

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARCO A. FERNANDEZ, individually
and as a representative of the class,
v.
CORELOGIC CREDCO, LLC.,
Defendant.

Case No.: 3:20-cv-1262-JM-(SBC)

**ORDER ON PLAINTIFF'S
UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF
CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

Presently before the court is Plaintiff's Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement. (Doc. No. 295.) A hearing on the motion was held on December 13, 2023. For the reasons set forth on the record, and as explained in more detail below, the motion is **granted**.

I. BACKGROUND

A. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

This dispute centers around the consumer credit reports Defendant CoreLogic Credco ("Credco") sent to its customers and the alleged inaccurate information contained within these reports.

Defendant Credco is a California-based consumer reporting agency ("CRA"). Defendant sells consumer reports to mortgage lenders, mortgage brokers, auto dealers, and other entities seeking to evaluate consumers creditworthiness. (Doc. No. 49 ¶¶ 2, 17.)

1 As a CRA, Defendant is subject to the provisions of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
 2 (“FCRA”), 84 Stat. 1125, as amended, 15 U.S.C. section 1681 *et seq.*¹, and the California
 3 Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act (“CCRAA”). The FCRA “imposes a host of
 4 requirements concerning the creation and use of consumer reports.” *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*,
 5 578 U.S. 330, 335 (2016). A handful of the FCRA’s requirements are relevant to this case.
 6 The Act requires CRAs to “follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible
 7 accuracy” in consumer reports. 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b).²

8 The consumer reports Defendant sent to its customers included products called:
 9 “ProScan OFAC Report,” “Bureau OFAC,” “LoanSafe Fraud Manager,” “LoanSafe Risk
 10 Manager OFAC,” and “ProScan ID Index OFAC” (collectively “OFAC reports”). OFAC
 11 is the United States Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control. *See* [Home |](#)
 12 [Office of Foreign Assets Control \(treasury.gov\)](#). OFAC maintains a list of “specially
 13 designated nationals” (“SDN”) who threaten America’s national security. *See id.*
 14 Individuals on the OFAC list include terrorists, drug traffickers, and other serious
 15 criminals. *Id.* Generally, it is unlawful to transact business with any person on the list.
 16 31 C.F.R. pt. 501, App. 1 (2020).

17 On June 2, 2020, Plaintiff Marco A. Fernandez filed a putative class action complaint
 18 against Defendant in San Diego Superior Court alleging a violation of the FCRA; willful
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21 ¹ The FCRA seeks to promote “fair and accurate credit reporting,” protect consumer
 22 privacy, and regulates the consumer reporting agencies that compile and disseminate
 23 personal information about consumers. *See TransUnion LLC v. Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct. 2190,
 24 2200 (2021); 15 U.S.C. § 1681(a).

25 ² Under the FCRA, consumers can bring a cause of action to sue and recover damages for
 26 certain violations. Pursuant to § 1681g(a) a CRA is required to disclose to consumers the
 27 contents of their consumer files at the time of the request, including the identities of
 28 companies that had requested reports about them in the previous year. *See* 15. U.S.C.
 § 1681g(a).

1 violations of the CCRAA, CAL. CIV. CODE section 1785.1, *et seq.*³, and violations of the
 2 California Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE section 17200, *et*
 3 *seq.* (Doc. No. 1-3 at 12-32⁴.) On July 6, 2020, Defendant removed this action to federal
 4 court on the basis of federal question jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C. section 1331 and pursuant to
 5 the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. section 1433. (Doc. No. 1.)

6 On September 28, 2020, Plaintiff filed the First Amended Putative Class Action
 7 Complaint. (Doc. No. 14, “FAC”.) In October 2019, Plaintiff contends he applied for a
 8 mortgage as part of the home-buying process. (FAC ¶¶ 3, 24.) Plaintiff alleges that in
 9 connection with his application, Pulte Mortgage, LLC requested a credit report from
 10 Defendant, and that the report Defendant supplied was inaccurate. (*Id.* ¶¶ 3, 26.)
 11 Specifically, the report furnished by Defendant inaccurately stated Plaintiff was a person
 12 on the United States Department of the Treasury OFAC’s SDN list. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4, 32.)

13 Further, the report supplied by Defendant included a record belonging to “Mario
 14 Alberto Fernandez Santana,” a resident of Mexico, born in May 1977. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4, 37.)
 15 Plaintiff complains that a “rudimentary review of the record” would reveal that his name,
 16 date of birth and address differ vastly from the Mario Alberto Fernandez Santana reported
 17 on the credit report furnished by Defendant. (*Id.* ¶¶ 5, 38-41.) Additionally, it is alleged
 18 that the OFAC/SDN Search Results section of the report generated by Defendant, falsely
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 21 ³ The CCRAA defines a credit report in almost the same terms as 15 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(d).
 22 *See* CAL. CIV. CODE § 1785.3(c) (“‘Consumer credit report’ means any written, oral, or
 23 other communication of any information by a consumer credit reporting agency bearing on
 24 a consumer’s credit worthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity, which is used or is
 25 expected to be used, or collected in whole or in part, for the purpose of serving as a factor
 26 in establishing the consumer’s eligibility for: (1) credit to be used primarily for personal,
 family, or household purposes, or (2) employment purposes, or (3) hiring of a dwelling unit
 [], or (4) other purposes authorized in Section 1785.11.”).

27 ⁴ Document numbers and page references are to those assigned by CM/ECF for the docket
 28 entry.

1 reported that Plaintiff “was a match to a suspected narcotics trafficker included on the
 2 OFAC-SDN & Blocked Persons List.” *Id.* at ¶ 32.

3 Initially, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the FAC (Doc. No. 15), and then
 4 subsequently filed a Motion to Stay Proceedings Pending the Supreme Court’s decision in
 5 *Transunion LLC v. Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct. 2190 (2021), (Doc. No. 23). On April 8, 2021, this
 6 court granted Defendant’s motion and ordered all proceedings in this action stayed pending
 7 the Supreme Court’s decision in *Ramirez*. (Doc. No. 27 at 8.)⁵

8 On March 25, 2022, this court denied both Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s
 9 First Amended Complaint and its Motion to Strike Class Allegations from Plaintiff’s First
 10 Amended Complaint. (Doc. No. 48)

11 On November 11, 2022, Defendant filed its Motion to Deny Class Certification.
 12 (Doc. No. 101). On February 17, 2023, Plaintiff filed his response in opposition, (Doc.
 13 No. 146) and Defendant duly replied (Doc. No. 157).

14 On February 13, 2023, Plaintiff filed his Motion to Certify Class. (Doc. No. 138.)
 15 On May 8, 2023, Defendant filed its response in opposition, (Doc. No. 235) and Plaintiff
 16 duly replied (Doc. No. 251).⁶

18 ⁵ In light of the stay, and to assist in managing its own calendar, the court also denied
 19 without prejudice Defendant’s pending Motion to Dismiss First Amended Complaint as
 20 moot. (Doc. No. 27 at 8.) In doing so, the court provided that once the stay was lifted, any
 21 relevant motions attacking the complaint brought under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
 22 12 or 23 could be refiled. (*Id.*) On June 25, 2021, the Supreme Court rendered its decision
 23 in *Ramirez*. Subsequently, on July 6, 2021, the parties provided this court with a Joint
 24 Status Report (Doc. No. 31), and this court issued a Scheduling Order (Doc. No. 32).

25 ⁶ On February 23, 2023, the Parties filed a Joint Motion to Modify Amended Scheduling
 26 Order and Continue Hearing and Related Briefing Schedule. (Doc. No. 166.) The Parties
 27 represented that they wished to reset the hearing on the Parties’ Cross Motions on the issue
 28 of Class Certification because they wished to conserve resources in advance of the private
 mediation set for April 27, 2023. (*Id.*) The court denied-in-part and granted-in-part the
 Parties’ request, with the hearing on the motions being reset to June 5, 2023. (Doc. No.
 172.)

1 The Parties participated in numerous settlement negotiations, (see Doc. No. 295 at
 2 11), which helped lead to the proposed Settlement currently before the court.

3 On December 13, 2023, the court held a hearing on Plaintiff's Unopposed Motion
 4 for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement where the court expressed numerous
 5 concerns about the Parties proposal. (See generally Doc. No. 300.) In response to the
 6 questions raised at oral argument, on December 19, 2023, the court issued an order
 7 requesting additional briefing on four key areas, namely: (1) to explain why the
 8 administration of the Inaccurate Reporting Class should not proceed under the typically
 9 recognized opt out procedure; (2) to demonstrate that requiring only the Inaccurate
 10 Reporting Class to file a claim form, along with an attestation, is a reasonable
 11 administrative requirement which generally does not impose an undue burden on members
 12 of this proposed class as compared to the other classes in the Settlement; (3) to address
 13 specific questions regarding the Settlement Administrator's range of fees; and (4) the
 14 rationale for including an Opt-Out Threshold Provision that allows Defendant to rescind
 15 the Settlement if a certain number of Inaccurate Reporting class members opt out. (Doc.
 16 No. 301.) The Parties duly responded (Doc. No. 306) and submitted an Amended
 17 Settlement Agreement and related documents (Doc. No. 306-1). The court has reviewed
 18 the Amended Settlement Agreement and Notices and is satisfied that the appropriate
 19 changes have been made and its concerns have been redressed.

