

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MARIBEL MOSES, on behalf of herself and all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, d/b/a  
*The New York Times*,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.: 1:20-cv-04658-RA

Hon. Ronnie Abrams

**DECLARATION OF NEAL J. DECKANT IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

I, Neal J. Deckant, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am a Partner at Bursor & Fisher, P.A. (“Bursor & Fisher”), counsel of record for Plaintiff Maribel Moses (“Plaintiff” or the “Class Representative”) and Class Counsel in this action. I am an attorney-at-law licensed to practice in the State of New York, and I am a member of the bar of this Court. I have personal knowledge of all matters set forth in this declaration, and, if called as a witness, could and would competently testify under oath thereto.

2. I make this Declaration in support of Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement, filed contemporaneously herewith.

3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the Parties’ Class Action Settlement Agreement, and the exhibits attached thereto.

4. Beginning in or around August 2019, my firm commenced a pre-suit investigation into potential violations of California’s Automatic Renewal Law (“ARL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17600, *et seq.*, including Defendant The New York Times Company (“NYT” or “Defendant”). The theory of liability was relatively novel. Although a handful of other cases

had been filed asserting ARL claims under California law, at the start of our investigation no court had ever ruled on a contested motion for class certification, and only one federal case had progressed through summary judgment. *See Ingalls v. Spotify USA, Inc.*, 2017 WL 3021037 (N.D. Cal. Jul. 17, 2017).<sup>1</sup> Thus, our pre-suit investigation was extensive, spanning more than ten months and involving in-depth research into a number of industry practices regarding automatic renewal offers, as well as Defendant’s billing practices, textual analyses of the ARL, the legislative history of the statute, and the assertion of predicate claims for ARL violations under California’s consumer protection statutes—particularly under the “unlawful prong” of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

5. During our pre-suit investigation, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California issued an opinion denying a motion to certify class claims predicated on ARL violations in *Robinson v. OnStar, LLC*, 2020 WL 364221 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 22, 2020). There, the court rejected the plaintiff’s proposed a full refund damages model based, in part, on its finding that the gift provision under Section 17603 of the ARL was inapplicable “because that provision applies to ‘goods’ and not ‘services.’” *See id.*, 2020 WL 364221, at \*22-24. Thus, my firm knew that we faced a potential risk in establishing that damages are capable of measurement on a class-wide basis under a full refund theory, which would depend largely on the applicability of the “gift” provision under Section 17603 of the ARL. Therefore, my firm’s pre-suit investigation also included extensive legal research regarding the application of Section 17603 to Plaintiff’s claims, and a detailed review of the briefing before the Southern District of California.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the *Ingalls* decision, issued July 17, 2017, precedes the 2018 enactment of California’s Senate Bill 313, which amended Section 17602 of the ARL, adding new requirements meant to increase consumer protections for, among other things, orders that contain free trial and promotional pricing, and subscription agreements entered into online.

6. Also during our pre-suit investigation, the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California issued an opinion regarding a motion to dismiss ARL claims in *Hall v. Time, Inc.*, which the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed on appeal. *See generally, Hall v. Time, Inc.*, 2020 WL 2303088 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2020), *aff'd*, No. 20-55354, 2021 WL 2071991 (9th Cir. May 24, 2021). Therefore, my firm's pre-suit investigation also included extensive analysis of the ARL's requirements of "visual proximity" and "affirmative consent" under Section 17602(a) of the ARL, neither of which are defined by statute.

7. Moreover, my firm was aware that defendants, like NYT, would probably challenge liability by arguing that they achieved a level of compliance sufficient to qualify for a purported good faith "safe harbor" under Section 17604(b) of the ARL. Thus, my firm also performed extensive legal research and analysis regarding the application of the safe harbor provision under the ARL and other similar statutes in California and across the country. Additionally, my firm anticipated that defendants, like NYT, would likely raise a challenge to Plaintiff's ability to show causation and reliance on the asserted misrepresentations and omissions as required under California's consumer protection statutes. Therefore, my firm performed extensive legal research regarding the requirements of statutory standing under California law.

8. Despite knowing we were wading into substantially uncharted waters, on June 15, 2020, Plaintiff Maribel Moses, through counsel, sent a letter to Defendant via certified mail, return receipt requested, alleging that Defendant violated California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*, by intentionally making and disseminating statements concerning its print and digital subscription offerings (the "NYT Subscriptions") to consumers in California and the general public, which are untrue and

misleading on their face and by omission. The written notice was sent in compliance with the provisions of California Civil Code § 1782, informed Defendant of Plaintiff's intention to seek damages under California Civil Code § 1750, and demanded that Defendant cease and desist from such violations and make full restitution by refunding the monies received therefrom. The letter expressly stated that it was sent on behalf of Plaintiff and "all other persons similarly situated." The letter further warned Defendant that "should [NYT] fail to rectify the situation on a class-wide basis within 30 days of [its] receipt[,]" Plaintiff would "amend her class action complaint against [NYT], and seek actual and punitive damages against [NYT] for violations of the CLRA on behalf of herself and the Class seeking monetary damages and equitable relief." See Dkt. 1 Ex. A, 6/15 CLRA Notice Letter.

9. On June 17, 2020, Plaintiff filed her initial class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging that Defendant violated California law by automatically renewing her monthly digital NYT Subscription to *The New York Times* and by charging her renewal fees without first providing her with the requisite disclosures and authorizations required to be made to California consumers under California's Automatic Renewal Law ("ARL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17600, *et seq.* Plaintiff further alleged that because every violation of the ARL constitutes an "unlawful" practice under California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Defendant's conduct violated the UCL as well. In addition, Plaintiff alleged that because Defendant's ARL violations involve misrepresentations and/or omissions of material fact, Defendant also violated California's False Advertising Law ("FAL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.* and California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.* On that basis, Plaintiff also brought common law claims against Defendant for conversion and unjust

enrichment/restitution. Dkt. 1.

10. In response to the complaint, on August 17, 2020, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), arguing, *inter alia*, that Plaintiff failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. Dkt. 16, 17.

11. On August 31, 2020, Plaintiff filed her First Amended Class Action Complaint (“FAC”) as of right. In addition to the claims for relief brought by Plaintiff’s original Complaint, the FAC brought additional claims against Defendant for negligent misrepresentation and fraud. Dkt. 22.

12. Thereafter, the Parties engaged in a planning conference pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) and a scheduling conference pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16. Dkt. 23.

13. On September 21, 2020, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s FAC for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted under Rule 12(b)(6). Dkt. 28, 29. Plaintiff filed her opposition brief on October 29, 2020. Dkt. 32.

14. From the outset of the case, including during the pendency of Defendant’s motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s FAC, the Parties engaged in direct communications, and as part of their obligations under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26, discussed the prospect of an early resolution. Those discussions eventually led to an agreement between the Parties to engage in early mediation, which the Parties agreed would take place before Jill R. Sperber, Esq., who is an experienced neutral affiliated with Judicate West.

15. In advance of the mediation, and in order to competently assess their relative negotiating positions, the Parties exchanged and thoroughly analyzed informal discovery related to issues of class certification and summary judgment, including on issues such as the size and scope of the putative class; representative web and mobile pay flow and check out pages, digital

acknowledgment emails, and direct mail reply cards used during the relevant period showing the content and presentation of the ARL disclosures over time; and Defendant's current and historical Terms of Sale and Terms of Service, which recap the ARL terms and other relevant provisions related to subscriptions. This information was sufficient to allow for the Parties to assess the strengths and weakness of the claims and defenses.

16. In preparing to make a settlement demand at mediation, my firm devoted substantial time to researching the viability of different class-wide settlement structures under the relevant Second Circuit case law.

17. In advance of the mediation, my firm also prepared a detailed mediation statement outlining the strength of the Plaintiff's case, in addition to a draft class settlement term sheet, in order to help the Parties and the mediator evaluate any potential settlement. Defendant also submitted a detailed mediation statement, and my firm reviewed Defendant's mediation statement closely to evaluate the veracity of Defendant's arguments.

18. The mediation took place on November 10, 2020, was conducted by Zoom, and it lasted approximately nine hours. The Parties engaged in good faith negotiations, which at all times were at arms' length. Towards the end of the mediation, the Parties reached an agreement to settle the case and executed a binding Settlement Term Sheet as to all material terms of a class-wide settlement.

19. As a result of the mediation on November 10, 2020, the Parties agreed to the terms of a classwide settlement and entered into a Settlement Agreement on March 30, 2021. Under the terms of the March 30, 2021 settlement, NYT would establish a non-reversionary cash settlement fund in the amount of \$1,650,000, which would be used to pay all approved claims by class members, notice and administration expenses, a Court-approved incentive award to

Plaintiff, and attorneys' fees to proposed Class Counsel to the extent awarded by the Court. Further, NYT would automatically provide over \$3,900,000 worth of access codes (the "Automatic Access Codes") to class members.

20. On May 12, 2021, the Court granted preliminary approval to the prior settlement. See Dkt. 43. On July 24, 2021, a New York Times subscriber named Eric Alan Isaacson objected in a pro se capacity. See Dkt. 48. Mr. Isaacson challenged nearly every aspect of the settlement, including the argument that the vouchers for "Access Codes" were actually "coupons" pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"). See Dkt. 48. On September 13, 2021, the Court granted final approval, over Mr. Isaacson's objection. See Dkt. 60.

21. On October 11, 2021, Mr. Isaacson filed a Notice of Appeal of this Court's Final Approval Order and Judgment. See Dkt. 63. Mr. Isaacson filed his opening brief on January 26, 2022, and the appeal was fully briefed on June 3, 2022. Oral argument was held on March 22, 2023.

22. On August 17, 2023, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated and reversed this Court's Final Approval Order and Judgment and remanded the case for further proceedings. See *Moses v. New York Times*, 79 F.4th 235, 257 (2d Cir. 2023). Essentially, the Second Circuit agreed with Mr. Isaacson that the Access Codes were, in fact, "coupons" under CAFA, finding (among other considerations) that "the Access Codes require class members [to do business with defendants again in order to redeem the] free one-month subscription." *Id.* at 249. The Second Circuit also found that "the Access Codes are valid only for select products or services," and that they "cannot be used anywhere near the same way as cash." *Id.* at 248, 251 (internal citations omitted). Further, the Second Circuit found that the Access Codes "provide

limited utility to class members who claim they have been harmed by NYT’s challenged practices,” in that “[i]nactive class members ... are presumably persons who have decided they do not want to subscribe, and have taken affirmative steps to extricate themselves.” *Id.* at 250-51.

23. The Second Circuit then remanded the case for further proceedings in light of its finding that the Access Codes were indeed “coupons,” though it did *not* find that final approval was necessarily improper. *Id.* at 257. Of note, the Second Circuit did not take issue with the provisional certification of a settlement class or the notice program. The Second Circuit specifically considered and rejected Mr. Isaacson’s challenge to an incentive award to the class representative, holding that “[i]ncentive awards encourage class representatives to participate in class action lawsuits” and “an overwhelming majority of our sister circuits have concluded that district courts are permitted to grant incentive awards.” *Id.* at 253. The Second Circuit subsequently denied Mr. Isaacson’s petition for panel rehearing, or, in the alternative, for rehearing en banc, on the issue of the incentive fee.

24. On September 5, 2023, counsel for Plaintiff exercised the revocation provision in Paragraph 6.1 of the Settlement Agreement. The Parties then scheduled a follow-up mediation to explore the possibility of resolution on different terms, before proceeding with further litigation, which was held on December 12, 2023 with Jill Sperber of Judicate West. Prior to the mediation date, the Parties exchanged documents and information that include the scope and size of the class; representative web and mobile pay flow and check out pages, digital acknowledgment emails, and direct mail reply cards during the relevant showing the content and presentation of the ARL disclosures over time; and Defendant’s current and historical Terms of Sale and Terms of Service, which recap the ARL terms and other relevant provisions related to subscriptions.



25. In advance of the mediation, my firm prepared a detailed mediation statement outlining the strength of the Plaintiff's case, in addition to a revised draft class settlement term sheet, in order to help the Parties and the mediator evaluate any potential revised settlement. Defendant also submitted a detailed mediation statement, and my firm reviewed Defendant's mediation statement closely to evaluate the veracity of Defendant's arguments.

26. The mediation took place on December 12, 2023, was conducted by Zoom, and lasted approximately five hours. The Parties engaged in good faith negotiations, which at all times were at arms' length.

27. The Parties' meditation on December 12, 2023, was fruitful. While the parties did not reach a settlement that day, they continued to negotiate and executed a settlement term sheet on January 1, 2024, and they entered into a full-form Settlement Agreement on April 17, 2024.

28. In connection with the mediation and continued post-mediation negotiations, Plaintiff's counsel did not negotiate the amount of attorneys' fees separately from the relief made available to the class. Stated otherwise, through their negotiations, the Parties focused their discussions on the monetary relief made available to the Class – with the provision that Plaintiff may apply for up to \$791,666.66 in attorneys' fees and as reimbursement of expenses, which constitutes one-third of the total Settlement Fund. As such, the provisions of the Settlement Agreement concerning attorneys' fees and expenses were negotiated in such a manner as to avoid any potential conflict with the Settlement Class, or any argument that such amounts were "traded off" for lesser class consideration.

29. As such, the provision as to the amount of attorneys' fees to be requested set forth in the Settlement Agreement was negotiated under market conditions: Plaintiff's counsel wished to maximize fees to compensate them, as the law encourages, for risk, innovation, and delay; and

Defendant wished to pay the minimum amount they could, as any monies not approved would be retained by them. The result is an arm's-length negotiated amount set by market forces, and resolved only after the other settlement terms had been agreed to in principle, under the supervision of a mediator. Such a process provides further indicia of the reasonableness of this requested amount.

30. Following the mediation session, the Parties continued to engage in settlement negotiations and worked extensively with defense counsel to finalize and memorialize the agreement into a formal Class Action Settlement Agreement, including proposed class notice documents. That process included multiple rounds of redlines and phone calls to discuss proposed edits. The Parties ultimately reached an agreement as to all material terms of the revised class action settlement, which was fully executed as of April 18, 2024.

