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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Michelle Jackson,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Gen Digital Incorporated,

13 Defendant.  
14

No. CV-25-00535-PHX-MTL

**ORDER**

15 The Court is advised that the parties to this action, Michelle Jackson (“Plaintiff”) and Gen Digital Inc. (“Defendant”), have agreed, subject to this Court’s approval and following notice to the settlement class members and a hearing, to settle the above-captioned lawsuit (“Lawsuit”) under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) upon the terms and conditions set forth in the parties’ class action settlement agreement (“Agreement”), which Plaintiff filed with this Court.  
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21 Based on the Agreement and all of the files, records, and proceedings in this matter, and upon preliminary examination, the proposed settlement appears fair, reasonable, and adequate, and a hearing should and will be held on **July 14, 2026**, after notice to the settlement class members, to confirm that the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and to determine whether a final order and judgment should be entered in this Lawsuit.  
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26 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED granting** Plaintiff’s Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (Doc. 21).  
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28 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** as follows:

1 This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of the Lawsuit and over all  
2 settling parties.

3 Plaintiff, individually and as Class Representative on behalf of the settlement class,  
4 and Defendant (collectively, the “Parties”) have negotiated a potential settlement of the  
5 Lawsuit to avoid the expense, uncertainties, and burden of protracted litigation.

6 In compliance with the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d),  
7 1453, and 1711-1715, Defendant will work with the claims administrator to serve written  
8 notice of the class settlement on the United States Attorney General and the Attorneys  
9 General of each state in which any settlement class member resides.

10 This Court preliminarily certifies this case as a class action under Rule 23(b)(3) of  
11 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of the following settlement class:

12 All persons throughout the United States (1) to whom Gen Digital Inc.  
13 placed, or caused to be placed, a call regarding a LifeLock or Norton account,  
14 (2) directed to a telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service,  
15 but not assigned to a person who has or had a LifeLock or Norton account  
16 with Gen Digital Inc., (3) in connection with which Gen Digital Inc. used or  
caused to be used an artificial or prerecorded voice, (4) from February 19,  
2021 to October 30, 2025.

17 This Court appoints Plaintiff as the representative for the settlement class and  
18 appoints Michael L. Greenwald of Greenwald Davidson Radbil PLLC (“GDR”) and  
19 Anthony Paronich of Paronich Law, P.C. as class counsel for the settlement class.

20 This Court preliminarily finds, for settlement purposes only (and with no other  
21 effect upon the Lawsuit, including no effect upon the Lawsuit should the Agreement not  
22 receive final approval under Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), that this  
23 action satisfies the applicable prerequisites for class action treatment under Rule 23,  
24 namely:

25 A. The settlement class is so numerous that joinder of all members is  
26 impracticable:

27 Rule 23(a) requires that a class must be “so numerous that joinder of all members  
28 is impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). “Generally, a class of greater than forty

members is sufficient.” *Russell v. Ray Klein, Inc.*, No. 1:19-CV-00001-MC, 2022 WL 1639560, at \*2 (D. Or. May 24, 2022). “Judges within this district have repeatedly recognized that numerosity may be satisfied when general knowledge and common sense indicate that joinder would be impracticable, even where it is not possible to estimate a specific number of class members.” *Head v. Citibank, N.A.*, 340 F.R.D. 145, 149 (D. Ariz. 2022) (internal quotations omitted).

Here, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant placed calls with an artificial or prerecorded voice to more than 300,000 telephone numbers that the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) reported as being disconnected and made available for reassignment at some point during the class period. While not all these telephone numbers are assigned to settlement class members, it stands to reason that a percentage is assigned to settlement class members.