20 **B. Settlement Agreement Terms**

21 On October 23, 2023, Plaintiff filed the instant Motion for Preliminary Approval of
 22 Class Action Settlement. (Doc. No. 295.⁷) The motion contained drafts of the claim form

24
 25 ⁷ In connection with Plaintiff's Motion, Plaintiff also filed a Motion to Seal (Doc. No.
 26 296), seeking to seal one portion of the original settlement agreement which concerned the
 27 opt-out threshold provision. Good cause appearing, the court **GRANTS** Plaintiff's
 28 Unopposed Motion to Seal Documents Related to Plaintiff's Unopposed Motion for
 Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (Doc. No. 296). *See In re Yahoo! Inc.*
Sec. Litig., No. 17-CV-00373-LHK, 2018 WL 11349976, at *2 (N.D. Cal. May 9, 2018)

1 and notices to potential class members that would be emailed, mailed, and posted on a
2 website. (Doc. No. 297, Exhibit A, B, E, F, at 38-43, 55-66.)

3 On January 23, 2024, following the hearing on the pending motion, and in response
4 to the request for additional briefing, the Parties filed a Joint Response to Request for
5 Additional Briefing (Doc. No. 306) along with an Amended Settlement Agreement (“the
6 Agreement”) and Amended Proposed Notices to the Classes (Doc. No. 306-1⁸).

7 Defendant provided data to Plaintiff regarding its OFAC Reports and has produced
8 data related to consumer file and report requests, along with agreed upon supplemental
9 data. The Parties refer to this information as the “Class Data.” Doc. No. 306-1 ¶ 4.2.2.
10 Plaintiff has provided the Class Data to the Settlement Administrator. *Id.* The information
11 in the Class Data is needed in order to compile the “Settlement Class Notice List,” which
12 is the list of those consumers to whom notice shall be sent. *Id.* ¶ 2.32, 4.2.2. Settlement
13 class members who are listed on the Settlement Class Notice List will be eligible for a cash
14 payment. *Id.* ¶ 4.3.1.1. A settlement class member who is not on the Settlement Class
15 Notice List, but who submits a Claim Form and provides reasonable proof of class
16 membership, is eligible for a cash payment. *Id.*

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21 (“There are compelling reasons to keep the opt-out threshold number confidential ‘in order
22 to prevent third parties from utilizing it for the improper purpose of obstructing the
23 settlement and obtaining higher payouts.’”) (citation omitted).

24 ⁸ In connection with their Joint Response to Request for Additional Briefing, the Parties
25 filed a Joint Motion to Seal Documents Related to Joint Response to Request for Additional
26 Briefing (Doc. No. 307). The Parties seek to seal one portion of the Amended Settlement
27 Agreement concerning the opt-out threshold provision, specifically the precise numeric
28 threshold of this provision. Good cause appearing, the court **GRANTS** Joint Motion to
Seal Documents Related to Joint Response to Request for Additional Briefing (Doc. No.
307) (Doc. No. 296). *See In re Yahoo ! Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 2018 WL 11349976, at *2.

1 In the Agreement, the Parties changed the class definitions from those set forth in
2 the FAC⁹.

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4 ⁹ In the FAC Plaintiff seeks to represent seven classes consisting of:

5 **1. Inaccurate Reporting Class**

6 All individuals who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by Defendant
7 which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN” section of the
8 reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject of the report does
9 not match the name or date of birth or address in the government database in the
10 seven years predating the filing of the initial Complaint in this matter and continuing
11 through the date the class list is prepared.

12 **2. Inaccurate Reporting FCRA Class**

13 All individuals who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by Defendant
14 which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN” section of the
15 reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject of the report does
16 not match the name or date of birth or address in the government database in the five
17 years predating the filing of the initial Complaint in this matter and continuing
18 through the date the class list is prepared.

19 **3. Inaccurate Reporting UCL Subclass**

20 All individuals who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by Defendant
21 which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN” section of the
22 reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject of the report does
23 not match the name or date of birth or address in the government database in the four
24 years predating the filing of the initial Complaint in this matter and continuing
25 through the date the class list is prepared.

26 **4. Failure to Disclose Class**

27 All individuals (1) who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by
28 Defendant which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN” section
29 of the reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject of the report
30 does not match the name or date of birth or address in the government database (2)
31 who made a request to Defendant for their consumer file or report and (3) for whom
32 Defendant did not disclose the OFAC/SDN information. The class period is all
33 persons who made requests to Defendant in the five years predating the filing of the
34 initial Complaint in this matter and continuing through the date the class list is
35 prepared.

36 **5. Failure to Identify Class**

37 All individuals (1) who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by
38 Defendant (2) who made a request to Defendant for their consumer file or report and
39 (3) for whom Defendant did not identify the user that procured the consumer report

1 The agreement (Doc. No. 306-1) whittles the seven classes identified in the FAC
 2 down to three, defined as follows:

3 • **Inaccurate Reporting Class:**

4 All individuals who were the subject of an OFAC Report that Defendant
 5 disseminated to a third party from June 3, 2013 through August 28, 2023,
 6 where the OFAC Report reported at least one hit, match, possible match, or
 7 “record for review.”

8 • **Failure to Disclose Class:**

9 All individuals (i) who were the subject of an OFAC Report that Defendant
 10 disseminated to a third party from June 3, 2015 through August 28, 2023,
 11 where the OFAC Report reported at least one hit, match, possible match or
 12 “record for review”; and (ii) who made a request to Defendant for their
 13 consumer file or report after such OFAC Report had been disseminated.

14 within the one-year period on which the request was made. The class period is all
 15 persons who made requests to Defendant in the five years predating the filing of the
 16 initial Complaint in this matter and continuing through the date the class list is
 17 prepared.

18 **6. Failure to Disclose UCL Subclass**

19 All individuals (1) who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by
 20 Defendant which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN”
 21 section of the reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject of
 22 the report does not match the name or date of birth or address in the government
 23 database (2) who made a request to Defendant for their consumer file or report
 24 and (3) for whom Defendant did not disclose the OFAC/SDN information. The
 25 class period is all persons who made requests to Defendant in the four years
 26 predating the filing of the initial Complaint in this matter and continuing through
 27 the date the class list is prepared.

28 **7. Failure to Identify UCL Subclass**

29 All individuals (1) who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by
 30 Defendant (2) who made a request to Defendant for their consumer file or report and
 31 (3) for whom Defendant did not identify the user that procured the consumer report
 32 within the one-year period on which the request was made. The class period is all
 33 persons who made requests to Defendant in the five years predating the filing of the
 34 initial Complaint in this matter and continuing through the date the class list is
 35 prepared.

36 FAC at 11-12.

1 • **Failure to Identify Class:**

2 All individuals who, from June 3, 2015 to June 30, 2021, made a request to
 3 Defendant and to who Defendant provided a consumer file disclosure.

4 Doc. No. 306-1 ¶ 2.31. The Inaccurate Reporting Class and Failure to Disclose Class have
 5 a Class Period of June 3, 2013, through August 28, 2023, whereas the Failure to Identify
 6 Class Period spans from June 3, 2015 to June 30, 2021. *Id.*

7 According to the Agreement, there will be 7,400 Failure to Identify class members
 8 who will each receive an award of \$500. Doc. No. 306-1 ¶¶ 4.1, 4.3.1.2. Additionally,
 9 there are 3,600 Failure to Disclosure class members who will each receive a \$1,000 award.
 10 *Id.* Finally, 705,000 putative class members have been identified in the Inaccurate
 11 Reporting Class, and each shall receive a pro rata payment from the Net Settlement Fund.
 12 *Id.* If an individual is a member of multiple Settlement Classes, they will receive payment
 13 for each settlement class for which they are a member. *Id.* ¶ 4.3.1.1.