31. The proposed Settlement consists of an all-cash non-reversionary "common fund" in the amount of \$2,375,000, which will be used to pay all approved claims by class members, notice and administration expenses, a Court-approved incentive award to Plaintiff, and attorneys' fees to proposed Class Counsel to the extent awarded by the Court. *See* Exhibit 1, ¶ 1.37. Settlement Class Members wishing to receive cash must submit a valid Claim Form to the Settlement Administrator by the Claims Deadline. *Id.* ¶ 2.2(a)-(b). Settlement Class Members who submit a timely and valid claim will receive a pro rata portion of the \$2,375,000 Settlement Sum, following the deduction of notice and claims administration costs, attorneys' fees and expenses, and the class representative incentive payment.

32. Furthermore, in connection with the prior settlement, Defendant has already revised the presentation and wording of the automatic renewal terms in its mobile and desktop platforms and in its direct mail offers to be consistent with the requirements of the ARL pursuant

to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(1)-(2). In addition, also as a result of the prior settlement, Defendant now provides consumers who submit an order for an automatically renewing subscription with an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer, consistent with Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(c). Defendant confirms that it will continue to comply with Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602, and it will provide a confirmation of such compliance.

33. After reaching an agreement in principle on the Settlement, my firm worked extensively with defense counsel to finalize and memorialize the agreement into a formal Class Action Settlement Agreement, including proposed class notice documents. That process included multiple rounds of redlines and phone calls to discuss proposed edits. Thus, the formal Settlement Agreement was reached as a result of extensive arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and their counsel.

34. After finalizing and executing the Class Action Settlement Agreement, my firm prepared Plaintiff's Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, which was filed on April 18, 2024. *See* Dkt. 76-78.

35. On June 6, 2024, the Court granted Plaintiff's Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement. *See* Dkt. 79.

36. The Parties agreed to the terms of the Settlement through experienced counsel who possessed all the information necessary to evaluate the case, determined all the contours of the proposed class, and reached a fair and reasonable compromise after negotiating the terms of the Settlement at arms' length and with the assistance of a neutral mediator.

37. Plaintiff and proposed Class Counsel recognize that, despite our belief in the

strength of Plaintiff's claims and our confidence in Plaintiff's and the Class's ability to secure a favorable judgment at trial, the expense, duration, and complexity of protracted litigation would be substantial and the outcome of trial uncertain. Thus, the Settlement secures a more proximate and more certain monetary benefit to the Class than continued litigation.

38. Plaintiff and proposed Class Counsel are also mindful that absent a settlement, the success of Defendant's various defenses in this case could deprive the Plaintiff and the Settlement Class Members of any potential relief whatsoever. This is especially true in light of the sparse case law concerning application of the ARL. Indeed, to date, we are only aware of one court has issued an opinion on a contested class certification motion based on ARL violations, *see Robinson v. OnStar, LLC*, 2020 WL 364221 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 22, 2020), and only one ARL case has progressed through summary judgment, *see Ingalls v. Spotify USA, Inc.*, 2017 WL 3021037 (N.D. Cal. Jul. 17, 2017). Defendant is also represented by highly experienced attorneys who have made clear that, absent a settlement, they were prepared to continue their vigorous defense of this case, including by filing a motion for summary judgment that would present significant risks to the Class. Plaintiff and Class Counsel are also aware that Defendant would continue to challenge liability under the ARL, as well as to assert a number of defenses on the merits, including that Plaintiff's allegations are insufficient under Fed. R. Civ. P. 8 and 12(b)(6) and that NYT achieved a level of compliance sufficient to qualify for the good faith safe harbor under Section 17604(b) of the ARL. Plaintiff is also aware Defendant will continue to challenge Plaintiff's standing under Article III of the Constitution as well as pursuant to California's consumer protection statutes, including Plaintiff's ability to show economic injury or causation and her ability to sue on behalf of unnamed class members. Indeed, ARL litigation is in the nascent stages, and thus, the scope of the statute is in dispute. Defendant would have

also vigorously contested the certification of a litigation class. Even if Plaintiff's claims were to proceed past class certification and summary judgment, this case would ultimately devolve into an uncertain "battle of the experts." Defendant would surely present expert testimony and/or reports showing that the omissions at issue pertain to nonmaterial terms, and Plaintiff's expert evidence would indicate that the missing disclosures are indeed material to prospective subscribers, giving rise to Defendant's duty to disclose such information. Thus, although Plaintiff had confidence in her claims, there could be no guarantee that the Class would be certified or prevail at trial. Looking beyond trial, Plaintiff is aware that Defendant could appeal the merits of any adverse decision. Simply put, a favorable outcome was not assured.

39. By settling, Plaintiff and the Class avoid these risks, as well as the delays and risks of a lengthy trial and appellate process. The Settlement will provide Settlement Class Members with monetary and in-kind benefits that are immediate, certain, and substantial, and will avoid the obstacles that might have prevented them from obtaining relief.

40. Plaintiff and Class Counsel therefore believe that the relief provided by the Settlement weighs heavily in favor of a finding that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and well within the range of approval.

41. In connection with the initial settlement agreement reached in this case, the Parties previously selected JND Legal Administration ("JND") to act as the Settlement Administrator. JND is a firm with extensive experience handling all aspects of legal administration and has administered settlements in hundreds of class actions.

42. Since the Court granted preliminary approval, my firm has worked with JND to carry out the Court-ordered notice plan. Specifically, my firm helped compile and review the contents of the required notice to State Attorney Generals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1715,

reviewed the final claim and notice forms, and reviewed and tested the settlement website before it launched live.

43. JND represents that, as of September 13, 2024, 829,215 Class Members were sent an E-Mailed Notice or Mailed Notice that was not returned as undeliverable, representing 95.6% of total Settlement Class Members with available contact information. JND also developed and hosted a dedicated settlement website with downloadable forms and online claim submission, and a 24-hour toll-free Interactive Voice Response (“IVR”) telephone line. As of this writing, and, out of the hundreds of thousands of Class Members, only two Class Member has objected to the Settlement, and ten Class Members have requested to be excluded from the Class.

44. Since class notice was disseminated, my firm has worked with JND on a weekly basis to monitor settlement claims and any other issues that may arise. My firm has also fielded calls from Settlement Class Members and assisted them with filing claims.

45. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a current firm resume for my firm, Bursor & Fisher, P.A.

46. My firm, Bursor & Fisher, P.A., has significant experience in litigating class actions of similar size, scope, and complexity to the instant action. *See* Ex. 2, Firm Resume of Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Indeed, my firm is currently serving as plaintiff’s counsel in a number of substantially similar putative class actions pursuant to the ARL. *See, e.g., Jordan v. WP Company LLC d/b/a The Washington Post*, No. 3:20-cv-05218-WHO (N.D. Cal.), filed July 29, 2020; *Morrell v. WW International, Inc.*, No. 1:20-cv-09912-JGK (S.D.N.Y.), filed November 11, 2020; *Smith v. LinkedIn Corp.*, No. 22CV404069 (Cal. Super. Ct.), filed October 6, 2022; *Winston v. Peacock TV LLC*, 1:23-cv-08191-ALC (S.D.N.Y.), filed September 15, 2023.

47. My firm has also been recognized by courts across the country, including in this

Circuit, for its expertise litigating Rule 23 class action claims to trial. For instance, Bursor & Fisher was appointed Class Counsel in *Russett, et al. v. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company*, No. 7:19-cv-07414 (S.D.N.Y.), where we secured a \$595,000 class-wide settlement, which was finally approved by Judge Kenneth Karas on October 6, 2020. *See id.*, Dkt. 51 (“Final Approval Order”). *See also Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.*, 297 F.R.D. 561, 566 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2014) (“Bursor & Fisher, P.A., are class action lawyers who have experience litigating consumer claims. ... The firm has been appointed class counsel in dozens of cases in both federal and state courts, and has won multi-million dollar verdicts or recoveries in [six] class action jury trials since 2008.”); *In re Welspun Litigation*, No. 1L16-cv-06792-RJS (S.D.N.Y. January 26, 2017) (appointing Bursor & Fisher interim lead counsel to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of mislabeled Egyptian cotton bedding products); *Williams v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 3:18-cv-01881, ECF No. 51 (N.D. Cal June 26, 2018) (“[The] Bursor firm ... ha[s] extensive experience in handling class actions and complex litigation, including products liability and consumer protection cases; appear[s] to have knowledge of applicable law; and ha[s] extensive resources.”) (appointing Bursor & Fisher class counsel to represent a putative nationwide class of all persons who installed Facebook Messenger applications and granted Facebook permission to access their contact list).

48. Moreover, my firm has served as trial counsel for class action plaintiffs in six jury trials and has won all six, with recoveries ranging from \$21 million to \$299 million.

49. Based on Class Counsel’s experience litigating similar consumer class actions, Class Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. *See Ex. 2, Firm Resume of Bursor & Fisher, P.A.*

50. As discussed above and throughout Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Approval of Class

Action Settlement, the Settlement reached in this case was the product of negotiations conducted at arms' length by experienced counsel representing adversarial parties, and there is absolutely no evidence of fraud or collusion.

51. I am of the opinion that Ms. Moses's active involvement in this case was critical to its ultimate resolution. She took her role as class representative seriously, devoting significant amounts of time and effort to protecting the interests of the class. Without her willingness to assume the risks and responsibilities of serving as class representative, I do not believe such a strong result could have been achieved.

52. Ms. Moses equipped my firm with critical details regarding her experiences with Defendant. She assisted my firm in investigating her claims, detailing her account history and the automatic renewal charges associated with her NYT Subscription, supplied supporting documentation, aided in drafting the Complaint, and produced documents in informal discovery conducted in advance of mediation. Further, Ms. Moses was prepared to testify at deposition and trial, if necessary, and she was actively consulted during the appeal and settlement processes.

53. In short, Ms. Moses assisted my firm in pursuing this action on behalf of the class, and her involvement in this case has been nothing short of essential.

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

Executed this 20th day of September, 2024, at Walnut Creek, CA.

/s/ Neal J. Deckant  
Neal J. Deckant





**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MARIBEL MOSES, on behalf of herself and all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, d/b/a The  
New York Times.

Defendant.

Civil Action No.: 1:20-cv-04658-RA

Hon. Judge Ronnie Abrams

**CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

This Agreement (“Agreement” or “Settlement Agreement”) is entered into by and among (i) Plaintiff Maribel Moses (“Plaintiff”); (ii) the Settlement Class (as defined herein); and (iii) Defendant The New York Times Company (“Defendant” or “NYT”). The Settlement Class and Plaintiff are collectively referred to as the “Plaintiffs” unless otherwise noted. The Plaintiffs and the Defendant are collectively referred to herein as the “Parties.” This Agreement is intended by the Parties to fully, finally, and forever resolve, discharge, and settle the Released Claims (as defined herein), upon and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and subject to the final approval of the Court.

**RECITALS**

A. This putative class action was filed on June 17, 2020, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The material allegations of the action are that Defendant enrolled Plaintiff and other Class Members in automatic renewal newspaper subscriptions without first presenting the consumer with the automatic renewal offer terms in a clear and conspicuous manner; charged the consumer’s credit card, debit card, or third party

payment account without first obtaining the consumer's affirmative consent to an agreement containing clear and conspicuous disclosure of the automatic renewal offer terms; and failed to provide the consumer with an acknowledgment that included clear and conspicuous disclosure of the automatic renewal offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel. Based on Defendant's alleged conduct, the Complaint sought monetary and injunctive relief and brought claims for: (1) violation of California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; (2) conversion; (3) violation of California's False Advertising Law ("FAL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*; (4) violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*; and (5) unjust enrichment. (Dkt. 1.)

B. In response to the complaint, on August 17, 2020, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), arguing that Plaintiff failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. (Dkt. 16, 17.) Among its arguments, Defendant maintained that it had met all of the pre-purchase requirements under the ARL, including providing clear and conspicuous disclosures of all of the required ARL terms prior to purchase, and obtaining Plaintiff and other class members' consent to such terms at the time of purchase.

C. On August 31, 2020, Plaintiff filed her First Amended Class Action Complaint ("FAC") as of right. (Dkt. 22.) In addition to claims for relief brought by Plaintiff's original Complaint, the FAC brought additional claims for negligent misrepresentation and fraud.

D. After Plaintiff filed her FAC, the Parties engaged in a Rule 26(f) planning conference and a Rule 16 scheduling conference. (Dkt. 23.)

E. On September 21, 2020, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss Plaintiff's FAC for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted under Rule 12(b)(6). (Dkt. 28, 29.) Defendant again argued that it had met all of the pre-purchase requirements under the ARL,

including providing clear and conspicuous disclosures of all of the required ARL terms prior to purchase, and obtaining Plaintiff and other class members' consent to such terms at the time of purchase, and further argued that Plaintiff had failed to set forth any basis for claims of fraud and negligent misrepresentation. Plaintiff filed her opposition brief on October 29, 2020. (Dkt. 32.)

F. From the outset of the case, including during the pendency of the motion to dismiss, the Parties engaged in direct communications, and as part of their obligations under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26, discussed the prospect of an early resolution. Those discussions eventually led to an agreement between the Parties to engage in early mediation, which the Parties agreed would take place before Jill R. Sperber, Esq., who is an experienced neutral affiliated with Judicate West.

G. As part of the first mediation in this case, the Parties exchanged informal discovery, including on issues such as the size and scope of the putative class. This information was sufficient for the Parties to assess the strengths and weakness of the claims and defenses.

H. The first mediation in this case took place on November 10, 2020, was conducted by Zoom, and it lasted approximately nine hours (the "First Mediation"). The Parties engaged in good faith negotiations, which at all times were at arms' length. Towards the end of the First Mediation, the Parties reached an agreement to settle the case.

I. Following the First Mediation, on November 13, 2020, the Parties filed a joint letter informing the Court that the Parties had reached agreement on all material terms of a class action settlement and requesting that the Court enter an order staying all upcoming deadlines, including Defendant's deadline to file a reply in support of its motion to dismiss, and the hearing thereon. On November 16, 2020, the Court entered an order granting the Parties' requests.

J. On March 30, 2021, the Parties executed a class settlement agreement (the "Original Settlement Agreement"), which provided Settlement Class Members with the option to

elect a *pro rata* cash distribution from a cash settlement fund, or otherwise receive access codes to certain digital offerings from Defendant. The cash settlement fund in the Original Settlement Agreement also provided for the payment of attorneys' fees and an incentive award from the cash settlement fund.

