have previously initiated or subsequently initiate litigation or other proceedings against the Defendant or the Releasees relating to the claims released under the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

29. Class Members who wish to participate in the class settlement fund and receive a payment pursuant to the provisions of the Settlement Agreement shall timely and validly complete and submit a Claim Form in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Administrator shall accept and process Claim Forms in accordance with the Settlement Agreement.

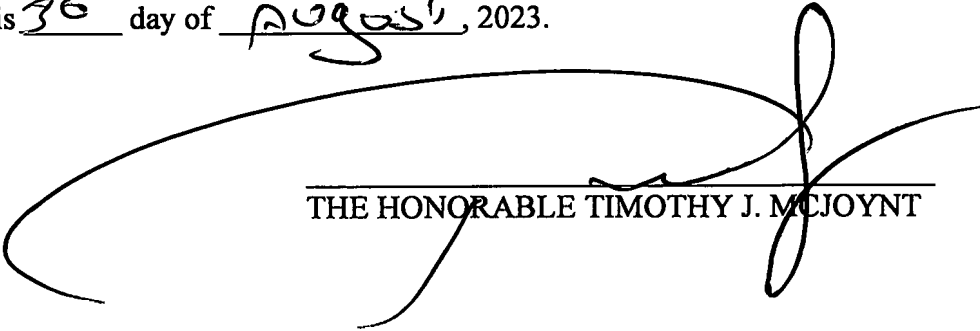
30. In the event that the Settlement Agreement is terminated pursuant to the provisions of the Settlement Agreement or for any reason whatsoever the approval of it does not become Final then (i) the Settlement Agreement shall be null and void, including any provision related to the award of attorneys' fees, and shall have no further force and effect with respect to any party in this Action, and shall not be used in this Action or in any other proceeding for any purpose; (ii) all negotiations, proceedings, documents prepared, and statements made in connection therewith shall be without prejudice to any person or party hereto, shall not be deemed or construed to be an admission by any party of any act, matter, or proposition, and shall not be used in any manner or for any purpose in any subsequent proceeding in this Action or in any other action in any court or other proceeding, provided, however, that the termination of the Settlement Agreement shall not shield from subsequent discovery any factual information provided in connection with the negotiation of this Settlement Agreement that would ordinarily be discoverable but for the attempted settlement; (iii) other than as expressly preserved by the

Settlement Agreement in the event of its termination, the Settlement Agreement shall have no further force and effect with respect to any party and shall not be used in the Action or any other proceeding for any purpose; and (iv) any party may elect to move the Court pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, and none of the non-moving parties (or their counsel) shall oppose any such motion.

**Summary of Relevant Deadlines**

EVENT	DATE ORDERED BY COURT
Notice Date	September 13, 2023
Motion for Final Approval	October 13, 2023
Motion for Attorneys' Fees	October 13, 2023
Claims Deadline	October 30, 2023
Objection/Exclusion Deadline	October 30, 2023
Opposition to Motion for Final Approval	October 30, 2023
Opposition to Motion for Attorneys' Fees	October 30, 2023
Reply In Support of Motion for Final Approval	November 8, 2023
Reply In Support of Motion for Attorneys' Fees	November 8, 2023
Final Approval Hearing	November 13, 2023 at 9:30 a.m.

IT IS SO ORDERED, this 30 day of August, 2023.



THE HONORABLE TIMOTHY J. MCJOYNT





[www.bursor.com](http://www.bursor.com)

701 BRICKELL AVENUE  
MIAMI, FL 33131

1330 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS  
NEW YORK, NY 10019

1990 NORTH CALIFORNIA BLVD.  
WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596

## **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 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.

### **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 and his partner Yeremey Krivoshey 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 Zaksborn 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, data breach claims, and violations of the 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 Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

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:**

*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:**

*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.

*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.