14 The Agreement requires Defendant pay a gross settlement amount of \$58,500,000,
 15 provided by its insurance carriers, allocated as follows: \$20,000 as an incentive award for
 16 Plaintiff and no greater than 25% of the Settlement Fund (\$14,625,000) anticipated to be
 17 awarded to Plaintiff's counsel. *Id.* ¶¶ 4.3.1, 5.3. Under the terms of the Settlement,
 18 Angeion Group ("Angeion") will be used as the Settlement Administrator and will be paid
 19 from the Settlement Fund. *Id.* ¶ 4.3.1. The Parties state that:

20 Angeion now anticipates that the cost to provide notice and administration
 21 services will be approximately \$2,150,000 [] stem[ming] from: (1) the costs
 22 of postage and printing to mail checks to hundreds of thousands of Class
 23 Members who will now receive payment automatically []; (2) the costs
 24 associated with a second distribution to Settlement Class Members who cash
 25 checks from the initial distribution or who have elected to receive payments
 26 through alternate means; and (3) the cost of the paid mediate campaign.¹⁰

27 ¹⁰ In the original submission, that required the 705,000 members of the Inaccurate
 28 Reporting Class to file a claim form and attestation in order to receive any cash payment,
 29 the Parties stated that "[t]he precise amount of administration costs [would] depend on the

1 Doc. No. 306 at 10-11.

2 Settlement class members have ninety (90) days after their checks are mailed to
3 negotiate them. (Doc. No. 306-1 ¶ 4.3.1.4.) Any remaining amounts left in the Settlement
4 Fund, including those resulting from uncashed or returned checks, shall be redistributed as
5 a second payment to each Inaccurate Reporting settlement class member who cashed their
6 original paper check or received payment through electronic means, if the distribution
7 would be at least \$5. *Id.* Should redistribution be infeasible or should amounts remain in
8 the Fund even after redistribution, the Settlement Administrator shall donate any residual
9 amounts left in the Settlement Fund to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights as a *cy
pres* recipient. *Id.* The *cy pres* recipient shall agree to use the funds for non-litigation
10 purposes. Under no circumstances shall any amount of the Settlement Fund revert to the
11 Defendant. *Id.*

12 As part of the Settlement Defendant has agreed to: (1) maintain procedures meant to
13 ensure that no ProScan OFAC reports state “possible match” when the only matching data
14 element is the name; (2) maintain procedures meant to ensure that its ProScan OFAC
15 reports do not state “possible match” where the only matching element between the
16 consumer and countries/vessels is the consumer’s name; and (3) remove the “Search
17 Criteria” field from its ProScan OFAC reports. Doc. No. 306-1 at 57-59 (Consent
18 Injunctive Relief Order). In sum, Defendant will improve its matching criteria for its
19 ProScan OFAC reporting and the formatting of its reports.

20 In exchange for their share of the Settlement, all class members are deemed to release
21 Defendant from claims relating to the subject matter of this action, including under the
22 FCRA, California law, common law, or under any other principle of law or equity resulting
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27 ultimate claims rate, but for a claims rate of 7%-10%, Angeion “has agreed to a ‘not to
28 exceed’ amount’ of \$1,425,000.” Doc. No. 295 at 14.

1 from, arising out of, or related to any allegations in the FAC. Doc. No. 306-1 ¶¶ 2.28,
2 4.4.2, 4.4.

3 **II. DISCUSSION**

4 **A. Preliminary Certification of Rule 23 Class**

5 Before approving the Settlement, the court’s “threshold task is to ascertain whether
6 the proposed settlement class satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(a) of the Federal Rules
7 of Civil Procedure applicable to class actions, namely: (1) numerosity, (2) commonality,
8 (3) typicality, and (4) adequacy of representation.” *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d
9 1011, 1019 (9th Cir. 1998), *overruled on other grounds by Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*,
10 564 U.S. 338 (2011). In the settlement context, the court “must pay undiluted, even
11 heightened, attention to class certification requirements.” *Id.* In addition, the court must
12 determine whether class counsel is adequate (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)), and whether “the
13 action is maintainable under Rule 23(b)(1), (2), or (3).” *In re Mego Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.*,
14 213 F.3d 454, 462 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Amchem Prods. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 614
15 (1997)).

16 **1. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a)’s Requirements**

17 The court will begin with the threshold task of determining if Rule 23(a)’s four
18 requirements have been met.

19 *i. Numerosity*

20 The “numerosity” requirement is satisfied if the “class is so numerous that joinder
21 of all members is impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). “[P]roposed classes of less than
22 fifteen are too small while classes of more than sixty are sufficiently large.” *Harik v. Cal.*
23 *Teachers Ass’n*, 326 F.3d 1042, 1051-52 (9th Cir. 2003).

24 Here, the Parties anticipate the Inaccurate Reporting Class will be made up of
25 approximately 705,000 members, the Failure to Disclose Class consists of approximately
26 3,600 individuals, and that there are roughly 7,400 class members making up the Failure
27 to Identify Class. Doc. No. 306-1 ¶ 4.1; *see also* Doc. No. 295 at 26.

1 Considering the information supplied by Plaintiff and applying common sense, the
2 court is comfortable concluding that the proposed classes will be comprised of enough
3 members to be sufficiently large. *See, e.g., Walker v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 295 F.R.D.
4 472, 482 (S.D. Cal. 2013) (citing *Californians for Disability Rights, Inc. v. Cal. Dep’t of*
5 *Transp.*, 249 F.R.D. 334, 346 (N.D. Cal. 2008)). (“A class greater than forty members often
6 satisfies this requirement”); *Perez-Olano v. Gonzalez*, 248 F.R.D. 248, 256 (C.D. Cal.
7 2008) (“Although plaintiffs need not allege the exact number or identity of class members
8 to satisfy the numerosity requirement, mere speculation as to the number of parties
9 involved is insufficient.”) (citation omitted). *See also* 1 Newberg on Class Actions, § 3:13
10 (“[A] good-faith estimate of the class size is sufficient when the precise number of class
11 members is not readily ascertainable. The estimate generally should be supported by more
12 than speculation ...”). Joinder of all these potential plaintiffs would be impracticable.
13 Accordingly, the numerosity requirement has been met.

14 *ii. Commonality*

15 The commonality requirement is satisfied if “there are questions of law or fact
16 common to the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). “What matters to class certification ... is
17 not the raising of common ‘questions’ – even in droves – but rather, the capacity of a class-
18 wide proceeding to generate common *answers* apt to drive the resolution of the litigation.”
19 *Wal-Mart*, 564 U.S. at 350 (quoting Richard A. Nagareda, *Class Certification in the*
20 *Aggregate Proof*, 84 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 97, 132 (2009)) (emphasis in original). Class
21 members’ claims must “depend upon a common contention” such that “determination of
22 its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the
23 claims in one stroke.” *Wal-Mart*, 564 U.S. at 350.

24 As the court outlines in detail below, here, the commonality requirement is satisfied
25 because the class claims involve common questions of law and fact regarding Defendant’s
26 OFAC reports.

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1 a. *Inaccurate Reporting Class*

2 A central issue common to the Inaccurate Reporting Class is whether Defendant's
3 OFAC reports should be considered consumer reports under the FCRA and CCRAA.
4 Another central issue common to all putative class members is whether Defendant's name-
5 only matching procedure was reasonable to ensure the maximum possible accuracy of the
6 information furnished by Defendant to its customers. *See Ramirez v. Trans Union, LLC*,
7 301 F.R.D. 408, 418 (N.D. Cal. 2014) ("[T]he question of whether using the name-only
8 matching logic assures maximum accuracy is [] a [common] question."). Put another way,
9 did Defendant follow the industry standard and practice in how it ran OFAC searches, or
10 should it have run these searches by setting the search parameters to compare all available
11 customer inputs against the entries on the OFAC Lists? *See Adan v. Insight Investigation*,
12 Inc., No. 16cv2807-GPC(WVG), 2018 WL 467897, at *12 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 18, 2018)
13 (denying defendant's motion for summary judgment on claim of willful FCRA section
14 1681 violation based on first and last name and date of birth criminal record matching);
15 *Patel v. Trans Union, LLC*, 308 F.R.D. 292, 304 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (commonality found
16 where one of the "most central questions" in suit was "were there reasonable procedures
17 in place (here, the name only logic) to ensure the maximum possible accuracy of the
18 information?"). This leads to a further, related, common question: if Defendant did follow
19 industry practice, does conforming to these industry standards shield it from FCRA
20 liability? Accordingly, the commonality requirement has been met for the Inaccurate
21 Reporting Class.

22 b. *Failure to Disclose and Failure to Identify Classes*

23 Turning to the Failure to Disclose Class, the underlying common question is whether
24 Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. section 1681g(a) by failing to disclose OFAC report results
25 to consumers who requested their files or consumer reports. As for the Failure to Identify
26 Class, the common question underlying all class member's claims is whether Defendant
27 violated the FCRA by failing to disclose inquiry history to all individuals making
28 "consumer file disclosure requests." Defendant's anticipated defense poses a common

1 question that can be resolved with common proof. Additional common questions include
2 whether Defendant's 15 U.S.C. section 1681g(a) violations were willful and the proper
3 measure of statutory and punitive damages.

4 Further, like the Inaccurate Reporting Class, these classes involve common
5 questions surrounding Defendant's patterns and procedures. For example, a common
6 question is whether the disclosure was accurate. Another common question surrounds
7 whether Defendant consistently failed to disclose the OFAC reports "possible matches"
8 reporting to consumers who requested their files in violation of § 1681g(a). This is
9 sufficient to establish commonality. *See Patel*, 308 F.R.D. at 304 (concluding
10 commonality met for 15 U.S.C. § 1681g violation subclass because a "central issue" was
11 whether defendant disclosed the potential OFAC hit reporting to consumers who requested
12 their files); *Larson v. Trans Union, LLC*, No. 12-cv-05726-WHO, 2015 WL 3945052,
13 *10 (N.D. Cal. June 26, 2015) ("The question of whether Trans Union violated section
14 1681g's clear and accurate disclosure requirement is sufficient to establish commonality.").
15 In sum, Defendant's pattern and practices in responding to disclosure requests for OFAC
16 reports published to consumers comprise the proverbial "glue" holding these classes
17 together. Accordingly, the commonality requirement has been met for the Failure to
18 Disclose and Failure to Identify classes.