K. The Court granted Preliminary Approval of the Original Settlement Agreement on May 12, 2021 (Dkt. 43.) and the settlement administrator disseminated notice to the Settlement Class.

L. On July 24, 2021, one of the Settlement Class Members, Eric Isaacson ("Isaacson"), filed an objection to the Original Settlement Agreement, including to the requests for attorneys' fees from the cash settlement fund and the incentive fee to the named plaintiff. (Dkt. 48.) The Parties submitted briefing in response to Isaacson's objection. (Dkts. 49 and 54.)

M. On September 10, 2021, the Court held a Final Approval Hearing as to the Original Settlement Agreement, where the Court overruled Isaacson's objection and subsequently issued its Final Approval Order and Judgment (Dkt. 60), which granted Final Approval to the Original Settlement Agreement, awarded the requested attorneys' fees, costs and expenses to Class Counsel, and awarded the requested incentive award to the Class Representative.

N. Isaacson subsequently appealed the Final Approval Order and Judgment of the Original Settlement Agreement to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals on October 1, 2021. Following full briefing by the Parties and Isaacson, and an argument held on March 22, 2023, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the Court's Final Approval on August 17, 2023 and remanded the Action to the Court.

O. Shortly after the Second Circuit vacated the Court's Final Approval Order and Judgment, the Parties began discussing the impact of the appellate order and their views on

possible further proceedings. On September 5, 2023, Class Counsel exercised the termination provision in Paragraph 6.1 of the Original Settlement Agreement, thereby terminating and canceling the Original Settlement Agreement in full.

P. The Mandate of the Second Circuit Court of the Appeals was entered in this Action on October 11, 2023. (Dkt. 65.) Subsequently, the Court issued an order on October 19, 2023 requesting the Parties provide the Court with their proposed next steps. (Dkt. 67.)

Q. As the Parties had continued discussions after Class Counsel terminated the Original Settlement Agreement, the Parties advised the Court on November 20, 2023 that they were endeavoring to schedule a further mediation with Jill R. Sperber, Esq. of Judicate West, the same mediator who assisted the Parties with the Original Settlement Agreement. (Dkt. 69.)

R. The Parties then attended a second mediation with Jill R. Sperber, Esq. on December 12, 2023 over Zoom, and it lasted approximately four hours. While the Parties engaged in good faith negotiations, which at all times were at arms' length, they failed to reach an agreement that day.

S. Following the Second Mediation, the Parties worked further with Ms. Sperber and, with her help, were able to reach an agreement on all material terms of a class action settlement, and thereafter executed a term sheet.

T. At all times, Defendant has denied and continues to deny any wrongdoing whatsoever and has denied and continues to deny that it committed any wrongful act or violation of law or duty alleged in the Action, and has opposed and continues to oppose certification of a litigation class. Defendant believes that the claims asserted in the Action do not have merit and that Defendant would have prevailed on its motion to dismiss, at summary judgment or at trial. Nonetheless, taking into account the uncertainty and risks inherent in any litigation, and the desire for finality and closure of this Action, Defendant has concluded it is desirable and

beneficial that the Action be fully and finally settled and terminated in the manner and upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. This Agreement is a compromise, and the Agreement, any related documents, and any negotiations resulting in it shall not be construed as or deemed to be evidence of or an admission or concession of liability or wrongdoing on the part of Defendant, or any of the Released Parties (defined below), with respect to any claim of any fault or liability or wrongdoing or damage whatsoever or with respect to the certifiability of a litigation class.

U. Plaintiff believes that the claims asserted in the Action against Defendant have merit and that she would have prevailed at summary judgment and/or trial. Nonetheless, Plaintiff and Class Counsel recognize that Defendant has raised factual and legal defenses that present a risk that Plaintiff may not prevail. Plaintiff and Class Counsel also recognize the expense and delay associated with continued prosecution of the Action against Defendant through class certification, summary judgment, trial, and any subsequent appeals. Plaintiff and Class Counsel also have taken into account the uncertain outcome and risks of litigation, especially in complex class actions, as well as the difficulties inherent in such litigation. Therefore, Plaintiff believes it is desirable that the Released Claims be fully and finally compromised, settled, and resolved with prejudice. Based on its evaluation, Class Counsel has concluded that the terms and conditions of this Agreement are fair, reasonable, and adequate to the Settlement Class, and that it is in the best interests of the Settlement Class to settle the claims raised in the Action pursuant to the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and among Plaintiff, the Settlement Class, and each of them, and Defendant, by and through its undersigned counsel that, subject to final approval of the Court after a hearing or hearings as provided for in this Settlement Agreement, in consideration of the benefits flowing to the Parties from the

Agreement set forth herein, that the Action and the Released Claims will be finally and fully compromised, settled, and released, and the Action will be dismissed with prejudice, upon and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

## AGREEMENT

### 1. DEFINITIONS.

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

**1.1 “Action”** means *Moses v. The New York Times Company*, Case No. 1:20-cv-04658-RA, pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

**1.2 “Alternate Judgment”** means a form of final judgment that may be entered by the Court herein but in a form other than the form of Judgment provided for in this Agreement and where none of the Parties elects to terminate this Settlement by reason of such variance.

**1.3 “Approved Claim”** means a Claim Form submitted by a Settlement Class Member for cash payment from the Settlement Fund that is: (a) submitted timely and in accordance with the directions on the Claim Form and the provisions of the Settlement Agreement, as determined by the Settlement Administrator; (b) fully and truthfully completed by a Settlement Class Member with all of the information requested in the Claim Form; (c) signed by the Settlement Class Member, physically or electronically under penalty of perjury; and (d) approved by the Settlement Administrator pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

**1.4 “Claim Form”** means the document substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, as approved by the Court. The Claim Form shall be submitted by Settlement Class Members seeking a cash payment pursuant to this Settlement Agreement. The Claim Form will be available online at the Settlement Website (defined at paragraph 1.38 below).



**1.5 “Claims Deadline”** means the date by which all Claim Forms must be postmarked or received, including by electronic submission via the Settlement Website, to be considered timely and will be set as a date no later than forty-five (45) days following the dissemination of Notice to the Settlement Class by the Settlement Administrator, pursuant to the terms herein. The Claims Deadline will be clearly set forth in the Preliminary Approval Order, and will be stated on the Notice and the Claim Form.

**1.6 “Class Counsel”** means Neal Deckant of the law firm of Bursor & Fisher, P.A.

**1.7 “Class Period”** means the period of time from June 17, 2016, to and through May 12, 2021.

**1.8 “Class Representative”** means the named Plaintiff in this Action, Maribel Moses.

**1.9 “Court”** means the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the Honorable Ronnie Abrams presiding, or any judge who will succeed her as the Judge in this Action.

**1.10 “Defendant” or “NYT”** means The New York Times Company.

**1.11 “Defendant’s Counsel”** means Sandra D. Hauser, Natalie J. Spears, and Kristen C. Rodriguez of the law firm of Dentons US LLP.

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

**1.13 “Escrow Account”** means the “Escrow Account” means the separate, interest-bearing escrow account to be established by the Settlement Administrator under terms acceptable to all Parties at a depository institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Settlement Fund shall be deposited by Defendant into the Escrow Account in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the money in the Escrow Account shall be invested in the

following types of accounts and/or instruments and no other: (i) demand deposit accounts and/or (ii) time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, in either case with maturities of forty-five (45) days or less. The costs of establishing and maintaining the Escrow Account shall be paid from the Settlement Fund.

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

**1.15 “Final Approval Date”** means one (1) business day following the latest of the following events: (i) the date upon which the time expires for filing or noticing any appeal of the Court’s Final Judgment approving the Settlement Agreement, if no appeal has been filed; (ii) if there is an appeal or appeals, other than an appeal or appeals solely with respect to the Fee Award, the date of completion, in a manner that finally affirms and leaves in place the Final Judgment without any material modification, of all proceedings arising out of the appeal or appeals (including, but not limited to, the expiration of all deadlines for motions for reconsideration or petitions for review and/or *certiorari*, all proceedings ordered on remand, and all proceedings arising out of any subsequent appeal or appeals following decisions on remand); or (iii) the date of final dismissal of any appeal or the final dismissal of any proceeding on *certiorari*.

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

**1.17 “Final Judgment”** means the Final Judgment and Order to be entered by the Court approving the Agreement after the Final Approval Hearing, which is substantially in the form of **Exhibit G** attached hereto.

**1.18 “Incentive Award”** means any award approved by the Court that is payable to the Plaintiff from the Settlement Fund.

**1.19 “Net Settlement Fund”** means the amount of the Settlement Fund remaining after payment of Settlement Administration Expenses, incentive award to the Class Representative, and the Fee Award.

**1.20 “Notice”** means the notice of this proposed Class Action Settlement Agreement and Final Approval Hearing, which is to be sent to the Settlement Class substantially in the manner set forth in this Agreement, consistent with the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and substantially in the form of **Exhibits B, C, and D** hereto.

**1.21 “Notice Plan”** means the Settlement Administrator’s plan to disseminate Notice to Settlement Class Members as further detailed in paragraph 4.1.

**1.22 “Notice Date”** means the publication of notice pursuant paragraph 4.1(b) of this Agreement, which shall be no later than twenty-eight (28) days after the Preliminary Approval Order.

**1.23 “NYT Subscriptions”** means all of Defendant’s print and digital subscription offerings.

**1.24 “Objection/Exclusion Deadline”** means the date by which a written objection to this Settlement Agreement or a request for exclusion submitted by a Person within the Settlement Class must be made, which shall be designated as a date no later than forty-five (45) days after the Notice Date and no sooner than fourteen (14) days after papers supporting the Fee Award are filed with the Court and posted to the settlement website listed in paragraph 4.1(e), or such other date as ordered by the Court.

**1.25 “Person”** shall mean, without limitation, any individual, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, association, joint stock company, estate, legal

representative, trust, unincorporated association, government or any political subdivision or agency thereof, and any business or legal entity and their spouse, parent, child, guardian, associate, co-owners, heirs, predecessors, successors, representatives, or assigns. “Person” is not intended to include any governmental agencies or governmental actors, including, without limitation, any state Attorney General office.

**1.26 “Plaintiff”** means Maribel Moses.

**1.27 “Preliminary Approval”** means the Court’s entry of an order preliminarily approving the terms and conditions of this Settlement Agreement, including the manner of providing, and content of, the notice to Settlement Class Members.

**1.28 “Preliminary Approval Date”** means the date on which the Court enters an order granting Preliminary Approval.

**1.29 “Preliminary Approval Order”** means the order preliminarily approving the Settlement Agreement, conditionally certifying the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, and directing notice thereof to the Settlement Class, which will be agreed upon by the Parties and submitted to the Court in conjunction with Plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary approval of the Agreement. The Parties’ proposed form of Preliminary Approval Order is attached hereto as **Exhibit F**.

**1.30 “Released Claims”** means any and all causes of action or claims for relief, whether in law or equity, including but not limited to injunctive relief, actual damages, nominal damages, statutory damages, punitive damages, exemplary or multiplied damages, restitution, disgorgement, expenses, attorneys’ fees and costs, and/or any other form of consideration whatsoever (including “Unknown Claims” as defined below), whether in law or in equity, accrued or un-accrued, direct, individual or representative, of every nature and description whatsoever, that were brought or could have been brought in the Action relating to any and all

Releasing Parties, any NYT Subscription associated with any of them, or that in any way relate to or arise out of Defendant's automatic renewal and/or continuous service programs in California from June 17, 2016 to date of entry of judgment in this action, including but not limited to any of the facts, transactions, events, matters, occurrences, acts, disclosures, statements, representations, omissions or failures to act related thereto.

**1.31 "Released Parties"** means The New York Times Company, as well as any and all of its respective present or past heirs, executors, estates, administrators, predecessors, successors, assigns, parent companies, subsidiaries, licensors, licensees, associates, affiliates, employers, agents, consultants, independent contractors, insurers, and customers, including without limitation employees of the foregoing, directors, managing directors, officers, partners, principals, members, attorneys, accountants, financial and other advisors, underwriters, shareholders, lenders, auditors, investment advisors, legal representatives, successors in interest, assigns and companies, firms, trusts, and corporations.

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

**1.33 "Settlement Administration Expenses"** means the expenses actually incurred by the Settlement Administrator in providing Notice (including CAFA notice), processing claims, responding to inquiries from members of the Settlement Class, mailing checks for Approved

Claims, and related services, paying taxes and tax expenses related to the Settlement Fund (including all federal, state or local taxes of any kind and interest or penalties thereon, as well as expenses incurred in connection with determining the amount of and paying any taxes owed and expenses related to any tax attorneys and accountants), as well as all expenses related to the resolution of any disputed claims by Jill Sperber, Esq., as described below in paragraph 5.3.

**1.34 “Settlement Administrator”** means JND Legal Administration, or such other reputable administration company that has been selected jointly by the Parties and approved by the Court to perform the duties set forth in this Agreement, including but not limited to serving as Escrow Agent for the Settlement Fund, overseeing the distribution of Notice, as well as the processing and payment of Approved Claims to the Settlement Class as set forth in this Agreement, handing all approved payments out of the Settlement Fund, and handling the determination, payment and filing of forms related to all federal, state and/or local taxes of any kind (including any interest or penalties thereon) that may be owed on any income earned by the Settlement Fund. Class Counsel’s assent to this Agreement shall constitute consent on behalf of each and every member of the Settlement Class as defined herein to disclose all information required by the Settlement Administrator to perform the duties and functions ascribed to it herein.

**1.35 “Settlement Class”** means all Persons who, from June 17, 2016, to and through May 12, 2021, enrolled in an automatically renewing NYT Subscription directly through NYT using a California billing and/or delivery address, and who were charged and paid an automatic renewal fee(s) in connection with such subscription. Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this Action and members of their families; (2) Defendant, Defendant’s subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest and their current or former officers, directors,

agents, attorneys, and employees; (3) Persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the class; and (4) the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any excluded Persons.