### **JOSHUA D. ARISOHN**

Joshua D. Arisohn is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Josh has litigated precedent-setting cases in the areas of consumer class actions and terrorism. He participated in the first ever trial to take place under the Anti-Terrorism Act, a statute that affords U.S. citizens the right to assert federal claims for injuries arising out of acts of international terrorism. Josh's practice continues to focus on terrorism-related matters as well as class actions.

Josh 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 District Court for the District of Columbia, and the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second and Ninth Circuits.

Josh previously practiced at Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP and DLA Piper LLP. He graduated from Columbia University School of Law in 2006, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, and received his B.A. from Cornell University in 2002. Josh has been honored as a 2015, 2016 and 2017 Super Lawyer Rising Star.

### **Selected Published Decisions:**

*Fields v. Syrian Arab Republic*, Civil Case No. 18-1437 (RJL), entering a judgment of approximately \$850 million in favor of the family members of victims of terrorist attacks carried out by ISIS with the material support of Syria.

*Farwell v. Google LLC*, 2022 WL 1568361 (C.D. Ill. Mar. 31, 2022), denying social media defendant's motion to dismiss BIPA claims brought on behalf of Illinois school students using Google's Workspace for Education platform on laptop computers.

*Weiman v. Miami University*, Case No. 2020-00614JD (Oh. Ct. Claims), certifying a class of students alleging a breach of contract based on their school's failure to provide a full semester of in-person classes.

*Smith v. The Ohio State University*, Case No. 2020-00321JD (Oh. Ct. Claims), certifying a class of students alleging a breach of contract based on their school's failure to provide a full semester of in-person classes.

*Waitt v. Kent State University*, Case No. 2020-00392JD (Oh. Ct. Claims), certifying a class of students alleging a breach of contract based on their school's failure to provide a full semester of in-person classes.

*Duke v. Ohio University*, Case No. 2021-00036JD (Oh. Ct. Claims), certifying a class of students alleging a breach of contract based on their school's failure to provide a full semester of in-person classes.

*Keba v. Bowling Green State University*, Case No. 2020-00639JD (Oh. Ct. Claims), certifying a class of students alleging a breach of contract based on their school's failure to provide a full semester of in-person classes.

*Kirkbride v. The Kroger Co.*, Case No. 2:21-cv-00022-ALM-EPD, denying motion to dismiss claims based on the allegation that defendant overstated its usual and customary prices and thereby overcharged customers for generic drugs.

#### **Selected Class Settlements:**

*Morris v. SolarCity Corp.*, Case No. 3:15-cv-05107-RS (N.D. Cal.) - final approval granted for \$15 million class settlement to resolve claims under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*

*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 in photos on the Google Photos platform.

#### **JOEL D. SMITH**

Joel D. Smith is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Joel is a trial attorney who has practiced in lower court and appeals courts across the country, as well as the U.S. Supreme Court.

Prior to joining Bursor & Fisher, Joel was a litigator at Crowell & Moring, where he represented Fortune 500 companies, privately held businesses, and public entities in a wide variety of commercial, environmental, and class action matters. Among other matters, Joel

served as defense counsel for AT&T, Enterprise-Rent-A-Car, Flowers Foods, and other major U.S. businesses in consumer class actions, including a class action seeking to hold U.S. energy companies accountable for global warming. Joel represented four major U.S. retailers in a case arising from a devastating arson fire and ensuing state of emergency in Roseville, California, which settled on the eve of a trial that was expected to last several months and involve several dozen witnesses. Joel also was part of the trial team in a widely publicized trial over the death of a contestant who died after participating in a Sacramento radio station's water drinking contest.

More recently, Joel's practice focuses on consumer class actions involving automotive and other product defects, financial misconduct, false advertising, and privacy violations.

Joel received both his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. While at Berkeley School of Law, he was a member of the California Law Review, received several academic honors, externed for the California Attorney General's office and published an article on climate change policy and litigation.