The proposed settlement class, therefore, exceeds the forty-member threshold. *Id.* And joinder of all settlement class members is impracticable. *See Lavigne v. First Cmty. Bancshares, Inc.*, No. 1:15-CV-00934-WJ/LF, 2018 WL 2694457, at \*3-4 (D.N.M. June 5, 2018) (finding a proposed “wrong number” TCPA class satisfied numerosity where “Defendants’ own call logs . . . identify 38,125 separate phone numbers (both landline and cell phone) that . . . were coded as ‘Bad/Wrong Number,’” and explaining that “[e]ven if only a fraction of the approximately 38,125 are in fact class members, the numerosity requirement here is readily satisfied.”);

B. Common questions exist as to each settlement class member:

Rule 23(a)(2) requires the existence of common questions of law or fact. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2)*. Here, whether Defendant used an artificial or prerecorded voice in connection with the calls at issue is a question common to the settlement class. *See Knapper v. Cox Commc’ns, Inc.*, 329 F.R.D. 238, 242 (D. Ariz. 2019) (“Whether Defendant used a[] . . . prerecorded voice to allegedly call the putative class members would produce an answer that is central to the validity of each claim in one stroke.”). Additionally, whether each member of the settlement class suffered the same alleged injury

1 and is entitled to the same statutorily mandated relief gives rise to another common  
2 question. *See id.* (“[A]ll putative class members allegedly suffered the same injury—a  
3 receipt of at least one phone call by Defendant in violation of the TCPA. Thus, whether  
4 each class member suffered the same injury is also a ‘common contention.’ . . . Therefore,  
5 commonality is satisfied.”).

6 Further, whether liability attaches to “wrong number” calls is a question common  
7 to the settlement class. *See id.* (finding that “whether liability attaches for wrong or  
8 reassigned numbers” would “produce an answer that is central to the validity of each claim  
9 in one stroke”).

10 Questions of law and fact are therefore common to all members of the settlement  
11 class. *See Wesley v. Snap Fin. LLC*, 339 F.R.D. 277, 291-92 (D. Utah 2021) (finding  
12 “(1) whether Snap used a prerecorded voice in connection with the calls at issue; (2)  
13 whether the class members are entitled to the statutorily mandated relief; and (3) whether  
14 liability attaches to Snap’s wrong number calls” as “common questions [that] will also  
15 provide common answers to legal and factual questions for all class members.”);

16 C. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the settlement class members:

17 “A proposed class representative’s claims and defenses must also be typical of the  
18 class.” *Head*, 340 F.R.D. at 151; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3).

19 Here, Plaintiff and members of the settlement class allege they were similarly  
20 harmed by receiving calls from Defendant with an artificial or prerecorded voice even  
21 though they are not customers or accountholders of Defendant. Plaintiff, therefore,  
22 possesses the same interests, and seeks the same relief, as do members of the proposed  
23 settlement class. Correspondingly, Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of members  
24 of the settlement class. *See Cortes v. Nat’l Credit Adjusters, L.L.C.*, No. 2:16-CV-00823-  
25 MCE-EFB, 2020 WL 3642373, at \*5 (E.D. Cal. July 6, 2020) (“Here, Plaintiff asserts the  
26 same claims that could be brought by any of the other class members, specifically that  
27 Defendant used an . . . artificial or prerecorded voice message to make unsolicited calls  
28 regarding a purported debt. Therefore, the typicality requirement is satisfied.”).

1 That the subject calls Defendant allegedly placed to Plaintiff and settlement class  
2 members were wrong-number calls also makes Plaintiff's claims typical. *See Knapper*,  
3 329 F.R.D. at 242 ("The Court finds that the typicality requirement is met. Here, Plaintiff  
4 is a not a customer of Defendant and alleges that Defendant did not have consent to call  
5 her before it dialed her phone number. . . . She alleges that the putative class members  
6 were also wrongly contacted by Defendant. . . . Thus, the nature of Plaintiff's claim is  
7 reasonably coextensive with the putative class members.");

8 D. Plaintiff and class counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of  
9 all of settlement class members:

10 Adequacy requires that "the representative parties [] fairly and adequately protect  
11 the interests of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). "Two factors are relevant: (1) the  
12 presence of conflicts of interest between the class representatives, their counsel, and the  
13 remaining class; and (2) the likelihood that representatives and counsel will vigorously  
14 prosecute on behalf of the class." *Russell*, 2022 WL 1639560, at \*3.