19 ***iii. Typicality***

20 The typicality requirement is satisfied if "the claims or defenses of the representative
21 parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). "Under
22 the rule's permissive standards, representative claims are 'typical' if they are reasonably
23 coextensive with those of absent class members; they need not be identical." *Hanlon*,
24 150 F.3d at 1020. Typicality "refers to the nature of the claim or defense of the class
25 representative, and not to specific facts from which it arose or the relief sought." *Parsons*
26 *v. Ryan*, 754 F.3d 657, 865 (9th Cir. 2014). Typicality can be measured by looking at
27 "whether other members have the same or similar injury, whether the action is based on
28 conduct, which is not unique to the named plaintiffs, and whether other class members

1 have been injured by the same course of conduct.”” *Torres v. Mercer Canyons Inc.*,
2 835 F.3d 1125, 1141 (9th Cir. 2016) (quoting *Hanon v. Dataproducts Corp*, 976 F.2d 497,
3 508 (9th Cir. 1992)).

4 Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the classes he seeks to represent, as set forth in the
5 FAC. For the Inaccurate Reporting Classes, it is alleged Defendant prepared and
6 disseminated OFAC reports to third parties that falsely identified Plaintiff and each
7 putative class member as “possible matches” to the OFAC SDN list. *See e.g., Kang v.*
8 *Credit Bureau Connection, Inc.*, No. 1:18-cv-01359-AWI-SKO, 2022 WL 658105, *4
9 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2022) (finding plaintiff’s claims typical of class where “defendant
10 prepared a report about [plaintiff] and each class member that included an inaccurate
11 OFAC ‘Hit’ generated by its ‘similar name’ matching script and published that OFAC
12 information to its customers.”). For the Failure to Disclose and Failure to Identify Classes,
13 the disclosures Plaintiff and the putative class members received were allegedly incomplete
14 and did not meet the regulatory requirements. *See, e.g., Larson*, 2015 WL 3945052, at *13
15 (finding typicality met where plaintiff alleged that defendant provided inadequate OFAC
16 disclosures and “[plaintiff’s] claims are reasonably coextensive with those of absent class
17 members.”). At bottom, Defendant’s patterns and procedures, the alleged willfulness of
18 Defendant’s conduct, and the alleged resulting violations of the applicable statutory
19 provisions are logically consistent amongst class members. *Cf. Staton v. Boeing Co.*,
20 327 F.3d 938, 957 (9th Cir. 2003) (“[R]epresentative claims are ‘typical’ if they are
21 reasonably coextensive with those of absent class members; they need not be substantially
22 identical.”) (citation omitted).

23 Additionally, the defenses that apply to Plaintiff and putative class members will be
24 similar, if not identical. Furthermore, although Plaintiff and each putative class member’s
25 individualized experience will differ slightly, this need not defeat typicality. Finally, an
26 additional positive weighing in favor of typicality is that all members would benefit from
27 the injunctive relief requested. Accordingly, for purposes of settlement, the typicality
28 requirement has been met.

iv. Adequacy

The final Rule 23(a) requirement is that “the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). This requires that the court address two questions: “(a) do the named plaintiffs and their counsel have any conflicts of interest with other class members and (b) will the named plaintiffs and their counsel prosecute the action vigorously on behalf of the class.” *In re Mego*, 213 F.3d at 462. A court certifying a class must consider: “(i) the work counsel has done in identifying or investigating potential claims in the action; (ii) counsel’s experience in handling class actions; (iii) counsel’s knowledge of the applicable law; and (iv) the resources that counsel will commit to representing the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(A). The court may also consider “any other matter pertinent to counsel’s ability to fairly and adequately represent the class.” *Id.* at 23(g)(1)(B).

13 Here, there is no obvious conflict between Plaintiff's interests and those of the
14 classes. Plaintiff has demonstrated that he has fairly and adequately protected the interests
15 of the other members of the classes as required by Rule 23. He has vigorously assisted
16 counsel in litigating this case, responded to discovery, and participated in the mediation
17 and settlement negotiations. *See* Doc. No. 295-1 at ¶ 9. Plaintiff's counsel maintain they
18 have "diligently investigated and litigated the claims at issue here," *id.* at ¶ 6, "zealously
19 represent[ing]" the settlement classes "for well over three years of labor-intensive litigation
20 with no guarantee of a successful resolution," thereby "show[ing] laudable dedication" to
21 the settlement classes. Doc. No. 295 at 17, 18. The court has no reason to doubt the
22 qualifications or legal acumen of the firm of Hueston Hennigan to represent the classes.
23 *See id.* at ¶¶ 6, 8, 10-15, 17-19. Accordingly, the court finds this element satisfied for the
24 purposes of preliminary approval.

2. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23(b)(3)'s Requirements

Having determined that Rule 23(a)'s requirements have been met, the court will next consider if Rule 23(b)(3)'s have been satisfied.

1 “Rule 23(b)(3) permits a party to maintain a class action if . . . the court finds that
2 the questions of law or fact common to class members predominate over any questions
3 affecting only individual members, and that a class action is superior to other available
4 methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.” *Conn. Ret. Plans & Trust*
5 *Funds v. Amgen Inc.*, 660 F.3d 1170, 1173 (9th Cir. 2011), *aff’d* 133 S. Ct. 1184 (2013)
6 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)). The “predominance inquiry tests whether proposed
7 classes are sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication by representation.” *Hanlon*,
8 150 F.3d at 1022 (quoting *Amchem Prods, Inc.*, 521 U.S. at 623). An examination into
9 whether there are “legal or factual questions that qualify each class member’s case as a
10 genuine controversy” is required. *Id.* The superiority inquiry “requires determination of
11 whether the objectives of the particular class action procedure will be achieved in particular
12 the case.” *Id.* at 1023.

13 *i. Predominance*

14 Here, there are three core questions common to all settlement classes, namely: “(1)
15 whether [Defendant’s] conduct violated the applicable provision of the FCRA/CCRAA;
16 (2) whether [Defendant’s] conduct was willful; and (3) the proper measure of statutory and
17 punitive damages.” Doc. No 295 at 30. *See, e.g., Kang*, 2022 WL 658105, at *6 (finding
18 the predominance requirement met where “[t]he primary common question is whether
19 Credit Bureau’s ‘similar name’ matching script system was a reasonable procedure to
20 assure maximum possible accuracy of the OFAC information it prepared for its
21 customers.”); *Patel*, 308 F.R.D. at 308 (concluding that common questions including “Was
22 there a disclosure?,” “Was the disclosure accurate?,” “Were there reasonable procedures
23 in place (here the name only logic) to ensure the maximum possible accuracy of the
24 information” and “Did [the CRA] include the [OFAC] alert information when it sent
25 disclosures to consumers who had [OFAC] ‘alerts’ in the[ir consumer] reports?”
26 predominate); *Martinez v. Avantus, LLC*, NO. 3:20-CV-1772 (JCH), 2023 WL 112807, at
27 *9 (D. Conn. Jan. 5, 2023) (“[T]he core inquiries in this case – whether the name-matching
28

1 logic runs afoul of the FCRA and whether the violation was willful – can be resolved
2 through generalized proof and are more substantial than any individualized issue.”).

3 Additionally, the defenses that Defendant will likely raise appear to be common to
4 the classes and suggest class action treatment is the correct course of action. *See Romero*
5 *v. Producers Dairy Foods, Inc.*, 235 F.R.D. 474, 490 (E.D. Cal. 2006) (concluding that
6 common issues predominated where defendant asserted affirmative defense that it alleged
7 would potentially bar recovery for certain claims). Further, since Plaintiff is seeking only
8 statutory and punitive damages, the need for individualized damage determinations is
9 obviated. This decision illustrates that common damages predominate, lending further
10 support in favor of class treatment. *See Martinez*, 2023 WL 112807, at *9 (“common issues
11 also predominate the question of damages, because the class-wide pursuit of statutory and
12 punitive damages greatly diminish the need for individual inquiry.”).