Joel is admitted to the State Bar of California, as well as the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second, Third and Ninth Circuits; all California district courts; the Eastern District of Michigan; and the Northern District of Illinois.

#### **Selected Published Decisions:**

*Javier v. Assurance IQ, LLC*, --- Fed App'x --- 2022 WL 1744107 (9th Cir. May 31, 2022), reversing dismissal in a class action alleging surreptitious monitoring of internet communications.

*Revitch v. DIRECTV, LLC*, 977 F.3d 713 (9th Cir. 2020), affirming denial of motion to compel arbitration in putative class action alleging unlawful calls under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

*Kaupelis v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc.*, 2020 WL 5901116 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2020), granting class certification of consumer protection claims brought by purchasers of defective chainsaws.

#### **Selected Class Settlements:**

*Recinos et al. v. The Regents of the University of California*, Superior Court for the State of California, County of Alameda, Case No. RG19038659 – final approval granted for a settlement providing debt relief and refunds to University of California students who were charged late fees.

*Crandell et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America*, Case No. 2:18-cv-13377-JSA (D.N.J.) – final approval granted for a settlement providing relief for Volkswagen Touareg owners to resolve allegations that defects in Touareg vehicles caused the engines to ingest water when driving in the rain.

*Isley et al. v. BMW of N. America, LLC*, Case No. 2:19-cv-12680-ESK (D.N.J.) – final approval granted for settlement providing BMW owners with reimbursements and credit vouchers to resolve allegations that defects in the BMW N63TU engine caused excessive oil consumption.

*Kaupelis v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc.*, 8:19-cv-01203-JVS-DFM (C.D. Cal.) – final approval granted for a settlement valued up to \$40 million to resolve allegations that Harbor Freight sold chainsaws with a defective power switch that could prevent the chainsaws from turning off.

*Morris v. SolarCity Corp.*, Case No. 3:15-cv-05107-RS (N.D. Cal.) - final approval granted for \$15 million class settlement to resolve claims under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*

### **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 repellents.

*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 repellents.

*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 repellents.

*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 repellents.

*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 repellents.

*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.

#### **YEREMEY O. KRIVOSHEY**

Yeremey O. Krivoshey is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Mr. Krivoshey has particular expertise in COVID-19 related consumer litigation, unlawful fees and liquidated damages in consumer contracts, TCPA cases, product recall cases, and fraud and false advertising litigation. He has represented clients in a wide array of civil litigation, including appeals before the Ninth Circuit.

Mr. Krivoshey served as trial counsel with Mr. Bursor in *Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, where, in May 2019, the jury returned a verdict for \$267 million in statutory damages under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act. Since 2017, Mr. Krivoshey has secured over \$200 million for class members in consumer class settlements. Mr. Krivoshey has been honored multiple times as a Super Lawyers Rising Star.

Mr. Krivoshey is admitted to the State Bar of California. He is also a member of the bars of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the United States District Courts for the Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern Districts of California, as well as the District of Colorado.

Mr. Krivoshey graduated from New York University School of Law in 2013, where he was a Samuel A. Herzog Scholar. Prior to Bursor & Fisher, P.A., Mr. Krivoshey worked as a

Law Clerk at Vladeck, Waldman, Elias & Engelhard, P.C, focusing on employment discrimination and wage and hour disputes. In law school, he has also interned at the American Civil Liberties Union and the United States Department of Justice. In 2010, Mr. Krivoshey graduated *cum laude* from Vanderbilt University.

**Representative Cases:**

*Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, Case No. 16-cv-03396-YGR (N.D. Cal. May 13, 2019). Mr. Krivoshey litigated claims against a national health-care debt collection agency on behalf of people that received autodialed calls on their cellular telephones without their prior express consent. Mr. Krivoshey successfully obtained nationwide class certification, defeated the defendant's motion for summary judgment, won summary judgment as to the issue of prior express consent and the use of automatic telephone dialing systems, and navigated the case towards trial. With his partner, Scott Bursor, Mr. Krivoshey obtained a jury verdict finding that the defendant violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA") 534,712 times. Under the TCPA, class members are entitled to \$500 per each call made in violation of the TCPA – in this case, \$267 million for 534,712 unlawful calls.