15 Here, Plaintiff is capable of protecting, has protected, and will continue to protect,  
16 the interests of settlement class members. From the outset, Plaintiff has been, and remains,  
17 involved in this matter. She has, and will continue to, communicate regularly with class  
18 counsel. And she has, and is prepared to, make all necessary decisions involving this case  
19 with settlement class members' best interests in mind.

20 Furthermore, Plaintiff retained counsel experienced and competent in class action  
21 litigation, including litigation under the TCPA. Indeed, courts have not only appointed  
22 class counsel as class counsel in dozens of consumer protection class actions in the past  
23 few years alone, but many have also taken care to highlight the firm's wealth of experience  
24 and skill. *See, e.g., Head*, 340 F.R.D. at 152 (appointing GDR as class counsel);

25 E. Questions common to settlement class members predominate over any  
26 questions affecting only individual members:

1 Rule 23(b)(3) requires “that questions of law or fact common to class members  
2 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members[.]” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
3 23(b)(3).

4 “[T]he predominant issue common to all class members is whether Defendant used  
5 an . . . artificial or prerecorded voice message to make unsolicited calls . . . in violation of  
6 the TCPA[,] [and] any individualized factual questions are predominated by the common  
7 question of Defendant’s general TCPA liability.” *Cortes*, 2020 WL 3642373, at \*5.

8 In short, members of the settlement class are alleged to be unintended recipients of  
9 Defendant’s alleged artificial or prerecorded voice calls.

10 F. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
11 adjudication of this matter:

12 Rule 23(b)(3) also requires that a district court determine that “a class action is  
13 superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the  
14 controversy.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). In determining whether a class action is superior, a  
15 court may consider the interest of members of the class in individually controlling the  
16 prosecution or defense of separate actions; the extent and nature of any litigation  
17 concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the class; the  
18 desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular  
19 forum; and the difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.  
20 *Id.*

21 In general, litigating TCPA claims as part of a class action is superior to litigating  
22 them in successive individual lawsuits. *See Knapper*, 329 F.R.D. at 247 (“The Court is  
23 persuaded that putative class members who would ultimately become part of the class  
24 would have little incentive to prosecute their claims on their own. Should individual  
25 putative class members choose to file claims on their own, given the potential class size  
26 and the relatively small amount of statutory damages for each case, individual litigation  
27 would not promote efficiency or reduce litigation costs. . . . Therefore, the Court finds that  
28 a class action is a superior method to adjudicate this matter.”).

Also, no single settlement class member has an interest in controlling the prosecution of this action. The claims of all members of the settlement class are identical, as they arise from the same alleged standardized conduct, and they result in uniform alleged damages calculated on an alleged per-violation basis. *See James v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, No. 8:15-CV-2424-T-23JSS, 2016 WL 6908118, at \*1 (M.D. Fla. Nov. 22, 2016) (“This class action, which resolves the controversy more fairly and efficiently than a series of individual actions, satisfies Rule 23(b)(3)’s superiority requirement. Because the TCPA permits a maximum award of \$500 absent a willful violation, each class member lacks a strong financial interest in controlling the prosecution of his action.”); *see also Lavigne*, 2018 WL 2694457, at \*8 (“Moreover, the complex nature of this TCPA action lends itself to the efficiencies of class certification. It would [be] inefficient to reinvent [the] wheel on approximately 30,000 separate cases. Moreover, the courts would be substantially burdened by 30,000 separate suits—or even a fraction of that.”); *see also Angela Arthur v. Oregon Cmty. Credit Union*, No. 6:24-CV-01700-MC, 2026 WL 103162, at \*4 (D. Or. Jan. 14, 2026) (granting a final approval motion for a TCPA class action settlement).

A class action is therefore the superior method to adjudicate all aspects of this controversy. *Head*, 340 F.R.D. at 154 (“Class action is the superior method of litigating the claims in this matter. In the absence of a class action, thousands of meritorious claims would likely go unredressed because the cost of litigation would dwarf any possible reward under the TCPA.”).