**1.36 “Settlement Class Member”** means a Person who falls within the definition of the Settlement Class.

**1.37 “Settlement Fund”** means the non-reversionary total cash fund that shall be established by Defendant for purposes of this settlement in the total amount of \$2,375,000 USD to be deposited into the Escrow Account, according to the schedule set forth herein, plus all interest earned thereon. The Settlement Fund represents the total extent of Defendant’s monetary obligations under this Agreement. The Settlement Fund shall be used for payment of the following: (i) Approved Claims submitted by Settlement Class Members; (ii) the Settlement Administration Expenses; (iii) any Fee Award to Class Counsel; and (iv) any Incentive Award to the Class Representative, not to exceed \$5,000, as may be ordered by the Court. The Settlement Fund shall be kept in the Escrow Account with permissions granted to the Settlement Administrator to access said funds until such time as the listed payments are made. The Settlement Fund includes all interest that shall accrue on the sums deposited in the Escrow Account. The Settlement Administrator shall be responsible for all tax filings with respect to any earnings on the Settlement Fund and the payment of all taxes that may be due on such earnings. The payment of the Settlement Amount by Defendant fully discharges the Defendant and the other Released Parties’ financial obligations (if any) in connection with the Settlement, meaning that no Released Party shall have any other obligation to make any payment into the Escrow Account or to any Class Member, or any other Person, under this Agreement. In no event shall the total monetary obligation with respect to this Agreement on behalf of Defendant exceed two million three hundred seventy five thousand dollars (\$2,375,000).

**1.38 “Settlement Website”** means a website to be established, operated, and maintained by the Settlement Administrator for purposes of providing notice and otherwise making available to the Settlement Class Members the documents, information, and online claims submission process referenced in paragraphs 2.1(b) through 2.1(d), below.

**1.39 “Unknown Claims”** means claims that could have been raised in the Action and that any or all of the Releasing Parties do not know or suspect to exist, which, if known by him or her, might affect his or her agreement to release the Released Parties or the Released Claims or might affect his or her decision to agree, object, or not to object to the Settlement. Upon the Effective Date, the Releasing Parties will be deemed to have, and will have, expressly waived and relinquished, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the provisions, rights, and benefits of § 1542 of the California Civil Code, which provides as follows:

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

Upon the Effective Date, the Releasing Parties also will be deemed to have, and will have, waived any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States, or principle of common law, or the law of any jurisdiction outside of the United States, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to § 1542 of the California Civil Code. The Releasing Parties acknowledge that they may discover facts in addition to or different from those that they now know or believe to be true with respect to the subject matter of this release, but that it is their intention to finally and forever settle and release the Released Claims, notwithstanding any Unknown Claims they may have, as that term is defined in this paragraph.



## **2. SETTLEMENT RELIEF.**

### **2.1 Payment to Settlement Class Members.**

(a) Defendant shall cause to be paid into the Escrow Account the amount of the Settlement Fund (\$2,375,000 USD), specified in paragraph 1.37 of this Agreement, within twenty-eight (28) business days after Preliminary Approval.

(b) Settlement Class Members shall have until the Claims Deadline to submit a Claim Form for approval by the Settlement Administrator as an Approved Claim. Each Settlement Class Member who submits an Approved Claim will receive a *pro rata* payment from the Net Settlement Fund in the form of a check, issued and mailed by the Settlement Administrator within 60 days of the Effective Date.

(c) The Settlement Administrator will be responsible for reviewing all claims to determine their validity. The Settlement Administrator will reject any claim that does not comply in any material respect with the instructions on the Claim Form or the terms of paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4, above, or is submitted after the Claims Deadline. Defendant has the right to audit the claims process for evidence of fraud or error; provided, however, that the Settlement Administrator or the Court shall be the final arbiter of a claim's validity.

(d) Each claimant who submits an invalid Claim Form to the Settlement Administrator must be given a notice of the Claim Form's deficiency and an opportunity to cure the deficiency within 21 days of the date of the notice.

(e) All cash payments issued to Settlement Class Members via check will state on the face of the check that it will expire and become null and void unless cashed within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the date of issuance. If a check issued to a Settlement Class Member is not cashed within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the date of issuance, such funds shall revert to the Legal Aid Association of California, a non-sectarian, not-for-profit

organization that principally operates in California, or another non-sectarian, not-for-profit organization(s) recommended by Class Counsel and Defendant, and as approved by the Court.

**2.2 Practice Changes.** Defendant already has revised the presentation and wording of the automatic renewal terms on the checkout pages in its mobile and desktop platforms and in its direct mail offers to be consistent with the requirements of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(1)-(2). Defendant also now provides consumers who submit an order for a new automatically renewing subscription with an e-mail or paper acknowledgment (appropriate to the method of subscription) that includes the automatic renewal terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer, consistent with Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(c).

### **3. RELEASE.**

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

**3.2** Upon the Effective Date, the Releasing Parties, and each of them, shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Final Judgment shall have, fully, finally, and forever released, relinquished, and discharged all Released Claims against the Released Parties, and each of them.

**3.3** Plaintiff, the Settlement Class and the Releasing Parties each individually covenant not to bring any Released Claim and expressly agree that this Release will be, and may be raised as, a complete defense to and will preclude any action or proceeding encompassed by the release(s) contained herein in respect to any NYT Subscription associated with a Class Member.

### **4. NOTICE TO THE CLASS.**

**4.1** The Notice Plan shall consist of the following:

(a) *Settlement Class List.* Defendant shall produce an electronic list from its records that includes the names, and last known e-mail and U.S. Mail addresses that, according to its records, belong to Persons with NYT Subscriptions within the Settlement Class. This electronic document shall be called the “Class List,” and shall be provided to the Settlement Administrator with a copy to Class Counsel. In no event shall the Class List be provided to the Settlement Administrator later than fourteen (14) days prior to the date Notice shall be disseminated. This Class List is confidential and shall not be used for any other purposes beyond providing notice to the Settlement Class and assisting with the determination of valid claims. Class Counsel’s assent to this Agreement shall constitute consent on behalf of each and every member of the Settlement Class as defined herein to disclose this information as stated in this paragraph.

(b) *Direct Notice to Settlement Class Members.* No later than the twenty-eight (28) days from entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator shall send notice to the Class Members via email in the form attached as **Exhibit B**, along with an electronic link to the Claim Form, to all Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address is in the Class List. If an email notice to a Settlement Class Member is returned as non-deliverable, the Settlement Administrator shall send the notice in the form attached as **Exhibit C** to the Settlement Class Member’s billing or mailing address via First Class U.S. Mail, together with a postcard Claim Form with return postage prepaid. For Settlement Class Members without an email address, the Settlement Administrator shall send the Notice via First Class U.S. Mail, together with a postcard Claim Form with return postage prepaid.

(c) If any Notice is returned as non-deliverable, and a forwarding address is provided, the Settlement Administrator shall re-mail the Notice to the forwarding address within five (5) business days. If any Notice is returned as non-deliverable, and no forwarding address

is provided, the Settlement Administrator shall attempt to ascertain a valid address for the affected Settlement Class Member by seeking change of address information through the U.S. Postal Service's National Change of Address Link, and shall re-mail the Notice within five (5) business days to the address(es) that are found. The Settlement Administrator shall have no obligation to send Notices beyond those obligations specified herein.

(d) *Settlement Website.* Within ten (10) days from entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, Notice shall be provided on a website at an available URL (such as, for example, [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com)) which shall be obtained, administered and maintained by the Settlement Administrator and shall include the ability to file Claim Forms online, provided that such Claim Forms, if signed electronically, will be binding for purposes of applicable law and contain a statement to that effect. The Notice provided on the Settlement Website shall be substantially in the form of **Exhibit D** hereto.

(e) *CAFA Notice.* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1715, not later than ten (10) days after the Agreement is filed with the Court, the Settlement Administrator shall cause to be served upon the Attorney General of the United States, and any other required government official, notice of the proposed settlement as required by law, subject to paragraph 5.1 below.

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

counsel, files any objection through the Court's CM/ECF system, and (b) sends copies of such papers by mail, hand, or overnight delivery service to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel.

**4.3** Any Settlement Class Member who intends to object to this Agreement must present the objection in writing to the Settlement Administrator, postmarked on or before the Objection/Exclusion deadline approved by the Court and specified in the Notice, which must be personally signed by the objector, and must include: (1) the objector's name and address; (2) an explanation of the basis upon which the objector claims to be a Settlement Class Member; (3) all grounds for the objection, including all citations to legal authority and evidence supporting the objection; (4) the name and contact information of any and all attorneys representing, advising, or in any way assisting the objector in connection with the preparation or submission of the objection or who may profit from the pursuit of the objection (the "Objecting Attorneys"); and (5) a statement indicating whether the objector intends to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either personally or through counsel who files an appearance with the Court in accordance with the Local Rules).

**4.4** If a Settlement Class Member or any of the Objecting Attorneys has objected to any class action settlement where the objector or the Objecting Attorneys asked for or received any payment in exchange for dismissal of the objection, or any related appeal, without any modification to the settlement, then the objection must include a statement identifying each such case by full case caption and amount of payment received.

**4.5** A Settlement Class Member may request to be excluded from the Settlement Class by sending a written request postmarked on or before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline approved by the Court and specified in the Notice. To exercise the right to be excluded, a Person in the Settlement Class must timely send a written request for exclusion to the Settlement Administrator providing his/her name and address, a signature, the name and number of the case,

and a statement that he or she wishes to be excluded from the Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement. A request to be excluded that does not include all of this information, or that is sent to an address other than that designated in the Notice, or that is not postmarked within the time specified, shall be invalid, and the Person(s) serving such a request shall be a member(s) of the Settlement Class and shall be bound as a Settlement Class Member by this Agreement, if approved. Any member of the Settlement Class who validly elects to be excluded from this Agreement shall not: (i) be bound by any orders or the Final Judgment; (ii) be entitled to relief under this Settlement Agreement; (iii) gain any rights by virtue of this Agreement; or (iv) be entitled to object to any aspect of this Agreement. The request for exclusion must be personally signed by each Person requesting exclusion. So-called “mass” or “class” opt-outs shall not be allowed. To be valid, a request for exclusion must be postmarked or received by the date specified in the Notice. Upon receiving any request(s) for exclusion, the Settlement Administrator shall stamp on the original the date it was received and shall promptly notify Class Counsel and Defendant’s Counsel of such request(s) no later than two (2) calendar days after receiving any request. The Settlement Administrator shall indicate whether such request is timely received, and provide copies of the request(s) for exclusion, the mailing envelope, and any accompanying documentation, by email.

**4.6** The Final Approval Hearing shall be no earlier than one hundred and thirty five (135) days after the date Preliminary Approval is granted.

## **5. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.**

**5.1** The Settlement Administrator shall, under the supervision of the Court, administer the relief provided by this Settlement Agreement by processing Claim Forms in a rational, responsive, cost effective, and timely manner, consistent with the terms of this Agreement. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain reasonably detailed records of its activities under this

Agreement. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain all such records as are required by applicable law in accordance with its normal business practices and such records will be made available to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel upon request. The Settlement Administrator shall also provide reports and other information to the Court as the Court may require. The Settlement Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel with regular reports at weekly intervals containing information concerning Notice, administration, and implementation of the Settlement Agreement. Should the Court request, the Parties shall submit a timely report to the Court summarizing the work performed by the Settlement Administrator, including a report of all amounts from the Settlement Fund paid to Settlement Class Members on account of Approved Claims. Without limiting the foregoing, the Settlement Administrator shall:

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

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

(c) Receive requests to be excluded from the Settlement Class and other requests and promptly provide to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel copies thereof. If the

Settlement Administrator receives any exclusion forms or other requests after the deadline for the submission of such forms and requests, the Settlement Administrator shall promptly provide copies thereof to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel;

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

(e) Make available for inspection by Class Counsel or Defendant's Counsel the Claim Forms received by the Settlement Administrator at any time upon reasonable notice.

**5.2** The Settlement Administrator shall be obliged to employ reasonable procedures to screen claims for abuse or fraud and deny Claim Forms where there is evidence of abuse or fraud. The Settlement Administrator shall determine whether a Claim Form submitted by a Settlement Class Member is an Approved Claim by determining if the Person is on the Class List and shall reject Claim Forms that fail to (a) comply with the instructions on the Claim Form or the terms of this Agreement, or (b) provide full and complete information as requested on the Claim Form. If a Person submits a timely Claim Form by the Claims Deadline where the Person appears on the Class List but the Claim Form is not otherwise complete, then the Settlement Administrator shall give such Person one (1) reasonable opportunity to provide any requested missing information, which information must be received by the Settlement Administrator no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the Claims Deadline. If the Settlement Administrator receives such information more than thirty (30) days after the Claims Deadline, then any such claim shall be denied. The Settlement Administrator may contact any Person who has submitted a Claim Form to obtain additional information necessary to verify the Claim Form.



**5.3** Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel shall have the right to challenge the acceptance or rejection of a Claim Form submitted by Settlement Class Members. The Settlement Administrator shall follow any agreed decisions of Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel as to the validity of any disputed submitted Claim Form. To the extent Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel are not able to agree on the disposition of a challenge, the disputed claim shall be submitted to Jill Sperber, Esq. of Judicate West. Ms. Sperber will charge the Judicate West hourly rate for providing such services to the Settlement Class, and all expenses related thereto will be paid by the Settlement Administrator from the Settlement Fund.

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

**5.5** Defendant, the Released Parties, and Defendant's Counsel shall have no responsibility for, interest in, or liability whatsoever with respect to: (i) any act, omission, or determination by Class Counsel, or the Claims Administrator, or any of their respective designees or agents, in connection with the administration of the settlement or otherwise; (ii) the management, investment, or distribution of the Settlement Fund; (iii) the allocation of Net Settlement Funds to Settlement Class Members or the implementation, administration, calculation or interpretation thereof; (iv) the determination, administration, calculation, or payment of any claims asserted against the Settlement Fund; (v) any losses suffered by, or fluctuations in value of, the Settlement Fund; or (vi) the payment, reporting, or withholding of any taxes, tax expenses, or costs incurred in connection with the taxation of the Settlement Fund or the filing of any federal, state, or local returns.

**5.7.** To allow a calculation of the *pro rata* payments to Settlement Class Members, no later than twenty-one (21) days before any distribution of Settlement Funds must occur, the

Settlement Administrator shall submit to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel a final and total invoice for all of the Settlement Administrator's services.