**Selected Published Decisions:**

*Goodrich, et al. v. Alterra Mountain Co., et al.*, 2021 WL 2633326 (D. Col. June 25, 2021), denying ski pass company's motion to dismiss its customers' allegations concerning refunds owed due to cancellation of ski season due to COVID-19.

*Bayol v. Zipcar, Inc.*, 2014 WL 4793935 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2014), denying enforcement of forum selection clause based on public policy grounds.

*Bayol v. Zipcar, Inc.*, 78 F. Supp. 3d 1252 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 29, 2015), denying car-rental company's motion to dismiss its subscriber's allegations of unlawful late fees.

*Brown v. Comcast Corp.*, 2016 WL 9109112 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2016), denying internet service provider's motion to compel arbitration of claims alleged under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

*Chaisson, et al. v. University of Southern California* (Cal. Sup. Ct. Mar. 25, 2021), denying university's demurrer as to its students' allegations of unfair and unlawful late fees.

*Choi v. Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.*, 2019 WL 4894120 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 28, 2019), denying tampon manufacturer's motion to dismiss its customer's design defect claims.

*Horanzy v. Vemma Nutrition Co.*, Case No. 15-cv-298-PHX-JJT (D. Ariz. Apr. 16, 2016), denying multi-level marketer's and its chief scientific officer's motion to dismiss their customer's fraud claims.

*McMillion, et al. v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, 2017 WL 3895764 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 6, 2017), granting nationwide class certification of Telephone Consumer Protection Act claims by persons receiving autodialed and prerecorded calls without consent.

*McMillion, et al. v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, 2018 WL 692105 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 2, 2018), granting plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment on Telephone Consumer Protection Act violations in certified class action.

*Perez v. Indian Harbor Ins. Co.*, 2020 WL 2322996 (N.D. Cal. May 11, 2020), denying insurance company's motion to dismiss or stay assigned claims of bad faith and fair dealing arising out of \$267 million trial judgment.

*Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, 2020 WL 1904533 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2020), upholding constitutionality of \$267 million class trial judgment award.

*Salazar v. Honest Tea, Inc.*, 2015 WL 7017050 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2015), denying manufacturer's motion for summary judgment as to customer's false advertising claims.

*Sholopa v. Turk Hava Yollari A.O., Inc. (d/b/a Turkish Airlines)*, 2022 WL 976825 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2022), denying airline's motion to dismiss its customers claims for failure to refund flights cancelled due to COVID-19.

#### **Selected Class Settlements:**

*Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, Case No. 16-cv-03396-YGR (N.D. Cal. Oct. 1, 2021) granting final approval to a \$75.6 million non-reversionary cash common fund settlement, the largest ever consumer class action settlement stemming from a violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

*Strassburger v. Six Flags Theme Parks Inc., et al.* (Ill. Cir. Ct. 2022) granting final approval to \$83.6 million settlement to resolve claims of theme park members for alleged wrongful charging of fees during the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Juarez-Segura, et al. v. Western Dental Services, Inc.* (Cal. Sup. Ct. Aug. 9, 2021) granting final approval to \$35 million settlement to resolve claims of dental customers for alleged unlawful late fees.

*Moore v. Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.* (Ill. Cir. Ct. July 22, 2020) granting final approval to \$11.2 million settlement to resolve claims of tampon purchasers for alleged defective products.

*Retta v. Millennium Prods., Inc.*, 2017 WL 5479637 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 22, 2017) granting final approval to \$8.25 million settlement to resolve claims of kombucha purchasers for alleged false advertising.