This Court also preliminarily finds that the settlement of the Lawsuit, on the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement, is in all respects fundamentally fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interest of the settlement class members, when considering, in their totality, the following factors: (1) the strengths and weaknesses of Plaintiff’s case; (2) the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; (3) the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the trial; (4) the amount offered in settlement; (5) the extent of discovery completed and the stage of the proceedings; (6) the views of



1 counsel; (7) the presence of a governmental participant; and (8) the reaction of the class  
 2 members to the proposed settlement. *See Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026  
 3 (9th Cir. 1998).

4 This Court also considered the following factors in preliminarily finding that the  
 5 settlement of the Lawsuit, on the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement, is in all  
 6 respects fundamentally fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interest of the settlement  
 7 class members:

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

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

19 A third-party settlement administrator—Kroll Settlement Administration LLC  
 20 (“Kroll”)—will administer the settlement and distribute notice of the settlement to the  
 21 settlement class members. Kroll will be responsible for mailing the approved class action  
 22 notices and settlement payments to the settlement class members. All reasonable costs of  
 23 notice and administration will be paid from the \$9,950,000 common settlement fund.

24 This Court approves the form and substance of the proposed notice of the class  
 25 action settlement, which includes the postcard notice, the detachable claim form, and the  
 26 question-and-answer notice to appear on the dedicated settlement website.

27 The proposed notice and method for notifying the settlement class members of the  
 28 settlement and its terms and conditions meet the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due



1 process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due  
 2 and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to the notice. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.  
 3 23(c)(2)(B); *see also Arthur v. Or. Cmty. Credit Union*, No. 6:24-cv-01700-MC, 2025 WL  
 4 2737170, at \*6 (D. Or. Sep. 23, 2025) (approving identical notice plan in TCPA class  
 5 action settlement); *Bonoan v. Adobe, Inc.*, No. 3:19-CV-01068-RS, 2020 WL 6018934, at  
 6 \*2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 9, 2020) (“This Court approves the form and substance of the proposed  
 7 notice of the class action settlement, which includes postcard notice, publication notice, a  
 8 physical claim form, and the question-and-answer notice and online claim form, which  
 9 will appear on the dedicated settlement website.”); *Knapper v. Cox Commc’ns, Inc.*, No.  
 10 2:17-cv-00913-SPL, (D. Ariz. Jul. 12, 2019), ECF No. 120 (approving the form and  
 11 substance of materially similar postcard notice, postcard claim form, and question-and-  
 12 answer notice, and finding that the proposed form and method for notifying settlement  
 13 class members of the settlement and its terms and conditions met the requirements of Rule  
 14 23(c)(2)(B) and due process, constituted the best notice practicable under the  
 15 circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled  
 16 to the notice).

17 This Court additionally finds that the proposed notice is clearly designed to advise  
 18 the settlement class members of their rights.

19 In accordance with the Agreement, the settlement administrator will mail the notice  
 20 to the settlement class members as expeditiously as possible, but in no event later than 30  
 21 days after this Court’s entry of this order, *i.e.*, **February 27, 2026**.

22 Any settlement class member who desires to be excluded from the settlement must  
 23 send a written request for exclusion to the settlement administrator with a postmark date  
 24 no later than 75 days after this Court’s entry of this order, *i.e.*, no later than **April 13, 2026**.  
 25 To be effective, the written request for exclusion must state the settlement class member’s  
 26 full name, address, telephone number called by Defendant demonstrating membership in  
 27 the settlement class, and a clear and unambiguous statement demonstrating a wish to be  
 28 excluded from the settlement, such as “I request to be excluded from the settlement in

1 *Jackson v. Gen Digital Inc.*” A settlement class member who requests to be excluded from  
 2 the settlement must sign the request personally, or, if any person signs on the settlement  
 3 class member’s behalf, that person must attach a copy of the power of attorney authorizing  
 4 that signature.

5 Any settlement class member who submits a valid and timely request for exclusion  
 6 will not be bound by the terms of the Agreement. Any settlement class member who fails  
 7 to submit a valid and timely request for exclusion will be considered a settlement class  
 8 member and will be bound by the terms of the Agreement.