13 *ii. Superiority*

14 In this instance, the class-action is superior because (1) individual members of the
15 classes have no interest in controlling the prosecution of this case; (2) Plaintiff’s counsel
16 is unaware of any similar suits brought against Defendant related to its OFAC reports and
17 consumer disclosures; and (3) bringing all potential class member’s claims in one action
18 saves judicial resources. (Doc. No. 295 at 30-31.) *See e.g., Haynes v. Logan Furniture*
19 *Mart, Inc.*, 503 F.2d 1161, 1165 (7th Cir. 1974) (“The individual if aware of all of his
20 claims under the [Truth in Lending] Act is bound to have some reluctance to sue in his own
21 name the supplier with whom he continues to do business and one who could be in a
22 position to visit harsh remedies on the buyer in the event of a subsequent default.”) *See*
23 7 Newberg on Class Actions § 21:4 (6th ed. 2022) (“FCRA matters remain good candidates
24 for class actions – they tend to involve a large number of harmed individuals with small
25 claims, often disbursed throughout the country. Absent a class suit, many FCRA violations
26 would remain un-remedied.”).

27
28

In sum, the relatively limited potential recovery for the class members as compared with the costs of litigating the claims support the preliminary conclusion that a class action is superior to other methods for adjudicating this controversy.

In accordance with the above, for purposes of settlement, Plaintiff has satisfied the requirements for certification of classes under Rule 23. Accordingly, the settlement classes are **CERTIFIED** for settlement purposes only.

B. Preliminary Approval of Settlement and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)

Having certified the settlement classes, the court will now consider the terms of the Settlement Agreement itself and make a preliminary determination as to whether the proposed settlement is “fair, reasonable, and adequate” pursuant to Rule 23(e)(2).

When reviewing a proposed settlement, the court's primary concern "is the protection of those class members, including the named plaintiff, whose rights may not have been given due regard by the negotiating parties." *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n of City & Cnty. of S.F.*, 688 F.2d 615, 624 (9th Cir 1982). Ultimately, "[i]n most situations, unless the settlement is clearly inadequate, its acceptance and approval are preferable to lengthy and expensive litigation with uncertain results." *Nat'l Rural Telecomms. Coop. v. DIRECTV, Inc.*, 221 F.R.D. 523, 526 (C.D. Cal. 2004).

In making the determination of whether the proposed settlement is fundamentally “fair, adequate and reasonable,” the court is required to “evaluate the fairness of a settlement as a whole, rather than assessing its individual components.” *Lane v. Facebook, Inc.* 696 F.3d 811, 818-19 (9th Cir. 2012). Because a “settlement is the offspring of compromise, the question we address is not whether the final product could be prettier, smarter or snazzier, but whether it is fair, adequate and free from collusion.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1027.

As amended, Rule 23(e) provides that a court may approve a proposed class action settlement after considering whether:

- 1 (A) the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented
2 the class;
- 3 (B) the proposal was negotiated at arm's length;
- 4 (C) the relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account:
 - 5 (i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal;
 - 6 (ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to
the class, including the method of processing class-member claims;
 - 7 (iii) the terms of any proposed award of attorney's fees, including
timing of payment; and
 - 8 (iv) any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3); and
- 9 (D) the proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other.

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

11 Since the court is unable to completely assess all factors until after the final approval
12 hearing, “[a]t the preliminary approval stage, a full fairness analysis is unnecessary.”
13 *Zepeda v. Paypal, Inc.*, No. C 10-1668 SBA, 2014 WL 718509, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 24,
14 2014) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Thus, “[c]loser scrutiny is reserved
15 for the final approval hearing.” *Sciortino v. PepsiCo, Inc.*, No. 14-cv-00478-EMC, 2016
WL 3519179, at *4 (N.D. Cal. June 28, 2016).

16 1. Adequacy of Notice

17 “Adequate notice is critical to court approval of a class settlement under Rule 23(e).”
18 *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1025. For the court to approve a settlement, “[t]he class must be
19 notified of a proposed settlement in a manner that does not systematically leave any group
20 without notice.” *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 624 (citation omitted).

21 Through direct notice, along with digital and social media, the Settlement
22 Administrator hopes to contact all reasonably identifiable class members via email and
23 mail. *See* Doc. No. 295 at 6-11; Doc. No. 306 at 6-8. After the court expressed concern at
24 the hearing that the original notices submitted might confuse class members, the original
25 notices submitted have been modified to include additional information about the claims
26 in this case (*compare* Doc. No. 297 at 41-43 *with* Doc. No. 306-1 at 45-48). Similarly, in
27 partnership with the Settlement Administrator, the Parties have reworked the Long Form
28 Notice, Mail Notice, and Email Notice to better describe the case itself, the Settlement, and

1 the steps available to class members. Additionally, the Settlement Administrator intends
2 to implement a Settlement Website and toll-free hotline dedicated to informing class
3 members of their rights and options under the Settlement. *Id.*

4 Thus, the court agrees that the revised Notice Plan “is the best notice that is
5 practicable under the circumstances” and that a review of the Notice itself indicates that it
6 contains all of the information usually contained in such documents.

7 **2. Adequate Representation**

8 Next, the court considers whether “the class representatives and class counsel have
9 adequately represented the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)(A).

10 As discussed above, Plaintiff’s counsel are experienced attorneys in the FCRA class
11 action arena, Plaintiff has been actively involved in this litigation since its inception, and
12 the court is unaware of any evidence of a conflict between Plaintiff or his counsel and the
13 rest of the settlement classes. (Doc. No. 295-1 at ¶¶ 6, 9.) Thus, pursuant to Rule 23(e),
14 the court finds that Plaintiff and his counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests
15 of the settlement classes. *See In re: Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) AntiTrust Litig.*, No.
16 07- cv- 05944-JST, 2020 WL 1873554, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Mar 11, 2020) (concluding Rule
17 23(e)(2)(A) satisfied where “Plaintiffs have demonstrated that the representative parties
18 and their counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the [] Classes.”).

19 **3. Arm’s Length Negotiations**

20 Rule 23(e)(2)(B) requires the court to consider whether “the proposal was negotiated
21 at arm’s length.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)(B).

22 Here, settlement occurred following participation in mediation and subsequent
23 arms- length negotiations. The Parties participated in numerous settlement negotiations,
24 including before Magistrate Judges Schopler and Burkhardt. Two additional mediation
25 sessions before a third party neutral ultimately led the Parties to continue arms-length
26 negotiations culminating in the Agreement before the court. (Doc. No. 295 at 11, 18.) The
27 fact that the settlement was reached after extensive discovery was completed and with the
28 help of several third-party mediators weighs against collusion and in favor of preliminary

1 approving the settlement. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)(C). *See also Loreto v. Gen.*
2 *Dynamics Info. Tech., Inc.*, No. 3:19-cv-01366-GPC-MSB, 2021 WL 3141208, at *4 (S.D.
3 Cal. July 26, 2021) (concluding this factor is likely satisfied as the settlement was “the
4 result of an arm’s length negotiation facilitated by an experience mediator after the
5 exchange of sufficient discovery to allow the parties to ascertain Defendant’s potential
6 exposure”); *Uschold v. NSMG Shared Servs., LLC*, 333 F.R.D. 157, 170 (N.D. Cal. 2019)
7 (“The use of an experienced private mediator and presence of discovery supports the
8 conclusion that Plaintiffs were ‘armed with sufficient information about the case’ to broker
9 a fair settlement.”) (quoting *Acosta v. TransUnion, LLC*, 243 F.R.D. 377, 396 (C.D. Cal.
10 2007)).

11 Accordingly, for preliminary approval purposes, this factor weighs in favor of
12 settlement.

13 *i. Consideration of the views of counsel*

14 The court also considers “the experience and views of counsel.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d
15 at 1026. Here, Class Counsel advocate in favor of settlement, describing the settlement as
16 “the second largest recovery in the history of the FCRA,” and claiming that the “the overall
17 settlement amount [is] impressive.” Doc. No. 295 at 19. Accordingly, given the
18 complexity of this litigation and the experience of counsel, for preliminary approval
19 purposes, this factor weighs in favor of settlement.

20 **4. Adequacy of Relief Provided to the Classes**

21 *i. Strength of Plaintiff’s case and costs, risks and delay of trial and*
22 *appeal*

23 When assessing “the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal,” Fed. R. Civ.
24 P. 23(e)(2)(C)(i), courts in the Ninth Circuit evaluate “the strength of plaintiff’s case; the
25 risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; [and] the risk of
26 maintaining class action status throughout the trial.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1026. “The
27 extent of discovery may be relevant in determining the adequacy of the parties’ knowledge
28 of the case.” *Nat’l Rural Telecomms. Coop. v.* 221 F.R.D. at 527 (citation omitted).

1 Here, the motion represents that “establishing liability in this case was far from
2 certain, as Defendant has raised numerous defenses that, if accepted by a judge or jury,
3 would undermine Plaintiff’s claims.” Doc. No. 295 at 21. Additionally, Plaintiff maintains
4 that the settlement’s monetary and injunctive release is especially impressive when
5 weighed against the significant costs, risks and delays of continued litigation, trial, and
6 appeal. *Id.* 21-22. Plaintiff has survived a motion to dismiss and strike, fully briefed cross
7 motions on the issue of class certification, analyzed voluminous documents and data, and
8 completed complex expert discovery spanning over three years of litigation. This has
9 resulted in Plaintiff’s counsel expending \$850,000 in expenses. Throughout this litigation,
10 Defendant has vigorously defended against Plaintiff’s claims. Thus, the risks of continuing
11 this litigation are known to all involved. Accordingly, for preliminary approval purposes,
12 this factor weighs in favor of settlement.