**5.8.** All taxes and tax expenses shall be paid out of the Settlement Fund, and shall be timely paid by the Settlement Administrator pursuant to this Agreement and without further order of the Court. Any tax returns or reporting forms prepared for the Settlement Fund (as well as the election set forth therein) shall be consistent with this Agreement and in all events shall reflect that all taxes on the income earned by the Settlement Fund shall be paid out of the Settlement Fund as provided herein. The Released Parties shall have no responsibility or liability for the acts or omissions of the Settlement Administrator or its agents with respect to the reporting or payment of taxes or tax expenses.

## **6. TERMINATION OF SETTLEMENT.**

**6.1** Subject to paragraphs 9.1-9.2 below, Defendant or the Class Representative on behalf of the Settlement Class, shall have the right to terminate this Agreement by providing written notice of the election to do so ("Termination Notice") to all other Parties hereto within twenty-one (21) days of any of the following events: (i) the Court's refusal to grant Preliminary Approval of this Agreement in any material respect; (ii) the Court's refusal to grant Final Approval of this Agreement in any material respect; (iii) the Court's refusal to enter the Final Judgment in this Action in any material respect; (iv) the date upon which the Final Judgment is vacated, modified or reversed in any material respect by the Court, the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court; or (v) the date upon which an Alternate Judgment, as defined in paragraph 9.1(d) of this Agreement is vacated, modified or reversed in any material respect by the Court, the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court.

**6.2** If, prior to the filing of the Final Approval Motion, Persons who otherwise would be members of the Settlement Class have timely requested exclusion from the Settlement Class

in accordance with the provisions of the Notice, and such Persons in the aggregate constitute more than one-half of a percent (.5%) of the Settlement Class, Defendant shall have, in its sole and absolute discretion, the option to terminate this settlement by giving notice as set forth in paragraph 6.1.

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

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

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

**7.3** After Notice is given, the Parties shall request and seek to obtain from the Court a Final Judgment substantially in the form of **Exhibit G** hereto, which will (among other things):

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

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

(c) find that the Notice implemented pursuant to the Agreement (1) constitutes the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (2) constitutes notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Agreement, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (3) is reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (4) meets all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court;

(d) find that the prerequisites for a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b) have been satisfied for settlement purposes for the Settlement Class in that: (1) the number of Settlement Class Members is so numerous that joinder of all members thereof is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class Members; (3) the claims of the Class Representative are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class they seek to represent; (4) the Class Representative has and will continue to fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Settlement Class for purposes of entering into the

Settlement Agreement; (5) the questions of law and fact common to Settlement Class Members predominate over any questions affecting any individual Settlement Class Member; (6) the Settlement Class is ascertainable; and (7) a class action is superior to the other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

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

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

(g) permanently bar and enjoin all Settlement Class Members from filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating (as class members or otherwise) in any lawsuit or other action in any jurisdiction based on the Released Claims;

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

(i) close the case; and

(j) incorporate any other provisions, as the Court deems necessary and just, provided that such other provisions do not materially abridge, enlarge or modify any rights or responsibilities of the Released Parties or Settlement Class Members under this Agreement.

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

**8.1** Defendant agrees that Class Counsel may receive from the Settlement Fund, subject to Court approval, attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses not to exceed one third of the Settlement Fund. Plaintiff will petition the Court for an award of such attorneys' fees, costs, and

expenses, and Defendant agrees to not object to or otherwise challenge, directly or indirectly, Class Counsel's petition for attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses if limited to this amount. Class Counsel, in turn, agrees to seek no more than this amount from the Court in attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses. Payment of the Fee Award shall be made from the Settlement Fund and should the Court award less than the amount sought by Class Counsel, the difference in the amount sought and the amount ultimately awarded pursuant to this paragraph shall remain in the Settlement Fund for *pro rata* distribution to Settlement Class Members in distributions for Approved Claims.

**8.2** The Fee Award shall be payable by the Settlement Administrator within ten (10) business days after entry of the Court's Final Judgment, subject to Class Counsel executing the Undertaking Regarding Attorneys' Fees and Costs (the "Undertaking") attached hereto as **Exhibit E**, and providing all payment routing information and tax I.D. numbers for Class Counsel. Payment of the Fee Award shall be made from the Settlement Fund by wire transfer to Bursor & Fisher, P.A., in accordance with wire instructions to be provided by Bursor & Fisher, P.A., and completion of necessary forms, including but not limited to W-9 forms.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if for any reason the Final Judgment is reversed or rendered void as a result of an appeal(s) then Class Counsel shall return such funds to the Defendant plus interest. Additionally, should any parties to the Undertaking dissolve, merge, declare bankruptcy, become insolvent, or cease to exist prior to the final payment to Class Members, those parties shall execute a new undertaking guaranteeing repayment of funds within 14 days of such an occurrence.

**8.3** Defendant agrees that, subject to Court approval, the Settlement Administrator may pay an Incentive Award to the Class Representative from the Settlement Fund, in addition to any settlement payment as a result of a valid claim pursuant to this Agreement, in the amount of

up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00). Defendant shall not object to or otherwise challenge, directly or indirectly, Class Counsel's application for the Incentive Award to the Class Representative if limited to this amount. Class Counsel, in turn, agrees to seek no more than this amount from the Court as the Incentive Award for the Class Representative. Should the Court award less than this amount, the difference in the amount sought and the amount ultimately awarded pursuant to this paragraph shall remain in the Settlement Fund for *pro rata* distribution to Settlement Class Members for Approved Claims. Such Incentive Award shall be paid from the Settlement Fund (in the form of a check to the Class Representative that is sent care of Class Counsel), within five (5) business days after entry of the Final Judgment if there have been no objections to the Settlement Agreement, and, if there have been such objections, within five (5) business days after the Effective Date.

**9. CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT, EFFECT OF DISAPPROVAL, CANCELLATION OR TERMINATION.**

**9.1** The Effective Date of this Settlement Agreement shall not occur unless and until ten (10) days after each of the following events occurs and shall be the date upon which the last (in time) of the following events occurs:

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

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

- (d) The Final Judgment has become Final, as defined above, or, if the Court enters an Alternate Judgment, such Alternate Judgment becomes Final.

**9.2** If some or all of the conditions specified in paragraph 9.1 are not met, or if this Agreement is not approved by the Court, or the settlement set forth in this Agreement is terminated or fails to become effective in accordance with its terms, then this Settlement Agreement shall be canceled and terminated subject to paragraph 6.1 unless Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel mutually agree in writing to proceed with this Agreement. If any Party is in material breach of the terms hereof, any other Party, provided that it is in substantial compliance with the terms of this Agreement, may terminate this Agreement on notice to all of the Settling Parties. Notwithstanding anything herein, the Parties agree that the Court's failure to approve, in whole or in part, Class Counsel's request for payment of attorneys' fees, costs and/or expenses and/or the request for Incentive Award payments set forth in paragraph 8.3 above shall not prevent the Agreement from becoming effective, nor shall it be grounds for termination.

**9.3** If this Agreement is terminated or fails to become effective for the reasons set forth in paragraphs 6.1 or 6.2 and/or 9.1-9.2 above, the Parties shall be restored to their respective positions in the Action as of the moment just prior to the signing of this Agreement. In such event, any Final Judgment or other order entered by the Court in accordance with the terms of this Agreement shall be treated as vacated, *nunc pro tunc*, and the Parties shall be returned to the *status quo ante* with respect to the Action as if this Agreement had never been entered into. Within five (5) business days after written notification of termination as provided in this Agreement is sent to the other Parties, the Settlement Fund (including accrued interest thereon), less any Settlement Administration costs actually incurred, paid or payable and less any taxes and tax expenses paid, due or owing, shall be refunded by the Settlement Administrator to Defendant, based upon written instructions provided by Defendant's Counsel. If the Final Settlement Order and Judgment or any part of it is vacated, overturned, reversed, or rendered void as a result of an appeal, or the Settlement Agreement is voided, rescinded, or otherwise



terminated for any other reason, Class Counsel shall, within thirty (30) days repay to Defendant, based upon written instructions provided by Defendant's Counsel, the full amount of the attorneys' fees and costs paid to Class Counsel from the Settlement Fund, plus interest. If the attorney fees and costs awarded by the Court or any part of them are vacated, modified, reversed, or rendered void as a result of an appeal, Class Counsel shall within thirty (30) days repay to Defendant, based upon written instructions provided by Defendant's Counsel, the attorneys' fees and costs paid to Class Counsel and/or Class Representative from the Settlement Fund, in the amount vacated or modified, plus interest.

**10. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.**

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

**10.2** The Parties intend this Settlement Agreement to be a final and complete resolution of all disputes between them with respect to the Released Claims by Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class and each or any of them, on the one hand, against the Released Parties, and each or any of the Released Parties, on the other hand.

**10.3** The Parties have relied upon the advice and representation of counsel, selected by them, concerning their respective legal liability for the claims hereby released. The Parties have

read and understand fully the above and foregoing agreement and have been fully advised as to the legal effect thereof by counsel of their own selection and intend to be legally bound by the same.

**10.4** Whether or not the Effective Date occurs or the Settlement Agreement is terminated, neither this Agreement nor the settlement contained herein or any term, provision or definition therein, nor any act or communication performed or document executed in the course of negotiating, implementing or seeking approval pursuant to or in furtherance of this Agreement or the settlement:

(a) is, may be deemed, or shall be used, offered or received in any civil, criminal or administrative proceeding in any court, administrative agency, arbitral proceeding or other tribunal against the Released Parties, or each or any of them, as an admission, concession or evidence of, the validity of any Released Claims, the truth of any fact alleged by the Plaintiff, the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in the Action, the violation of any law or statute, the definition or scope of any term or provision, the reasonableness of the settlement amount or the Fee Award, or of any alleged wrongdoing, liability, negligence, or fault of the Released Parties, or any of them. Defendant, while continuing to deny all allegations of wrongdoing and disclaiming all liability with respect to all claims, considers it desirable to resolve the action on the terms stated herein to avoid further expense, inconvenience, and burden, and therefore has determined that this settlement is in Defendant's best interests. Any public statements made by Plaintiffs or Class Counsel will be consistent with this paragraph and Class Counsel will not issue any press release concerning this Agreement or the settlement contained herein;

(b) is, may be deemed, or shall be used, offered or received against any Released Party, as an admission, concession or evidence of any fault, misrepresentation or

omission with respect to any statement or written document approved or made by the Released Parties, or any of them;

(c) is, may be deemed, or shall be used, offered or received against the Released Parties, or each or any of them, as an admission or concession with respect to any liability, negligence, fault or wrongdoing or statutory meaning as against any Released Parties, or supporting the certification of a litigation class, in any civil, criminal or administrative proceeding in any court, administrative agency or other tribunal. However, the settlement, this Agreement, and any acts performed and/or documents executed in furtherance of or pursuant to this Agreement and/or Settlement may be used in any proceedings as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Agreement. Further, if this Settlement Agreement is approved by the Court, any Party or any of the Released Parties may file this Agreement and/or the Final Judgment in any action that may be brought against such Party or Parties in order to support a defense or counterclaim based on principles of *res judicata*, collateral estoppel, release, good faith settlement, judgment bar or reduction, or any other theory of claim preclusion or issue preclusion or similar defense or counterclaim;

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

(e) is, may be deemed, or shall be construed as or received in evidence as an admission or concession against Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class, the Releasing Parties, or each and any of them, or against the Released Parties, or each or any of them, that any of Plaintiffs'

claims are with or without merit or that damages recoverable in the Action would have exceeded or would have been less than any particular amount.

**10.5** The Parties acknowledge that (a) any certification of the Settlement Class as set forth in this Agreement, including certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes in the context of Preliminary Approval, shall not be deemed a concession that certification of a litigation class is appropriate, or that the Settlement Class definition would be appropriate for a litigation class, nor would Defendant be precluded from challenging class certification in further proceedings in the Action or in any other action if the Settlement Agreement is not finalized or finally approved; (b) if the Settlement Agreement is not finally approved by the Court for any reason whatsoever, then any certification of the Settlement Class will be void, the Parties and the Action shall be restored to the status quo ante, and no doctrine of waiver, estoppel or preclusion will be asserted in any litigated certification proceedings in the Action or in any other action; and (c) no agreements made by or entered into by Defendant in connection with the Settlement may be used by Plaintiffs, any person in the Settlement Class, or any other person to establish any of the elements of class certification in any litigated certification proceedings, whether in the Action or any other judicial proceeding.

**10.6.** No person or entity shall have any claim against the Class Representative, Class Counsel, the Settlement Administrator or any other agent designated by Class Counsel, or the Released Parties and/or their counsel, arising from distributions made substantially in accordance with this Agreement. The Parties and their respective counsel, and all other Released Parties shall have no liability whatsoever for the investment or distribution of the Settlement Fund or the determination, administration, calculation, or payment of any claim or nonperformance of the Settlement Administrator, the payment or withholding of taxes (including interest and penalties) owed by the Settlement Fund, or any losses incurred in connection therewith.

**10.7.** All proceedings with respect to the administration, processing and determination of Claims and the determination of all controversies relating thereto, including but not limited to disputed questions of law and fact with respect to the validity of Claims, and the enforcement of the Release and Covenant not to Sue set forth herein, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction to protect and effectuate the Final Order and Judgment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**10.14** Each counsel or other Person executing this Settlement Agreement, any of its Exhibits, or any related settlement documents on behalf of any Party hereto, hereby warrants and represents that such Person has the full authority to do so and has the authority to take appropriate action required or permitted to be taken pursuant to the Agreement to effectuate its terms.

**10.15** This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts. Signature by digital means, facsimile, or in PDF format will constitute sufficient execution of this Agreement. All executed counterparts and each of them shall be deemed to be one and the same instrument. A complete set of original executed counterparts shall be filed with the Court if the Court so requests.

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

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

**10.18** This Settlement Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the substantive laws of the State of New York without giving effect to its conflict of laws provisions.

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

**10.20** Where this Agreement requires notice to the Parties, such notice shall be sent to the undersigned counsel: Neal J. Deckant, Bursor & Fsher, P.A., 1990 North California Blvd., Suite 940, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, ndeckant@bursor.com; Kristen Rodriguez, Dentons US LLP, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020, kristen.rodriguez@dentons.com; Dana R. Green, Counsel, The New York Times Company, Legal Department, 620 8th Avenue, New York, NY 10018, dana.green@nytimes.com.