9 Any settlement class member who intends to object to the fairness of the proposed  
 10 settlement must file a written objection with this Court within 75 days after this Court’s  
 11 entry of this order, *i.e.*, no later than **April 13, 2026**. Further, any such settlement class  
 12 member must, within the same time period, provide a copy of the written objection to:

13 Michael L. Greenwald  
 14 Greenwald Davidson Radbil PLLC  
 15 5550 Glades Road  
 16 Suite 500  
 Boca Raton, FL 33431

17 Artin Betpera  
 18 Buchalter, a Professional Corporation  
 19 18400 Von Karman Avenue  
 Suite 800  
 20 Irvine, CA 92612

21 United States District Court for the District of Arizona  
 22 Sandra Day O’Connor U.S. Courthouse  
 23 401 West Washington Street  
 Phoenix, AZ 85003

24 To be effective, a notice of intent to object to the settlement must include the  
 25 settlement class member’s:

- 26 a. Full name;
- 27 b. Address;

1 c. Cellular telephone number to which Defendant placed  
2 an artificial or prerecorded voice call between February 19, 2021 and  
3 October 30, 2025, to demonstrate that the objector is a member of the  
4 settlement class;

5 d. A statement of the specific objection(s);

6 e. A description of the facts underlying the objection(s),  
7 including any supporting documents;

8 f. A description of the legal authorities that support each  
9 objection; and

10 g. A statement noting whether the objector intends to  
11 appear at the final fairness hearing.

12 Any settlement class member who has timely filed an objection may appear at the  
13 final fairness hearing, in person or by counsel, to be heard to the extent allowed by this  
14 Court, applying applicable law, in opposition to the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy  
15 of the proposed settlement, and on the application for an award of attorneys' fees, costs,  
16 and litigation expenses.

17 Any objection that includes a request for exclusion will be treated as an exclusion  
18 and not an objection. And any settlement class member who submits both an exclusion  
19 and an objection will be treated as having excluded himself or herself from the settlement,  
20 and will have no standing to object.

21 If this Court grants final approval of the settlement, the settlement administrator  
22 will provide a settlement payment to each settlement class member who submits a valid,  
23 timely claim.

24 This Court will conduct a final fairness hearing on **July 14, 2026, at 10:00 AM**, at  
25 the United States District Court for the District of Arizona, Sandra Day O'Connor U.S.  
26 Courthouse, 401 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003 in Courtroom 504 before  
27 U.S. District Court Judge Michael T. Liburdi, to determine:

28 A. Whether this action satisfies the applicable prerequisites for class action

1 treatment for settlement purposes under Rule 23;

2 B. Whether the proposed settlement is fundamentally fair, reasonable,  
3 adequate, and in the best interest of the settlement class members and should  
4 be approved by this Court;

5 C. Whether a final order and judgment, as provided under the Agreement,  
6 should be entered, dismissing the Lawsuit with prejudice and releasing the  
7 released claims against the released parties; and

8 D. To discuss and review other issues as this Court deems appropriate.

9 Attendance by settlement class members at the final fairness hearing is not  
10 necessary. Settlement class members need not appear at the hearing or take any other  
11 action to indicate their approval of the proposed class action settlement. Settlement class  
12 members wishing to be heard are, however, required to appear at the final fairness hearing.  
13 The final fairness hearing may be postponed, adjourned, transferred, or continued without  
14 further notice to the class members.

15 Memoranda in support of the proposed settlement must be filed with this Court no  
16 later than thirty days before the final fairness hearing, *i.e.*, no later than **June 15, 2026**.  
17 Opposition briefs to any of the foregoing must be filed no later than fourteen days before  
18 the final fairness hearing, *i.e.*, no later than **June 29, 2026**. Reply memoranda in support  
19 of the foregoing must be filed with this Court no later than seven days before the final  
20 fairness hearing, *i.e.*, no later than **July 6, 2026**.