13 *ii. Effectiveness of any proposed distribution method*

14 The court must also consider “the effectiveness of any proposed methods of
15 distributing relief to the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)(C)(ii). “Basic to [the process of
16 deciding whether a proposed settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate] * * * is the need
17 to compare the terms of the compromise with the likely rewards of litigation.” *In re TD*
18 *Ameritrade Accountholder Litig.*, 266 F.R.D. 418, 422 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (quoting
19 *Protective Comm. for Indep. Stockholders of TMT Trailer Ferry Inc. v. Anderson*, 390 U.S.
20 414, 424-25 (1968)). “The fact that a proposed settlement may only amount to a fraction
21 of the potential recovery does not, in and of itself, mean that the proposed settlement is
22 grossly inadequate and should be disapproved.” *Linney v. Cellular Alaska P’ship*,
23 151 F.3d 1234, 1242 (9th Cir. 1998) (citation omitted).

24 The papers make it clear that the \$58.5 million settlement amount will only be used
25 to pay: (1) the submitted claims of the 705,000 Inaccurate Reporting Class on a pro-rata
26 basis; (2) the 7,400 Failure to Identify class members \$500 each; (3) the 3,600 Failure to
27 Disclose class members \$1,000 each; (4) Angeion Group, the settlement claims
28

1 administrator; (5) any amounts that may be awarded as service fees; and (6) Class Counsel
2 for any award of attorneys' fees, costs and expenses incurred in this action.

3 The Parties have generated what they call "Class Data" from data Defendant
4 provided to Plaintiff from OFAC reports, consumer file and report requests, and
5 supplemental data. Doc. No. 306-1 ¶ 4.2.2. Plaintiff has provided the Class Data to the
6 Settlement Administrator. *Id.* The Class Data contains the information needed for the
7 "Settlement Class Notice List." *Id.* Class Members who are listed on the Settlement Class
8 Notice List will be eligible for a cash payment. *Id.* ¶ 4.3.1.1. A settlement class member
9 who is not on the Settlement Class Notice List, but who submits a Claim Form and provides
10 reasonable proof of class membership will be eligible for a cash payment. *Id.*

11 The Settlement Administrator will mail the Notice, postage prepaid, to all
12 individuals on the Settlement Class Notice List. *Id.* ¶ 4.2.3. The Settlement Administrator
13 shall also use commercially reasonable methods to locate email addresses for all Settlement
14 class members and shall send them the Email Notice regarding settlement. *Id.* ¶ 4.3.2.1.
15 A Settlement Website will also be created and maintained by the Settlement Administrator.
16 *Id.* ¶ 4.2.4. If an individual is a member of multiple settlement classes, they will receive
17 payment for each settlement class for which they are a member. *Id.* ¶ 4.3.1.2. The
18 Settlement Administrator shall receive and process all Claims Forms and shall reject any
19 forms that do not meet the submission requirements. *Id.* ¶ 4.3.1.3. Prior to disallowing the
20 Claim, the Settlement Administrator shall notify the Claimant and give them the chance to
21 remedy any deficiencies. *Id.*

22 Each class member's allocation of the Net Settlement Fund default payment method
23 will be paper checks, unless the settlement class member has returned a Claim Form
24 electing an alternative payment method including but not limited to Venmo, PayPal, Zelle,
25 and/or prepaid card. *Id.* ¶¶ 4.3.1.2., 4.3.1.3.; Doc. No. 306-1 at 42-43 (Claim Form). The
26 method of distributing relief is, therefore, simple and effective. *See Walters v. Target*
27 *Corp.*, No. 3:16-CV-01678-L-MDD, 2019 WL 6696192, at *7 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 6, 2019)
28 (finding "the effectiveness of the proposed method for processing and distributing the class

1 relief adequate because of its clear processing guidelines and automatic distribution to
2 absent class members.”). Accordingly, for preliminary approval purposes, this factor
3 weighs in favor of settlement.

4 **5. Terms of Attorneys’ Fees**

5 As part of evaluating the settlement terms, the court must also consider “the terms
6 of any proposed award of attorneys’ fees” to determine “whether the attorneys’ fees
7 arrangement shortchanges the class.” *Briseno v. Henderson*, 998 F.3d 1014, 1024 (9th Cir.
8 2021) (in part quoting Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 23(e)(2)(C)(iii)). Courts “must balance the
9 proposed award of attorney’s fees vis-à-vis the relief provided to the class in determining
10 whether the settlement is adequate for class members.” *Id.*

11 Here, the Settlement provides that Class Counsel will not seek fees greater than
12 \$14,625,000.00 or 25% of the Settlement Fund. Doc. No. 306-1 ¶ 5.3. The Agreement is
13 silent as to whether Defendant will oppose Class Counsel’s motion for attorneys’ fees.
14 Thus, the Settlement is not conditioned upon the court awarding the benchmark 25% courts
15 look to when employing the percentage-of-recovery method and appears to not contain a
16 clear-sailing provision. *See, e.g., In re Bluetooth Headset Prods. Liab. Litig.*,
17 654 F.3d. 935, 947-48 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Weinberger v. Great N. Nekoosa Corp.*,
18 925 F.2d 518, 525 (1st Cir. 1991)) (courts are wary of “clear sailing agreements,” in which
19 the defendant agrees not to oppose a fee motion as long as it does not exceed a set amount,
20 because of the concern that counsel may have “bargained away something of value to the
21 class” in exchange for “red-carpet treatment on fees”). Moreover, the amount of fees the
22 court ultimately determines is reasonable will not revert to Defendant and will be added to
23 the Net Settlement Amount and be used for the benefit of the Inaccurate Reporting class
24 members. Doc. No. 306-1 ¶ 5.3; *cf. Bluetooth*, 654 F.3d at 949 (noting the unfairness of
25 “kicker” provisions that allow reversion to defendant in the case of a lesser attorney’s fee
26 award).

27 Accordingly, for preliminary approval purposes, this factor weighs in favor of
28 settlement.

1 **6. Equitable Treatment of Class Members**

2 Rule 23(e) also requires examination as to whether “the proposal treats class
3 members equitably relative to each other.” Fed. R. Civ. P 23(e)(2)(D). Therefore, the court
4 considers if the proposal “improperly grant[s] preferential treatment to class
5 representatives or segments of the class.” *In re Tableware Antitrust Litig.*, 484 F. Supp. 2d
6 1078, 1079 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (citation omitted). “Matters of concern could include whether
7 the apportionment of relief among class members takes appropriate account of differences
8 among their claims, and whether the scope of the release may affect class members in
9 different ways that bear on the apportionment of relief.” Fed R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)(D),
10 advisory committee notes (2018 amendment).

11 Both the Failure to Disclose and Failure to Identify Classes will receive automatic
12 cash payments from Defendant of either \$1000 or \$500, respectively. Doc. No. 306-1
13 ¶¶ 4.1, 4.3.1.2. The 705,000 Inaccurate Reporting class members, however, will each
14 receive a *pro rata* share of the Settlement Fund, *id.* ¶ 4.3.1.2, with each class member
15 receiving an automatic payment of approximately \$47, Doc. No. 306 at 4-5. If 50% of this
16 Class cash their original checks or receive an electronic payment, “the Parties anticipate
17 that there [will] be a redistribution in which each Inaccurate Reporting Class Member who
18 cashed their check or received payment by electronic means [will] be issued a second
19 payment of approximately \$47.” Doc. No. 306 at 5. *See In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT)*
20 *Antitrust Litig.*, No. 14-CV-2058 JST, 2017 WL 2481782, at *5 (N.D. Cal.
21 June 8, 2017) (court approved settlement distribution plan that “fairly treats class
22 members by awarding a *pro rata* share’ to the class members based on the extent of their
23 injuries.”) (quoting *In re Heritage Bond Litig.*, No. 02-ML-1475, 2005 WL 1594403, at
24 *11 (C.D. Cal. June 10, 2005)); *In re High-Tech Employee Antitrust Litig.*, No.
25 11- CV- 02509-LHK, 2015 WL 5159441, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 2, 2015) (*pro*
26 *rata* distribution of fractional share based upon class member’s total base salary as fair and
27 reasonable approved by court); *Four in One Co. v. S.K. Foods, L.P.*, 2:08-CV-3017 KJM
28 EFB, 2014 WL 4078232, at *15 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 14, 2014) (court approved “plan of

1 allocation providing for a pro rata distribution of the net settlement fund based on verified
2 claimants' volume of qualifying purchases" as "fair, adequate, and reasonable"); *In re*
3 *Omnivision Techs., Inc.*, 559 F.Supp.2d 1036, 1045-46 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (securities class
4 action settlement allocation approved on a "per-share basis").