**IT IS SO AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES:**

Dated: Apr 18, 2024

**MARIBEL MOSES**

*Maribel Moses*  
By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Maribel Moses, individually and as representative of the Class

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


**THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY**

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

**IT IS SO STIPULATED BY COUNSEL:**

Dated: Apr 17, 2024

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

By:  \_\_\_\_\_  
Neal Deckant (Apr 17, 2024 11:07 PDT)  
Neal J. Deckant

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

**DENTONS US LLP**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kristen C. Rodriguez

**10.20** Where this Agreement requires notice to the Parties, such notice shall be sent to the undersigned counsel: Neal J. Deckant, Bursor & Fsher, P.A., 1990 North California Blvd., Suite 940, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, ndeckant@bursor.com; Kristen Rodriguez, Dentons US LLP, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020, kristen.rodriguez@dentons.com; Dana R. Green, Counsel, The New York Times Company, Legal Department, 620 8th Avenue, New York, NY 10018, dana.green@nytimes.com.

**IT IS SO AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES:**

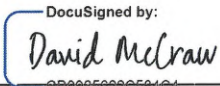
**MARIBEL MOSES**

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

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Maribel Moses, individually and as representative of the Class

**THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY**

Dated: 4/18/2024 | 5:48 AM PDT

By:  \_\_\_\_\_  
David McCraw

**IT IS SO STIPULATED BY COUNSEL:**

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

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

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Neal J. Deckant

**DENTONS US LLP**

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

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kristen C. Rodriguez



**10.20** Where this Agreement requires notice to the Parties, such notice shall be sent to the undersigned counsel: Neal J. Deckant, Bursor & Fsher, P.A., 1990 North California Blvd., Suite 940, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, ndeckant@bursor.com; Kristen Rodriguez, Dentons US LLP, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020, kristen.rodriguez@dentons.com; Dana R. Green, Counsel, The New York Times Company, Legal Department, 620 8th Avenue, New York, NY 10018, dana.green@nytimes.com.

**IT IS SO AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES:**

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

**MARIBEL MOSES**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Maribel Moses, individually and as representative of the Class

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

**THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY**

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

**IT IS SO STIPULATED BY COUNSEL:**

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

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

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Neal J. Deckant

Dated: April 18, 2024

**DENTONS US LLP**

By:   
Kristen C. Rodriguez

**EXHIBIT A**

**NEW YORK TIMES SETTLEMENT CLAIM FORM**

**THIS CLAIM FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED ONLINE OR POSTMARKED BY [REDACTED], 2024 AND MUST BE FULLY COMPLETED, BE SIGNED, AND MEET ALL CONDITIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.**

**Instructions:** Fill out each section of this form and sign where indicated.

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_ (optional)

If you received notice of the Settlement by e-mail or mail, please provide the Class Member ID from the notice:

\_\_\_\_\_

**Address Associated With Your Subscription(s) To The New York Times (if different than above)**

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address (associated with NYT Subscription): \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Phone #: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_. (You may be contacted if further information is required.)

**Class Member Verification:** By submitting this Claim Form and checking the boxes below, I declare that I believe I am a member of the Settlement Class and that the following statements are true (each box must be checked to receive a payment):

- I enrolled in an automatically renewing New York Times Subscription directly through The New York Times using a California billing or delivery address between June 17, 2016 and May 12, 2021 and was charged and paid a renewal fee(s) in connection with such subscription.
- I have not filed or submitted an Opt-Out or requested to be excluded from this Settlement.
- I have not submitted any other Claim for the same subscription and have not authorized any other person or entity to do so, and know of no other person or entity having done so on my behalf. If I maintained subscription(s) jointly with any other person or entity, only one Claim has or will be submitted per subscription. *(Note that the final approval of a prior settlement in 2021 in this same lawsuit is now void. Even if you submitted a Claim Form as part of that 2021 settlement, you must submit a Claim Form again to receive payment.)*
- Under penalty of perjury, all information in this Claim Form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Before you complete and submit this Claim Form by mail or online, you should read and be familiar with the information contained in this notice and available at: [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com).

The Settlement Administrator will review your Claim Form; you may be required to submit additional documentation to validate your claim. If accepted, you will be mailed a check for a *pro rata* share of the Settlement Fund. This process takes time, please be patient.

**Questions? Visit [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com) or call 1-800-555-5555.**

**EXHIBIT B**

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

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**  
*Moses v. The New York Times Company, Case No. 1:20-cv-04658-RA*  
**(United States District Court for the Southern District of New York)**

This notice is to inform you of the settlement of a class action lawsuit against The New York Times Company (“NYT”) that may affect your rights. California subscribers to NYT’s digital, print, and standalone subscription offerings (the “NYT Subscriptions”) allege that NYT automatically renewed their subscriptions and charged their payment methods without first providing certain disclosures and obtaining the requisite authorizations, in violation of California law. NYT denies these claims. The Court has not decided who is right. NYT chose to settle this case, without admitting liability, to focus time, effort, and resources on continuing to provide valued content to its readers, and not on additional legal fees and the uncertainty of litigation.

**Am I a Class Member?** Our records indicate you may be a Class Member. Class Members are all persons who, from June 17, 2016, to and through May 12, 2021, enrolled in an automatically renewing NYT Subscription directly through NYT using a California billing and/or delivery address, and who and were charged and paid an automatic renewal fee(s) in connection with such subscription.

**What Can I Get?** A Settlement Fund of \$2,375,000 has been established to pay all valid claims submitted by the Settlement Class, together with notice and administration expenses, approved attorneys’ fees and costs, and an incentive award. If you are entitled to relief, you may submit a claim to receive a *pro rata* share of the Settlement Fund, which Class Counsel estimates to be about \$100 per class member, although the final amount you receive will also depend on the number of valid claims submitted.

**How Do I Get a Payment?** To receive a payment, you must submit a timely and complete Claim Form by mail or online, submitted or postmarked **no later than [claims deadline]**. You can submit the claim form online at [URL](#), or by clicking [here.](#) Your payment will come by check. *Please note that the final approval of a prior settlement in 2021 in this same lawsuit was vacated by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals and that settlement is now void. Even if you submitted a Claim Form as part of that 2021 settlement, you must submit a Claim Form again by [deadline] to receive payment.*

**What are My Other Options?** You may exclude yourself from the Class by sending a letter to the settlement administrator no later than **[objection/exclusion deadline]**. If you exclude yourself, you cannot get a settlement payment, but you keep any rights you may have to sue NYT over the legal issues in the lawsuit. You and/or your lawyer have the right to appear before the Court and/or to object to the proposed settlement. Your written objection must be filed no later than **[objection/exclusion deadline]**. Specific instructions about how to object to, or exclude yourself from, the Settlement are available at [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com). If you choose to say in the Class, and the Court approves the Settlement, you will be legally bound

by all orders and judgments of the Court, and you won't be able to sue, or continue to sue, NYT as part of any other lawsuit involving the same facts or claims that are in this lawsuit. This is true even if you do nothing by not submitting a claim.

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

**When Will the Court Consider the Proposed Settlement?** The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing at [redacted] .m. on [date] at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, Courtroom 1506, New York, NY 10007, or as otherwise ordered by the Court. At that hearing, the Court will hear any objections concerning the fairness of the Settlement but only if such objections are filed in writing with the Court and sent to Plaintiff's and NYT's counsel by [redacted], 2024, as explained above; determine the fairness of the Settlement; decide whether to approve Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs up to a third of the Settlement Fund; and decide whether to award the Class Representative \$5,000 from the Settlement Fund for her services in helping to bring and settle this case. Class Members who support the Proposed Settlement do not need to appear at the hearing or take any other action to indicate their approval. You may hire your own lawyer to appear in Court for you if you wish; however, if you do, you will be responsible for paying that lawyer on your behalf.

**How Do I Get More Information?** For more information, including a more detailed Notice, Claim Form, a copy of the Settlement Agreement and other documents, go to [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com), contact the settlement administrator at 1-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_ or Moses v. The New York Times Company, c/o Settlement Administrator, [address].

**EXHIBIT C**

**COURT AUTHORIZED NOTICE OF CLASS  
ACTION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT**

OUR RECORDS  
INDICATE YOU WERE  
CHARGED AND PAID AN  
AUTOMATIC RENEWAL  
FEE BY THE NEW YORK  
TIMES. YOU MAY  
BENEFIT FROM A CLASS  
ACTION SETTLEMENT.

By Order of the Court  
Dated: [REDACTED], 2024

Moses v. The New York Times Company  
P.O. Box ###  
City, State ZIP CODE

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
CITY, ST  
PERMIT NO. XXXX

Postal Service: Please do not mark barcode  
<<Barcode>>

Active Class Member ID: <<Refnum>>

<<FirstName>> <<LastName>>

<<BusinessName>>

<<Address>>

<<Address2>>

<<City>>, <<ST>> <<Zip>>-<<zip4>>



[[POSTAL CODE AREA]]

A proposed settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit alleging that Defendant The New York Times Company ("NYT") unlawfully charged its customers automatic renewal fees in connection with their NYT Subscriptions without providing the disclosures required by California law. NYT denies the claims in the lawsuit and contends that it did not do anything wrong. The Court has not decided who is right. NYT chose to settle the dispute to avoid the cost and risk of litigation.

**Am I a Class Member?** Our records indicate that you may be a Class Member. Class Members are all persons who, from June 17, 2016, to and through May 12, 2021, enrolled in an NYT Subscription directly through NYT using a California billing and/or delivery address, and who were charged and paid an automatic renewal fee(s) in connection with such subscription.

**What Can I Get?** A Settlement Fund of \$2,375,000 has been established to pay all valid claims submitted by the Settlement Class, together with notice and administration expenses, approved attorneys' fees and costs, and an incentive award. If you are entitled to relief, you may submit a claim to receive a pro rata share of the Settlement Fund, which Class Counsel estimates to be about \$100.00 per class member, although the final amount you receive will also depend on the number of valid claims submitted.

**How Do I Get My Payment?** To receive payment, you **must** submit a valid Claim Form to the Settlement Administrator by [REDACTED], 2024. *Even if you submitted a Claim Form as part of the 2021 settlement in this same lawsuit, you must submit a Claim Form again by [deadline] to receive payment. The prior 2021 settlement is now void.*

**What are My Other Options?** You may exclude yourself from the Settlement Class by sending a letter to the Settlement Administrator, **postmarked no later than [REDACTED], 2024**. If you exclude yourself, you cannot get a settlement cash payment, but you keep any rights you may have to sue NYT over the legal issues in the lawsuit. If you don't exclude yourself from the Settlement Class, then you and/or your lawyer also have the right to appear before the Court, at your own cost, to object to the proposed settlement, if you wish to do so, but you don't have to. **Your written objection must be filed and postmarked no later than [REDACTED], 2024**. Specific instructions about how to object to, or exclude yourself from, the Settlement are available at [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com). If you do nothing, and the Court approves the Settlement, you will be bound by all of the Court's orders and judgments, and your claims relating to the fees charged by NYT will be released.

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

**When Will the Court Consider the Proposed Settlement?** The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing at [REDACTED] p.m. on [REDACTED], 2024 at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, Courtroom 1506, New York, NY 10007, or as otherwise ordered by the Court. At that hearing, the Court will hear any objections concerning the fairness of the Settlement; determine the fairness of the Settlement; decide whether to approve Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs; and

decide whether to award the Class Representative up to \$5,000 from the Settlement Fund for her services in helping to bring and settle this case. Class Counsel may be paid attorneys' fees and costs out of the Settlement Fund in an amount to be determined by the Court. Class Counsel may seek up to one third of the Settlement Fund but the Court may award less than that amount.

**How Do I Get More Information?** This is only a summary. For more information, including the full Notice, Claim Form and Settlement Agreement go to: [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com), contact the Settlement Administrator at 1-[TOLL-FREE-NUMBER] or Moses v. The New York Times Company, c/o Settlement Administrator, PO Box ####, [City, State ZIP].

**EXHIBIT D**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

*Moses v. The New York Times Company, Case No. 1:20-cv-04658-RA*

**IF YOU WERE AUTOMATICALLY BILLED FOR A NEW YORK TIMES  
SUBSCRIPTION FROM JUNE 17, 2016 TO MAY 12, 2021, YOU MAY BENEFIT FROM  
A PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

*A federal court authorized this notice. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.*

- A Proposed Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against The New York Times Company (“Defendant” or “NYT”). The class action lawsuit alleges that NYT automatically renewed its customers’ digital, print, and standalone subscription offerings (the “NYT Subscriptions”) and charged customers’ payment methods without providing the disclosures and authorizations required by California law.
- NYT denies these claims. The Court has not ruled in favor of Plaintiff or NYT. Instead, the parties agreed to a Proposed Settlement to avoid the expense and risks of continuing the lawsuit. NYT chose to settle this case, without admitting liability, to focus time, effort, and resources on continuing to provide valued content to its readers, and not on additional legal fees and the uncertainty of litigation.
- The class is defined as all persons who, from June 17, 2016, to and through May 12, 2021, enrolled in an automatically renewing NYT Subscription directly through NYT using a California billing and/or delivery address, and who were charged and paid an automatic renewal fee(s) in connection with such subscription.
- Those included in the Settlement will be eligible to receive a *pro rata* (meaning proportional) cash payment from the Settlement Fund, which Class Counsel estimates to be approximately \$100.00.
- The parties reached an earlier settlement in this same case in 2021. In that settlement, class members could elect to receive cash from a settlement fund by filing a claim form, or if they did nothing and did not exclude themselves from the class, class members would automatically receive access codes to certain NYT services. *However, after receiving final approval from the Court, the approval of that 2021 settlement was vacated on appeal by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The earlier settlement agreement is now void.*
- Read this Notice carefully. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or don’t act.