21 Memoranda in support of any petitions for attorneys' fees and reimbursement of  
22 costs and litigation expenses by class counsel, or in support of an incentive award, must  
23 be filed with this Court no later than thirty-five days before the deadline for settlement  
24 class members to object to, or exclude themselves from, the settlement (forty days after  
25 this Court's entry of this order), *i.e.*, no later than **March 9, 2026**. Opposition briefs to any  
26 of the foregoing must be filed no later than seventy-five days after entry of this order, *i.e.*,  
27 no later than **April 13, 2026**. Reply memoranda in support of the foregoing must be filed  
28 with this Court no later than fourteen days after the deadline for settlement class members

1 to object to, or exclude themselves from, the settlement, *i.e.*, no later than **April 27, 2026**.

2 The Agreement and this order will be null and void if any of the Parties terminate  
3 the Agreement per its terms. Certain events described in the Agreement, however, provide  
4 grounds for terminating the Agreement only after the Parties have attempted and  
5 completed good faith negotiations to salvage the settlement but were unable to do so.

6 If the Agreement or this order is voided, then the Agreement and this order will be  
7 of no force and effect and the Parties' rights and defenses will be restored, without  
8 prejudice, to their respective positions as if the Agreement had never been executed and  
9 this order never entered.

10 Neither this order, nor the fact that settlement was reached and filed, nor the  
11 Agreement, nor any other related negotiations, statements, or proceedings shall be  
12 construed as, offered as, admitted as, received as, used as, or deemed to be an admission  
13 or concession of liability or wrongdoing whatsoever or breach of any duty on the part of  
14 Defendant, Plaintiff, or the putative settlement class members. This order is not a finding  
15 of validity or invalidity of any of the claims asserted or defenses raised in the Lawsuit. In  
16 no event shall this order, the fact that a settlement was reached, the Agreement, or any of  
17 its provisions or any negotiations, statements, or proceedings relating in any way be used,  
18 offered, admitted, or referred to in the Lawsuit, in any other lawsuit, or in any judicial,  
19 administrative, regulatory, arbitration, or other proceeding, by any person or entity, except  
20 by the Parties and only by the Parties in a proceeding to enforce the Agreement.

21 By entering this order, the Court does not make any determination as to the merits  
22 of the Lawsuit.

23 This Court retains continuing and exclusive jurisdiction over the action to consider  
24 all further matters arising out of or connected with the settlement, including the  
25 administration and enforcement of the Agreement.

26 The Court sets the following schedule:

27 **February 27, 2026:** Defendant to fund Settlement Fund (thirty days after entry of  
28 Order Preliminarily Approving the Settlement)

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**February 27, 2026:** Notice Sent (thirty days after entry of Order Preliminarily Approving the Settlement)

**March 9, 2026:** Attorneys' Fees Petition Filed (forty days after entry of Order Preliminarily Approving the Settlement)

**April 13, 2026:** Opposition to Attorneys' Fees Petition (seventy-five days after entry of Order Preliminarily Approving the Settlement)

**April 13, 2026:** Deadline to Submit Claims, Send Exclusion, or File Objection (seventy-five days after entry of Order Preliminarily Approving the Settlement)

**April 27, 2026:** Reply in Support of Attorneys' Fees Petition (fourteen days after the deadline for settlement class members to submit claims, object to, or exclude themselves from, the settlement)

**June 15, 2026:** Motion for Final Approval Filed (about thirty days before final fairness hearing)

**June 29, 2026:** Opposition to Motion for Final Approval Filed (about fourteen days before final fairness hearing)

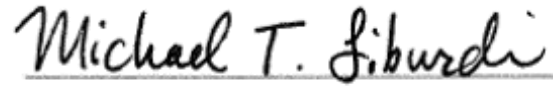
**July 3, 2026:** Class Administrator will provide a sworn declaration attesting to proper service of the Class Notice and Claim Forms, and state the number of claims, objections, and opt outs, if any (about ten days prior to Final Fairness Hearing)

**July 6, 2026:** Reply in support of Motion for Final Approval (about seven days before final fairness hearing)

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1       **July 14, 2026:**                      Final Fairness Hearing

2                      Dated this 28th day of January, 2026.

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5    Michael T. Liburdi  
6    United States District Judge  
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