*Cortes v. National Credit Adjusters, L.L.C.* (E.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2020) granting final approval to \$6.8 million settlement to resolve claims of persons who received alleged autodialed calls without prior consent in violation of the TCPA.

*Bayol et al. v. Health-Ade LLC, et al.* (N.D. Cal. Oct. 11, 2019) – granting final approval to \$3,997,500 settlement to resolve claims of kombucha purchasers for alleged false advertising.

**PHILIP L. FRAIETTA**

Philip L. Fraietta is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Phil focuses his practice on data privacy, complex business litigation, consumer class actions, and employment law disputes. Phil has been named a “Rising Star” in the New York Metro Area by Super Lawyers<sup>®</sup> 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, and Michigan, 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:**

*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.

*Bergeron v. Rochester Institute of Technology*, 2020 WL 7486682 (W.D.N.Y. Dec. 18, 2020), denying university’s motion to dismiss for failure to refund tuition and fees for the Spring 2020 semester in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

*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:**

*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.

*Taylor v. Trusted Media Brands, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-01812-KMK (S.D.N.Y. 2018) – final approval granted for \$8.225 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

*Moeller v. American Media, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-11367-JEL (E.D. Mich. 2017) – final approval granted for \$7.6 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

*Rocchio v. Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey*, Case No. MID-L-003039-20 (Sup. Ct. Middlesex Cnty. 2022) – final approval granted for \$5 million class settlement to resolve claims for failure to refund mandatory fees for the Spring 2020 semester in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Heigl v. Waste Management of New York, LLC*, Case No. 19-cv-05487-WFK-ST (E.D.N.Y. 2021) – final approval granted for \$2.7 million class settlement to resolve claims for charging allegedly unlawful fees pertaining to paper billing.

*Frederick v. Examsoft Worldwide, Inc.*, Case No. 2021L001116 (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. 2022) – final approval granted for \$2.25 million class settlement to resolve claims for alleged BIPA violations.

**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.

**STEPHEN BECK**

Stephen is an Associate 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.

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.

### **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.

### **BRITTANY SCOTT**

Brittany Scott is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Brittany focuses her practice on data privacy, complex civil litigation, and consumer class actions. Brittany was an intern with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Brittany has substantial experience litigating consumer class actions, including those involving data privacy claims under statutes such as the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, and the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act. In addition to data privacy claims, Brittany has significant experience in litigating class action claims involving false and misleading advertising.

Brittany is admitted the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern Districts of California, the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the Northern District of Illinois, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, and Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Brittany received her Juris Doctor from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law in 2019, graduating cum laude. During law school, Brittany was a member of the Constitutional Law Quarterly, for which she was the Executive Notes Editor. Brittany published a note in the Constitutional Law Quarterly entitled “Waiving Goodbye to First Amendment Protections: First Amendment Waiver by Contract.” Brittany also served as a judicial extern to the Honorable Andrew Y.S. Cheng for the San Francisco Superior Court. In 2016, Brittany graduated from the University of California Berkeley with a B.A. in Political Science.

**Selected Class Settlements:**

*Morrissey v. Tula Life, Inc.*, Case No. 2021L0000646 (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. 2021) – final approval granted for \$4 million class settlement to resolve claims of cosmetics purchasers for alleged false advertising.

*Clarke et al. v. Lemonade Inc.*, Case No. 2022LA000308 (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. 2022) – final approval granted for \$4 million class settlement to resolve claims for alleged BIPA violations.

*Whitlock v. Jabil Inc.*, Case No. 2021CH00626 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. 2022) – final approval granted for \$995,000 class settlement to resolve claims for alleged BIPA violations.

**MAX S. ROBERTS**

Max Roberts is an Associate 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 and is now Co-Chair of the firm’s Appellate Practice Group.

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 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:**

*Jackson v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, --- F.4th ---, 2023 WL 2997031 (9th Cir. Apr. 19, 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.*, --- N.E.3d ---, 2022 WL 17335861 (Ill. App. Ct. 2d Dist. Nov. 30, 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](#).