<b>YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT</b>	
<b>DO NOTHING</b>	You won’t get a share of the Settlement benefits and will give up your rights to sue the Defendant about the claims in this case.
<b>SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM BY [ ]</b>	This is the only way to receive a payment.
<b>EXCLUDE</b>	You will receive no cash payment, but you will retain any rights you

<b>YOURSELF</b>	currently have to sue the Defendant about the claims in this case. Excluding yourself is the only option that allows you to ever bring or maintain your own lawsuit against NYT regarding the allegations in this case ever again.
<b>OBJECT</b>	Write to the Court explaining why you don't like the Settlement. Filing an objection does not exclude you from the Class.
<b>GO TO THE HEARING</b>	Ask to speak in Court about your opinion of the Settlement.

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

The Court in charge of this action has preliminarily approved the Settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate, and must decide whether to give final approval to the Settlement. The relief provided to Class Members will be provided only if the Court gives final approval to the Settlement and, if there are any appeals, after the appeals are resolved in favor of the Settlement. *Please be patient.*

**BASIC INFORMATION**

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

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

The Honorable Ronnie Abrams, of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, is overseeing this case. The case is called *Moses v. The New York Times Company*, Case No. 1:20-cv-04658-RA. The person who sued is called the Plaintiff. The Defendant is The New York Times Company.

**2. What is a class action?**

In a class action, one or more people called class representatives (in this case, Maribel Moses) sue on behalf of a group or a “class” of people who have similar claims. In a class action, the court resolves the issues for all class members, except for those who exclude themselves from the Class.

**3. What is this lawsuit about?**

This lawsuit claims that NYT violated California law by automatically renewing its customers’ subscriptions and charging customers’ payment methods without first providing certain disclosures and obtaining the requisite authorizations. NYT denies the claims in the lawsuit and contends that it did not do anything wrong and denies that class certification is

warranted or appropriate.

#### 4. Why is there a Settlement?

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

**The issuance of this Notice is not an expression of the Court’s opinion on the merit or the lack of merit of the Representative Plaintiff’s claims or the defenses in the lawsuit. Both parties recognize that to resolve the issues raised in the lawsuit would be time-consuming, uncertain, and expensive.**

#### WHO'S INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT?

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

The Court decided that everyone who fits the following description is a member of the Settlement Class:

All persons who, from June 17, 2016, to and through May 12, 2021, enrolled in a NYT Subscription using a California billing address and/or delivery zip code with Defendant and whose payment methods were directly billed by NYT in connection with such subscription.

#### THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

#### 6. What does the Settlement provide?

**Monetary Relief:** A Settlement Fund has been created totaling \$2,375,000. The Settlement Fund Class Member payments, as well as the cost to administer the Settlement, the cost to inform people about the Settlement, attorneys’ fees, and an award to the Class Representative, will come out of this fund. (See Question 13.)

**Other Relief:** NYT has revised the presentation and wording of the automatic renewal terms on its checkout pages in its mobile and desktop platforms and in its direct mail offers to be consistent with the requirements of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(1)-(2). NYT also provides consumers who submit a new order for an automatically renewing subscription with an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer, consistent with Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(c).

A detailed description of the Settlement benefits can be found in the Settlement Agreement, which can be found in the ‘Documents’ section of the website. [\[hyperlink\]](#)

#### 7. How can I get a payment from the Settlement?

If you are a Class Member and you want to get a payment, you **must** complete and

submit a valid Claim Form by [\_\_\_\_\_].

To submit a Claim Form on-line or to request a paper copy, go to [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com).

**8. I already submitted a claim form in 2021 after the prior settlement in this same case. Do I still need to submit a claim now?**

Yes. After an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to the Second Circuit, the 2021 settlement in this same case is now void. You must submit a valid Claim Form by the claims deadline to receive a payment from the Settlement Fund.

**9. When will I get my payment?**

The hearing to consider the fairness of the settlement is scheduled for [\_\_\_\_], 2024. If the Court approves the Settlement, eligible Class Members whose claims were approved by the Settlement Administrator will receive their payment after the Settlement has been finally approved and/or after any appeals process is complete. Class members who submit valid Claims Forms by the claims deadline will receive their payment in the form of a check, and all checks will expire and become void 180 days after they are issued.

**REMAINING IN THE SETTLEMENT**

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

If the Settlement becomes final, you will give up your right to sue NYT and other Released Parties for the claims being resolved by this Settlement. The specific claims you are giving up against NYT are described in the Settlement Agreement. You will be “releasing” NYT and certain of its affiliates, employees and representatives as described in Section 3.2 of the Settlement Agreement. Unless you exclude yourself (*see* Question 14), you are “releasing” the claims, regardless of whether you submit a claim or not. The Settlement Agreement is available through the “Documents” section of the website.

The Settlement Agreement describes the released claims with specific descriptions, so read it carefully. If you have any questions you can talk to the lawyers listed in Question 12 for free, or you can talk to your own lawyer if you have questions about what this means.

**11. What happens if I do nothing at all?**

If you do nothing, you won’t get any cash payment from this Settlement. You also won’t get any free access codes to NYT services if you do nothing.

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



## THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

### 12. Do I have a lawyer in the case?

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

### 13. How will the lawyers be paid?

Any Class Counsel attorneys’ fees and costs awarded by the Court will be paid out of the Settlement Fund in an amount to be determined by the Court. The fee petition will seek no more than one third of the Settlement Fund; the Court may award less than this amount. Under the Settlement Agreement, any amount awarded to Class Counsel will be paid out of the Settlement Fund.

Subject to approval by the Court, the Class Representative may be paid up to \$5,000 from the Settlement Fund.

## EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

### 14. How do I get out of the Settlement?

To exclude yourself from the Settlement, you must mail or otherwise deliver a written request for exclusion stating that you want to be excluded from the *Moses v. The New York Times Company*, Case No. 1:20-cv-04658-RA Settlement. Your letter or request for exclusion must also include your name, your address, your signature, the name and number of this case, and a statement that you wish to be excluded. You must mail or deliver your exclusion request postmarked no later than [REDACTED], 2024, to:

Moses v. The New York Times Company  
c/o Settlement Administrator  
PO Box #####  
City, State ZIP CODE

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

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

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

No. If you exclude yourself, you will not receive any settlement benefits.

**OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT**

**17. How do I object to the Settlement?**

If you are a Class Member and do not exclude yourself from the Settlement Class, you can object to the Settlement if you don't like any part of it. You can give reasons why you think the Court should not approve it. The Court will consider your views. To object, you must file with the Court a letter or brief stating that you object to the Settlement in *Moses v. The New York Times Company*, Case No. 1:20-cv-04658-RA and identify all your reasons for your objections (including citations and supporting evidence) and attach any materials you rely on for your objections. Your letter or brief must also include your name, your address, the basis upon which you claim to be a Class Member, the name and contact information of any and all attorneys representing, advising, or in any way assisting you in connection with your objection, and your signature. If you, or an attorney assisting you with your objection, have ever objected to any class action settlement where you or the objecting attorney has asked for or received payment in exchange for dismissal of the objection (or any related appeal) without modification to the settlement, you must include a statement in your objection identifying each such case by full case caption. You must also mail or deliver a copy of your letter or brief to Class Counsel and NYT's Counsel listed below.

Class Counsel will file with the Court and post on the website its request for attorneys' fees on or about [REDACTED], 2024.

If you want to appear and speak at the Final Approval Hearing to object to the Settlement, with or without a lawyer (explained below in answer to Question 21), you must say so in your letter or brief and file the objection with the Court and mail a copy to these two different places postmarked no later than [REDACTED], 2024. **IF YOU DO NOT TIMELY MAKE YOUR OBJECTION, YOU WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE WAIVED ALL OBJECTIONS AND WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO SPEAK AT THE FAIRNESS HEARING.**

Court	Plaintiff's Counsel	NYT's Counsel
The Honorable Ronnie Abrams United States District Court for the Southern District of New York 40 Foley Square, Room 1506 New York, NY 10007	Neal J. Deckant Bursor & Fisher, P.A. 1990 N. California Blvd. Suite 940 Walnut Creek, CA 94596	Sandra D. Hauser Natalie J. Spears Kristen C. Rodriguez Dentons US LLP 1221 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020

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

Objecting simply means telling the Court that you don't like something about the Settlement. You can object only if you stay in the Class. Excluding yourself from the Class is telling the Court that you don't want to be part of the Class. If you exclude yourself, you have

no basis to object because the Settlement no longer affects you.

### THE COURT'S FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

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

The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing at **X:00 p.m.** on [REDACTED], 2024, in Courtroom 1506 at the Thurgood Marshall Federal Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, New York, NY 10007. The purpose of the hearing will be for the Court to determine whether to approve the Settlement as fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Class; to consider the Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and expenses; and to consider the request for an incentive award to the Class Representative. At that hearing, the Court will be available to hear any timely filed objections and arguments concerning the fairness of the Settlement.

The hearing may be postponed to a different date or time without notice, so it is a good idea to check [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com) or call toll free 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX. If, however, you timely objected to the Settlement and advised the Court that you intend to appear and speak at the Final Approval Hearing, you will receive notice of any change in the date of such Final Approval Hearing.

#### 20. Do I have to come to the hearing?

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

#### 21. May I speak at the hearing?

Yes. So long as you timely filed an objection to the settlement, you may ask the Court for permission to speak at the Fairness Hearing, but do not have to. To do so, you must include in your letter or brief objecting to the settlement a statement saying that it is your "Notice of Intent to Appear in *Moses v. The New York Times Company*, Case No. 1:20-cv-04658-RA." It must include your name, address, telephone number and signature as well as the name and address of your lawyer, if one is appearing for you. Your objection and notice of intent to appear must be filed with the Court and postmarked no later than [REDACTED], 2024, and be sent to the addresses listed in Question 17.

### GETTING MORE INFORMATION

#### 22. Where do I get more information?

This Notice summarizes the Settlement. More details are in the Settlement Agreement. You can get a copy of the Settlement Agreement at [www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com](http://www.CArenewalsettlementNYT.com). You may also write with questions to *Moses v. The New York Times Company* c/o Settlement Administrator, PO Box #####, City, XX ZIP CODE. You can call the Settlement Administrator at 1-XXX-XXX- if you have any questions. Before doing so, however, please read this full

Notice carefully. You may also find additional information elsewhere on the case website. Please do not telephone the Court to inquire about the Settlement or the claims process.

**EXHIBIT E**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MARIBEL MOSES, on behalf of herself and all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, d/b/a The  
New York Times.

Defendant.

Civil Action No.: 1:20-cv-04658-RA

Hon. Judge Ronnie Abrams

**STIPULATION REGARDING UNDERTAKING RE: ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS**

Plaintiff Maribel Moses (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of the putative class, and Defendant The New York Times Company (“Defendant” or “NYT”) (together the “Parties”), by and through and including their undersigned counsel, stipulate and agree as follows:

WHEREAS, Scott A. Bursor (“Class Counsel”), individually and as principal of his law firm, Bursor & Fisher P.A. (“the Firm”), desire to give an undertaking (the “Undertaking”) for repayment of their award of attorney fees and costs, approved by the Court, and

WHEREAS, the Parties agree that this Undertaking is in the interests of all Parties and in service of judicial economy and efficiency.

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned Class Counsel, on behalf of himself as an individual and as principal of the Firm, hereby submits himself and the Firm to the jurisdiction of the Court for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Undertaking.

Capitalized terms used herein without definition have the meanings given to them in the Class Action Settlement Agreement.

By receiving any payments pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Firm and its shareholders, members, and/or partners submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for the enforcement of and any and all disputes relating to or arising out of the reimbursement obligation set forth herein and the Settlement Agreement.

In the event that the settlement, Settlement Agreement, Judgment, or any part of it is vacated, overturned, reversed, or rendered void as a result of an appeal, or the settlement or Settlement Agreement is voided, rescinded, or otherwise terminated for any other reason, Class Counsel and the Firm shall, within ten (10) days repay to NYT, based upon written instructions provided by NYT's Counsel, the full amount of the attorneys' fees and costs paid to Class Counsel in this matter, plus 7% interest per annum.

In the event the attorneys' fees and costs awarded by the Court or any part of them are vacated, modified, reversed, or rendered void as a result of an appeal or otherwise, Class Counsel and the Firm shall, within ten (10) days repay to NYT, based upon written instructions provided by NYT's Counsel, the attorneys' fees and costs paid to Class Counsel and/or the Class Representatives in this matter in the amount vacated or modified, plus 7% interest per annum.

This Undertaking and all obligations set forth herein shall terminate upon the Effective Date of the Settlement, defined as the latest of the following dates: (1) five business days after the time for appeal from the Final Order and Judgment approving the Settlement, or award of attorneys' fees, costs/expenses or service awards/payments, has elapsed without any such appeals being filed; or (2) the first business day after the date on which all appeals from the Final Order and Judgment approving the Settlement or award of attorneys' fees, costs/expenses or service awards/payments (including appeals from any appellate court decisions affirming said Final Order

and Judgment, or award of attorneys' fees, costs/expenses or service awards/payments) have been fully exhausted, and no further appeal may be taken. If any appeal of the Final Order and Judgment, or any order awarding attorneys' fees, costs/expenses or service awards/payments is filed, the Undertaking shall not terminate unless and until a final, non-appealable order affirming the Final Order and Judgment or any order awarding attorneys' fees, costs/expenses and service awards/payments is entered.

In the event Class Counsel and the Firm fail to repay to NYT any attorneys' fees and costs that are owed to it pursuant to this Undertaking, the Court may, upon application of NYT, and notice to Class Counsel and the Firm, summarily issue orders, including but not limited to judgments, attachment orders against Class Counsel and the Firm, and findings for sanctions and/or contempt of court.

The undersigned attorney stipulates, warrants, and represents that he has both actual and apparent authority to enter into this Stipulation, agreement, and Undertaking, individually and on behalf of the Firm.

This Undertaking may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument. Signatures by facsimile shall be as effective as original signatures.

The undersigned declare under penalty of perjury that they have read and understand the foregoing and that it is true and correct.