5 Additionally, the Agreement and Notice Plan require the Settlement Administrator
6 to use numerous steps to obtain current contact information for all settlement class
7 members so that they can be issued payment. For any settlement class members, whose
8 Mail Notice is returned as undeliverable, the Settlement Administrator will send as many
9 as four Email Notices, informing the class members that the Administrator has been unable
10 to reach them by mail, and needs more information to issue payment. *See* Doc. No. 306-1
11 ¶ 4.2.3.1. According to the Settlement Administrator these reminder emails, when sent
12 after final approval, are a "highly effective method for ensuring that class members actually
13 receive their payments." Doc. No. 306-3 ¶ 43.

14 Based on the above, the court finds that the Agreement likely provides equitable
15 relief to all class members based on the loss they incurred as a result of Defendant's alleged
16 actions. Accordingly, for preliminary approval purposes, this factor weighs in favor of
17 settlement.

18 ***i. Equity between unnamed members and class representative***

19 The \$20,000 service fee to be awarded to the named Plaintiff does not appear to be
20 facially unreasonable nor does it render the settlement inequitable. The requested service
21 award—along with attorneys' fees and Claims Administration fees upon court approval—
22 will be deducted from a \$58.5 million Settlement Fund. This represents a small portion of
23 the Settlement Fund and is reasonable considering Plaintiff's participation in this litigation
24 for 3 ½ years. *See Rodriguez v. West Publ'g Corp.*, 563 F.3d 948, 958-59 (9th Cir. 2009)
25 (Incentive awards "are intended to compensate class representatives for work done on
26 behalf of the class, to make up for financial or reputational risk undertaken in bringing the
27 action."). At the final approval hearing Plaintiff must provide sufficient evidence to allow
28 the court to evaluate his award "individually, using relevant factors includ[ing] the actions

1 the plaintiff has taken to protect the interests of the class, the degree to which the class has
2 benefitted from those actions, ... [and] the amount of time and effort the plaintiff expended
3 in pursuing the litigation....” *Staton*, 327 F.3d at 977 (internal quotation marks omitted).

4 Because incentive awards are not *per se* unreasonable, for preliminary approval
5 purposes, this factor weighs in favor of settlement. *See Rodriguez*, 563 F.3d at 958 (finding
6 “[i]ncentive awards are fairly typical in class action cases”).

7 ***ii. Release***

8 The Agreement contains a release which provides: all class members are deemed to
9 release Defendant from claims relating to the subject matter of this action, including under
10 the FCRA, California law, common law, or under any other principle of law or equity
11 resulting from, arising out of, or related to any allegations in the FAC. Doc. No. 297 ¶¶ 2.6,
12 4.4.

13 This release seems appropriate as all the claims stem from the identical predicate
14 facts, namely Defendant’s provision of credit reports which included OFAC potential
15 match results in the OFAC Reports it disseminated. Further, the CCCRA is California’s
16 equivalent to the FCRA, with the CCRAA defining a credit report in almost the same terms
17 as the FCRA. *Compare* 15 U.S.C § 1681(a)(d) with CAL. CIV. CODE § 1785.3(c).

18 Accordingly, for preliminary approval purposes, this factor weighs in favor of
19 settlement.

20 **7. Relief Provided**

21 “The relief that the settlement is expected to provide to class members is a central
22 concern,” despite not being specifically enumerated as a Rule 23(e) factor. 2018 Advisory
23 Notes. The court, therefore, considers “the amount offered in the settlement.” *Hanlon*,
24 150 F.3d at 1026.

25 Here, Plaintiff’s counsel argues that the relief “provided under the settlement is far
26 more than adequate – it is exceptional. [] [T]o Plaintiff’s knowledge, the proposed
27 settlement amount of \$58.5 million is the second largest recovery in the history of the
28 FCRA.” Doc. No. 295 at 18-19.

1 The court agrees that the relief provided to the class is more than adequate. The
2 7,400 Failure to Identify class members will receive a cash payment of \$500. Doc. No.
3 306-1 ¶ 4.3.1.2. Similarly, the 3,600 Failure to Disclose class members are eligible for a
4 cash payment of \$1,000. *Id.* The largest class, the 705,000 Inaccurate Reporting class
5 members will each receive a *pro rata* share of the Settlement Fund, Doc. No. 306-1
6 ¶ 4.3.1.2, with each class member receiving an automatic payment of approximately \$47,
7 *see* Doc. No. 306 at 4-5. The Parties anticipate that a secondary distribution will occur,
8 with each Inaccurate Reporting class member who cashed their initial check or received an
9 electronic payment, potentially, receiving an additional \$47. Doc. No. 306 at 5.

10 Within the papers, it is also argued that the settlement provides important injunctive
11 relief. Under the terms of the Agreement, Defendant has agreed to: (1) maintain procedures
12 meant to ensure that no ProScan OFAC reports state “possible match” when the only
13 matching data element is the name; (2) maintain procedures meant to ensure that its
14 ProScan OFAC reports do not state “possible match” where the only matching element
15 between the consumer and countries/vessels is the consumer’s name; and (3) remove the
16 “Search Criteria” field from its ProScan OFAC reports. Doc. No. 306-1 at 57-59 (Consent
17 Injunctive Relief Order). In sum, Defendant will improve its matching criteria for its
18 ProScan OFAC reporting and the formatting of its reports.

19 Thus, for preliminary approval purposes, both the monetary amount secured and the
20 injunctive relief agreed upon weigh in favor of settlement.

21 8. Class Administrator Fees

22 Finally, the Court turns to the Parties’ approximate fees related to the Settlement
23 Administrator. In their Joint Response to the Court’s Request for Additional Briefing the
24 Parties state the Settlement Administrator, Angeion, will incur fees and costs of
25 approximately \$2,150,000. (Doc. No. 306 at 11.) *See also* Doc. No. 306-3. Although this
26 estimate appears high it is reasonably on par with what Angeion has claimed in other cases.
27 For example, in *In re Lenovo Adware Litigation*, No. 4:15-md-02624-HSG, 2020 U.S. Dist.
28 LEXIS 198956, at *10 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 26, 2020), Angeion estimated it would cost \$92,000

1 to send checks to 102,150 claimants. If one multiplies this by 7 to get to the 700,000
2 claimants here, this is close to the \$644,000 Angeion is asking for to mail notice to just
3 over 700,000 people. *See also, Stewart v. Apple Inc.*, No. 19-cv-04700-LB, 2022 U.S. Dist.
4 LEXIS 139222, at *22 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 4, 2022) (approving \$2,400,000 in administration
5 costs to Angeion for administration of 16,900,000 class members); *Vianu v. AT&T Mobility*
6 *LLC*, No. 19-cv-03602-LB, 2022 WL 16823044, at *11 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 8, 2022)
7 (approving \$1,211,719.26 in administration costs to Angeion for administration of
8 5,647,781 class members.); *In re Facebook Internet Tracking Litig.*, No.
9 5:12-md-02314-EJD, 2022 WL 16902426, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 10, 2022) (Angeion
10 submitted attestation that it would incur a total of \$2,353,535.26 for administration of
11 1,558,805 valid claims).

12 Moreover, the court has examined Angeion’s Projected Proposal Schedule of Fees
13 and Charges, Doc. No. 306-3 at 21-23, and notes that the bulk of its requested fees are
14 assigned to the mailing of the notices to class members and two rounds of distributions to
15 the Inaccurate Reporting Class, which by themselves account for \$1.3-\$1.4 million. Given
16 Angeion’s own statements that claimants strongly prefer digital payments over traditional
17 checks, it seems unlikely that it will cut 716,000 checks. Thus, the court anticipates that
18 the actual settlement administration costs will be lower than projected. And, in light of the
19 amount approved by other courts to Angeion for comparably much larger classes, the court
20 expects Angeion will not exceed the \$2,135,228 projected and that the actual fees and costs
21 will be lower. The court, therefore, cautions the Parties—and Angeion—that it will closely
22 scrutinize any settlement administration fees that exceed the estimated amount set forth in
23 the papers.

24 **III. CONCLUSION**

25 In light of the foregoing, Plaintiff’s Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of
26 Class Action Settlement is **GRANTED**. (Doc. No. 295.) Accordingly, the Court hereby
27 **ORDERS** as follows:

28

1 A. The court preliminarily finds that the provisions of the Amended Settlement
2 Agreement and Release (hereinafter “Agreement”), filed with the court as Exhibit 1 (Doc.
3 No. 306-1) to the Joint Response to Request for Additional Briefing (Doc. No. 306) are
4 fair, just, reasonable, and adequate and, therefore, meet the requirements for preliminary
5 approval.

6 B. For purposes of this Order, the court adopts all defined terms as set forth in
7 the Agreement.

8 C. The court conditionally certifies, for settlement purposes only, the following
9 Rule 23(b)(2) classes:

10 **Inaccurate Reporting Class**

11 All individuals who were the subject of an OFAC Report that Defendant
12 disseminated to a third party from June 3, 2013 through August 28, 2023,
13 where the OFAC Report¹¹ reported at least one hit, match, possible match or
“record for review.”