*Cristostomo v. New Balance Athletics, Inc.*, 2022 WL 17904394 (D. Mass. Dec. 23, 2022), denying motion to dismiss and motion to strike class allegations in case involving sneakers marketed as "Made in the USA."

*Carroll v. Myriad Genetics, Inc.*, 2022 WL 16860013 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 9, 2022), denying in part motion to dismiss in case involving non-invasive prenatal testing product.

*Louth v. NFL Enterprises LLC*, 2022 WL 4130866 (D.R.I. Sept. 12, 2022), denying motion to dismiss alleged violations of the Video Privacy Protection Act.

*Sholopa v. Turk Hava Yollari A.O., Inc. d/b/a Turkish Airlines*, 2022 WL 976825 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2022), denying motion to dismiss passenger's allegations that airline committed a breach of contract by failing to refund passengers for cancelled flights during the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Saleh v. Nike, Inc.*, 562 F. Supp. 3d 503 (C.D. Cal. 2021), denying in part motion to dismiss alleged violations of California Invasion of Privacy Act.

*Soo v. Lorex Corp.*, 2020 WL 5408117 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2020), denying defendants' motion to compel arbitration and denying in part motion dismiss consumer protection claims in putative class action concerning security cameras.

#### **Selected Class Settlements:**

*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**

- New York State
- Southern District of New York
- Eastern District of New York
- Northern District of New York
- Northern District of Illinois
- Central District of Illinois
- Eastern District of Michigan
- District of Colorado
- Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals
- Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals

### **CHRISTOPHER R. REILLY**

Chris Reilly is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Chris focuses his practice on consumer class actions and complex business litigation.

Chris is admitted to the State Bar of Florida and is a member of the bar of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Middle Districts of Florida.

Chris received his Juris Doctor from Georgetown University Law Center in 2020. During law school, Chris clerked for the Senate Judiciary Committee, where he worked on antitrust and food and drug law matters under Senator Richard Blumenthal. He has also clerked for the Mecklenburg County District Attorney's Office, the ACLU Prison Project, and the Pennsylvania General Counsel's Office. Chris served as Senior Editor of Georgetown's Journal of Law and Public Policy. In 2017, Chris graduated from the University of Florida with a B.A. in Political Science.

### **JULIA K. VENDITTI**

Julia 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 product defects, financial misconduct, false advertising, and privacy violations. 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, and the Eastern District of Michigan

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. Prior to law school, 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.

**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.

### **EMILY HORNE**

Emily Horne is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Emily focuses her practice on complex civil litigation and consumer class actions. Emily was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Emily is admitted to the State Bar of California.

Emily received her Juris Doctor from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law in 2022 (now UC, Law SF). During law school, Emily served as Editor-in-Chief for the UC Hastings Communications and Entertainment Law Journal, and she competed on the Moot Court team. Emily also served as a judicial extern in the Northern District of California and as a Teaching Assistant for Legal Writing & Research. In 2015, Emily graduated from Scripps College with a B.A. in Sociology.

### **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.

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.

**JONATHAN L. WOLLOCH**

Jonathan L. Wolloch is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Jonathan focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and class actions. Jonathan was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Jonathan is admitted to the State Bar of Florida and the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Middle Districts of Florida.

Jonathan received his Juris Doctor from the University of Miami School of Law in 2022, graduating magna cum laude. During law school, Jonathan served as a judicial intern to the Honorable Beth Bloom for the Southern District of Florida. He received two CALI Awards for earning the highest grade in his Trusts & Estates and Substantive Criminal Law courses, and he was elected to the Order of the Coif. Jonathan was also selected for participation in a semester long externship at the Florida Supreme Court, where he served as a judicial extern to the Honorable John D. Couriel. In 2018, Jonathan graduated from the University of Michigan with a B.A. in Political Science.