14 **Failure to Disclose Class**

15 All individuals (i) who were the subject of an OFAC Report that Defendant
16 disseminated to a third party from June 3, 2015 through August 28, 2023,
17 where the OFAC Report reported at least one hit, match, possible match, or
“record for review”; and (ii) who made a request to Defendant for their
18 consumer file or report after such OFAC Report had been disseminated.

19 **Failure to Identify Class**

20 All individuals who, from June 3, 2015 to June 30, 2021, made a request to
21 Defendant and to whom Defendant provided a consumer file disclosure.

22 D. The court finds, for settlement purposes only, that Defendant has acted on
23 grounds that apply generally to the settlement classes, so that the injunctive relief to which
24 the Parties have agreed, is appropriate in respect to the settlement classes as a whole.

25
26

¹¹ An OFAC Report is a report disseminated by Defendant that included any one of only
27 the following products sold by Defendant: ProScan OFAC, Bureau OFAC (meaning OFAC
28 reporting involving any of Equifax, Experian or TransUnion), LoanSafe Fraud Manager,
LoanSafe Risk Manager OFAC, and ProScan ID Index OFAC. Doc. No. 306-1 ¶ 2.22.

1 E. The court appoints, for settlement purposes only, Marco A. Fernandez as
2 Class Representative for all Settlement Classes.

3 F. The court appoints E Michelle Drake, John G. Albanese, Sophia M. Rios,
4 David. Langer, Zachary M. Vaughan, Sonjay Singh, and Ariana B. Kiener of the law firm
5 law firm Berger Montague PC as Class Counsel for purposes of settlement.

6 G. The court appoints Angeion Group as the Settlement Administrator. The
7 Settlement Administrator shall administer the notice procedures and distribute payments
8 and shall abide by the terms of and conditions of the Agreement regarding the duties of
9 Settlement. All reasonable fees and costs of the Settlement Administrator shall be paid
10 from the Settlement Fund.

11 H. Within fourteen (14) days after this order Defendant (or its insurance carrier)
12 shall advance \$1,210,000 to the Settlement Administrator to effectuate the Notice Plan.
13 Per the Agreement, the Settlement Fund will be funded by Defendant (or its insurance
14 carriers) 30 days after the Effective Date.

15 I. As provided in Section 4.2.2 of the Agreement, Defendant has provided the
16 Class Data to Plaintiff. Plaintiff, in turn, has provided the Class Data to the Settlement
17 Administrator. The Class Data shall only be used to compile the Settlement Class Notice
18 List. The Settlement Administrator shall send the agreed upon Notices to the Settlement
19 Class Members who appear on the Settlement Class Notice List.

20 J. The Updated Class Notices, filed with the court Exhibit B (Doc. No. 306-1 at
21 44-48), Exhibit E (Doc. No. 306-1 at 60-67), Exhibit F (Doc. No. 306-1 at 68-72), Exhibit
22 I (Doc. No. 306-1 at 88-90), and Exhibit J (Doc. No. 306-1 at 91-92) are approved. The
23 Court approves, as to form and content, the updated Settlement Class Notices for the
24 purpose of notifying the Settlement Classes as to the proposed Settlement, the Final
25 Approval Hearing, and the rights of Settlement Class Members. The court finds that the
26 Settlement Class Notices are reasonable, constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to
27 all persons entitled to receive notice; and that they meet the requirements of due process
28 and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Specifically, the court finds that the

1 Settlement Class Notices comply with Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
2 as they are a reasonable manner of providing notice to those Settlement Class Members
3 who would be bound by the Agreement. The court also finds that the manner of
4 dissemination of notice complies with Rule 23(c)(2), as it also the most practicable notice
5 under the circumstances, provides individual notice to all settlement class members who
6 can be identified through a reasonable effort, and is reasonably calculated, under all the
7 circumstances, to apprise settlement class members of the pendency of this Action, the
8 terms of the Settlement, and their right to object to the Settlement or exclude themselves
9 from the settlement classes.

10 **K.** As soon as possible after the entry of this order, but not later than 30 days after
11 the entry of this Order, the Settlement Administrator will complete Notice to the Settlement
12 Classes as provided in the Agreement.

13 **L.** The court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **June 10, 2024 at 10:00 a.m.**
14 before the Honorable Jeffrey T. Miller, United States District Court for the Southern
15 District of California, **Courtroom 15B** (15th Floor – Carter/Keep) 333 West Broadway,
16 San Diego, CA 92101, for the following purposes:

- 17 1. Finally determining whether the Classes meet all applicable requirements
18 of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and whether the Classes
19 should be certified for the purposes of effectuating the Settlement;
- 20 2. Finally determining whether the proposed Settlement is fundamentally
21 fair, reasonable, and adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement
22 Class Members and should be approved by the court;
- 23 3. Considering the application of Class Counsel for an award of attorneys'
24 fees and costs, as provided in the Agreement;
- 25 4. Considering the application of the named Plaintiff for a class
26 representative incentive award as provided in the Agreement;
- 27 5. Considering whether the order granting final approval of the class action
28 settlement and judgment, as provided under the Agreement, should be

entered, dismissing the Action with prejudice and releasing the Released Claims against the Released Parties; and

6. Ruling upon other matters as the court may deem just and appropriate.

M. The court may adjourn the Final Approval Hearing and later reconvene such hearing without further notice to the class members.

N. Attendance at the Final Approval Hearing is not necessary. Settlement Class Members need not appear at the hearing or take any action to indicate their approval of the proposed class action settlement.

O. Class Counsel shall file a Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement with a Proposed Order no later than May 17, 2024. Any request by Class Counsel for an award of attorneys' fees and expenses shall be filed by April 1, 2024, and that request shall be accompanied by supporting evidence to allow Class Members an opportunity to object to the fee motion itself before deciding whether to exclude themselves or object.

P. Each Settlement Class Member will have until May 10, 2024 to object to the Settlement by serving on the Settlement Administrator, Class Counsel, and Counsel for Defendant and filing with the court, by the May 10, 2024 deadline, a written objection to the Settlement.

Q. Each Settlement Class Member who wishes to Opt-Out and be excluded from the Settlement shall mail a letter to the Settlement Administrator. The written request must (1) state the Class Member's full legal name and home address; (2) include the words "I want to opt-out and understand I will receive no money from the Settlement of this Action"; (3) be addressed to the Settlement Administrator; (4) be signed by the Class Member or their lawful representative; and (5) be postmarked to the Settlement Administrator no later than **May 10, 2024**.

R. Each Settlement Class Member who wishes to object to the Settlement must do so in writing. The objection must: (1) state the Class Member's full legal name, home address, phone number; (2) include the words "Notice of Objection" or "Formal Objection," state in clear and concise terms the legal and factual arguments supporting the

1 objection and include a list identifying any witness(es) the objector may call to testify at
2 the Fairness Hearing, as well as true and correct copies of any exhibit(s) the objector
3 intends to offer (a “Written Objection Notice”); (3) indicate the number of times the
4 objector has objected to a class action settlement in the past five years and the caption for
5 any such case(s) and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon the objector’s prior
6 objections issued by the trial and appellate courts in each case; (4) identify any counsel
7 representing the objector; (5) identify the number of times the objector’s counsel and/or
8 counsel’s law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding
9 the date of the filed objection; (6) be directed to the Hon. Jeffrey T. Miller, United States
10 District Court for the Southern District of California, 333 West Broadway, Suite 1010,
11 San Diego, CA 92101, and must reference case number 20-cv-1262-JM-SBC; (7) be sent
12 to the Settlement Administrator; (8) be signed by the Class Member of their lawful
13 representative; (9) be postmarked to the Settlement Administrator no later than **May 10,**
14 **2024.**

15 S. If, for any reason, the Agreement is not finally approved, then this Order shall
16 be vacated, the Agreement shall have no force and effect, and the Parties’ rights and
17 defenses shall be restored, without prejudice, to their respective position as if the
18 Agreement had never been executed and this Order never been entered.

19 T. The Parties may further modify the Agreement prior to the Final Approval
20 Hearing so long as such modifications do not materially change the terms of the Settlement
21 provided thereunder. The court may approve the Agreement with such modifications as
22 may be agreed by the Parties, if appropriate, without further notice to the Settlement
23 Classes.

24 U. No later than fourteen (14) days prior to the Final Approval hearing date, the
25 Settlement Administrator shall file an affidavit and serve a copy on Class Counsel and
26 Defense Counsel, attesting that Notice was disseminated as required by the terms of the
27 Agreement or as ordered by the court. This affidavit shall also inform the court of any
28 requests for exclusion from the Classes and objections or other reactions from Class

Members received by the Settlement Administrator. The affidavit should provide a full report of the duties performed in support of the settlement administration costs.

V. The court retains continuing and exclusive jurisdiction over the action to consider all matters arising out of or connected with the Settlement, including the administration and enforcement of the Agreement.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 8, 2024


Hon. Jeffrey T. Miller
United States District Judge