IT IS SO STIPULATED:

DATED: 4/18/24

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

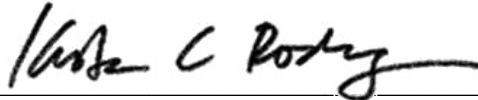


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By: Scott A. Bursor, individually and  
on behalf of Bursor & Fisher, P.A.  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DATED: 4/18/24

DENTONS US LLP



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By: Kristen C. Rodriguez  
Attorneys for Defendants

**EXHIBIT F**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MARIBEL MOSES, on behalf of herself and  
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, d/b/a  
*The New York Times*,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.: 1:20-cv-04658-RA

Hon. Judge Ronnie Abrams

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

WHEREAS, a proposed class action is pending before the Court entitled *Moses v. The New York Times Company*, No. 1:20-cv-04658-RA; and

WHEREAS, Plaintiff Maribel Moses, and The New York Times Company (“Defendant” or “NYT”) (collectively, the “Parties”), have entered into a Settlement Agreement, which, together with the exhibits attached thereto, sets forth the terms and conditions for a proposed class action settlement which would dispose of the Action with prejudice as to NYT and bind plaintiff and all class members to a full release of their claims, upon the terms and conditions set forth therein (the “Settlement Agreement”); and

WHEREAS, and the Court having considered all papers submitted on Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval and Certification of a Settlement Class, including the Settlement Agreement and exhibits attached thereto including the proposed Notices to the Settlement Class;

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

1. The Parties have agreed to settle and dismiss with prejudice this Action in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement, inclusive of its exhibits. The definitions in the Settlement Agreement are hereby incorporated herein as though fully set forth in this Order, and all other terms and phrases in this Order shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the Settlement Agreement.

2. This Court finds that it has jurisdiction over the subject matter and all Parties to the Action, including the proposed Settlement Class, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1332(d)(2).

3. The Court finds that, subject to the Final Approval Hearing, the Settlement Agreement, including all exhibits thereto, is preliminarily approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class set forth below. The Court further finds that the Settlement Agreement substantially fulfills the purposes and objectives of the class action, and provides substantial relief to the Settlement Class without the risks, burdens, costs, or delay associated with continued litigation, trial, and/or appeal. The Settlement is not a finding or admission of liability by the Defendant or any other person, nor a finding of the validity of any claims asserted in the Action or of any wrongdoing or any violation of law.

4. The Plaintiff, by and through her counsel, has investigated the pertinent facts and has evaluated the risks associated with continued litigation, trial and/or appeal. The Court finds that the Settlement Agreement: (a) is the result of arm's-length negotiations between the parties and experienced counsel; (b) is sufficient to warrant notice of the settlement and the Final Approval Hearing to be disseminated to the Settlement Class; (c) meets all applicable requirements of law, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

**Conditional Certification of the Settlement Class**

5. For purposes of settlement only: (a) Bursor & Fisher, P.A. is appointed Class Counsel for the Settlement Class; and (b) Maribel Moses is appointed Class Representative. The Court finds that these attorneys are competent and capable of exercising the responsibilities of Class Counsel and that Plaintiff will adequately protect the interests of the Settlement Class defined below.

6. For purposes of settlement only and for purposes of disseminating Class Notice, and without prejudice to Defendant's right to contest class certification if the Settlement Agreement is not finally approved, the Court conditionally certifies the following Settlement Class as defined in the Settlement Agreement, pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(3) and 23(e):

[A]ll Person who, between June 17, 2016, to and through May 12, 2021, enrolled in any of Defendant's digital, print, and/or standalone subscription offerings directly through NYT using a California billing and/or delivery address, and who were charged and paid an automatic renewal fee(s) in connection with such subscription.<sup>1</sup>

7. The Court finds, subject to the Final Approval Hearing referred to in paragraph 23 below, that the Settlement Agreement is fundamentally fair, adequate, and reasonable, and, solely within the context of and for the purposes of settlement only, that the Settlement Class satisfies the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, specifically, that: the Settlement Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; there are

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

questions of fact and law common to the Settlement Class; the claims of the Class Representative are typical of the claims of the members of the Settlement Class; the Class Representative and Class Counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Settlement Class; common questions of law or fact predominate over questions affecting individual members; and a class action is a superior method for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the Action.

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

**Notice and Administration**

9. The Court approves, as to form, content, and distribution, the Notice Plan set forth in the Settlement Agreement, including Claim Form attached to the Settlement Agreement as Exhibit A, the Notice Plan and all forms of Notice to the Settlement Class as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Exhibits B, C, and D thereto, and finds that such Notice is reasonable and the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that the Notice complies fully with the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court also finds that the Notice constitutes valid, due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto, and meets the requirements of Due Process. The Court further finds that the Notice is reasonably calculated to,

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

10. The Court approves the request for the appointment of JND as Settlement Administrator of the Settlement Agreement.

11. Pursuant to paragraph 4.1 of the Settlement Agreement, the Settlement Administrator is directed to publish the Notice and Claim Form on the Settlement Website and to send direct notice via U.S. Mail in accordance with the Notice Plan called for by the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Administrator shall also maintain the Settlement Website to provide full information about the Settlement and allow for the filing of claims online. The Settlement Website shall prominently display all Settlement deadlines for Settlement Class Members as well as notify the Settlement Class to object to the Settlement Agreement, request exclusion from the Class and appear at the Settlement Hearing.

**Submission of Claims and Requests for Exclusion from Settlement Class**

12. Members of the Settlement Class with NYT Subscriptions who wish to receive benefits in the form of *pro rata* cash payments under the Settlement Agreement must complete and submit a timely and valid Claim Form(s) in accordance with the instructions contained therein. All Claim Forms must be postmarked or received by the Settlement Administrator by \_\_\_\_\_ *[suggested date of 73 days after entry of this Order]*.

13. Any person falling within the definition of the Settlement Class may, upon valid

and timely request, exclude themselves or “opt out” from the Settlement Class. Any such person may do so if, on or before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline of \_\_\_\_\_ [*suggested date of 73 days after entry of this Order*] they comply with the exclusion procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Notice. Any members of the Settlement Class so excluded shall neither be bound by the terms of the Settlement Agreement nor entitled to any of its benefits.

14. Any members of the Settlement Class who elect to exclude themselves or “opt out” of the Settlement Agreement must file a written request with the Settlement Administrator, received or postmarked no later than the Objection/Exclusion Deadline. The request for exclusion must comply with the exclusion procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Notice and include the Settlement Class member’s name and address, a signature, the name and number of the case, and a statement that he or she wishes to be excluded from the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. Each request for exclusion must be submitted individually. So called “mass” or “class” opt-outs shall not be allowed.

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

16. No request for exclusion may be made on behalf of a group of Settlement Class Members who do not share a single NYT subscription. “Mass” opt outs and/or attempts to opt out a “class” shall not be allowed.



**Appearances and Objections**

17. At least twenty-one (21) calendar days before the Final Approval Hearing, any person who falls within the definition of the Settlement Class and who does not request exclusion from the Settlement Class may enter an appearance in the Action, at their own expense, individually or through counsel of their own choice. Any Settlement Class Member who does not enter an appearance will be represented by Class Counsel.

18. Any members of the Settlement Class who have not timely filed a request for exclusion may object to the fairness, reasonableness, or adequacy of the Settlement Agreement or to a Final Judgment being entered dismissing the Action with prejudice in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, or to the attorneys' fees and expense reimbursement sought by Class Counsel in the amounts specified in the Notice, or to the award to the Class Representative as set forth in the Notice and Settlement Agreement. At least fourteen (14) days prior to the Objection/Exclusion Deadline, papers supporting the Fee Award shall be filed with the court and posted to the settlement website. Members of the Settlement Class may object on their own, or may do so through separate counsel at their own expense.

19. To object, members of the Settlement Class must sign and file a written objection no later than on or before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline of \_\_\_\_\_ [*suggested date of 73 days after entry of this Order*]. To be valid, the objection must comply with the objection procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Notice, and include his or her name and address; an explanation of the basis upon which he or she claims to be a Settlement Class Member; a signature; all grounds for the objection, including all citations to legal authority and evidence supporting the objection; the name and contact information of any and all attorneys representing, advising, or in any way assisting him or her in connection with the preparation or

submission of the objection or who may profit from the pursuit of the objection (the “Objecting Attorneys”); and a statement indicating whether he or she intends to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either personally or through counsel who files an appearance with the Court in accordance with Southern District of New York Local Rules). If a Settlement Class Member or any of the Objecting Attorneys has objected to any class action settlement where the objector or the Objecting Attorneys asked for or received any payment in exchange for dismissal of the objection, or any related appeal, without any modification to the settlement, then the objection must include a statement identifying each such case by full case caption.

20. Members of the Settlement Class who fail to file and serve timely written objections in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and the Settlement Agreement shall be deemed to have waived any objections and shall be foreclosed from making any objections (whether by appeal or otherwise) to the Settlement Agreement or to any of the subjects listed in paragraph 3, above, *i.e.* (a) whether the proposed settlement of the Action on the terms and conditions provided for in the Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and should be given final approval by the Court; (b) whether a judgment and order of dismissal with prejudice should be entered; (c) whether to approve the Fee Award to Class Counsel; and (d) whether to approve the payment of an incentive award to the Class Representative.

21. To be valid, objections must be filed with the Court and sent to the following: Class Counsel Neal Deckant of Bursor & Fisher, P.A., 1990 North California Blvd., Suite 940, Walnut Creek, CA 94596; and Defendant The New York Times Company’s Counsel Kristen Rodriguez, Dentons US LLP, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. In addition, any objections made by a Class member represented by counsel must be filed through the

Court's CM/ECF system.

**Final Approval Hearing**

22. The Final Approval Hearing shall be held before this Court on \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ [*at least 120 days after entry of this order*] in Courtroom 1506 at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, Courtroom 1506, 40 Foley Square, New York, New York to determine (a) whether the proposed settlement of the Action on the terms and conditions provided for in the Settlement Agreement (including as it may be modified prior to the Final Hearing date) is fair, reasonable, and adequate and should be given final approval by the Court; (b) whether a judgment and order of dismissal with prejudice should be entered; (c) whether to approve the Fee Award to Class Counsel; and (d) whether to approve the payment of an incentive award to the Class Representative. The Court may adjourn the Final Approval Hearing without further notice to members of the Settlement Class. The new date of Hearing, if any, shall be published on the Court's docket and on the Settlement Website.

23. Class Counsel shall file papers in support of their Fee Award and Class Representative's incentive award (collectively, the "Fee Petition") with the Court on or before \_\_\_\_\_ [*suggested date of 52 days after entry of this Order, (i.e., 14 days before the Objection/Exclusion Deadline).*] Defendant may, but is not required to, file a response to Class Counsel's Fee Petition with the Court on or before \_\_\_\_\_ [*suggested date of 21 days before Final Approval hearing.*] Class Counsel may file a reply in support of their Fee Petition with the Court on or before \_\_\_\_\_ [*suggested date of 14 days before Final Approval hearing.*]

24. Papers in support of final approval of the Settlement Agreement and any supplementation to the Fee Petition shall be filed with the Court on or before \_\_\_\_\_

*[suggested date of 14 days before Final Approval hearing.]*

**Further Matters**

25. All further proceedings in the Action are ordered stayed until Final Judgment or termination of the Settlement Agreement, whichever occurs earlier, except for those matters necessary to obtain and/or effectuate final approval of the Settlement Agreement. Additionally, pending this Court's determination as to whether to finally approve the Settlement, the Court hereby prohibits and/or enjoins any other person, entity or counsel (other than successful opt-outs to this Settlement) from representing or from commencing, prosecuting, participating in or assisting in any lawsuit or proceeding against the Released Parties on any matters within the scope of the Released Claims).

26. Absent prior approval from this Court, Plaintiff and Class Counsel, shall not issue any press release, advertisement, internet posting, or any other public statement (to the media or otherwise), or make any other extrajudicial statements concerning the facts and circumstances of this action or the disclosures exchanged between the parties, with the exception of the notices to be distributed to the Settlement Class Members in accordance with this Settlement. Any communications between Class Counsel and any individual Settlement Class Members seeking inquiries shall be limited to providing publicly available information contained in the notices provided to the Settlement Class Members, and Class Counsel shall in no way make any disparaging statements about NYT or the Released Parties in responding to any such inquiries.

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

28. The Court retains jurisdiction to consider all further applications arising out of or connected with the proposed Settlement Agreement. The Court may approve the Settlement,

with such modifications as may be agreed to by the Parties, if appropriate, without further notice to the Class.

29. All Settlement Class Members who do not timely exclude themselves from the Settlement: (a) shall be bound by the provisions of the Settlement Agreement and all proceedings, determinations, orders and judgments in the Action relating thereto, including, without limitation, the Judgment or Alternate Judgment, if applicable, and the Releases provided for therein, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Settlement Class or Settlement Class Member; and (b) shall forever be barred and enjoined from directly or indirectly filing, commencing, instituting, prosecuting, maintaining, participating in, or intervening (as class members or otherwise) in any action, suit, cause of action, arbitration, claim, demand, or other proceeding in any jurisdiction, whether in the United States or elsewhere, on their own behalf or in a representative capacity, that is based upon or arises out of any or all of the Released Claims against NYT and the other Released Parties, as more fully described in the Settlement Agreement, whether or not a Claim Form is required or submitted.

30. Neither this Order, the Settlement Agreement including the exhibits thereto, the negotiations leading to the execution of the Settlement Agreement, nor any proceedings taken pursuant to or in connection with the Settlement Agreement and/or approval of the Settlement (a) shall be referred to or offered against any of the Releasees as evidence of, or constructed as, or deemed to be evidence of any presumption, concession or admission by any of the Releasees with respect to the truth of any allegation, the validity of any claim or the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any other litigation, including the appropriateness of a litigation class, or of any liability, negligence, fault, or other wrongdoing of any kind of any of the Releasees, in any civil, criminal or administrative action or

proceeding, or (b) shall be construed against any of the Releasees or Releasing Parties as an admission, concession or presumption that the consideration to be given represents the amount which could be or would have been recovered after trial; provided, however, that notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Settlement Agreement is approved by the Court, the Parties and Releasees and their respective counsel may file or refer to the Settlement Agreement or the Judgment in any action that may be brought to enforce its terms.

31. In accordance with the Settlement Agreement, if the Settlement Agreement is not approved by the Court, each party will have the option of having the Action revert to its status as if the Settlement Agreement had not been negotiated, made, or filed with the Court. In such event, the parties will retain all rights as if the Settlement Agreement was never agreed upon.

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

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

33. Pending final determination of whether the proposed Settlement Agreement should be approved, neither Plaintiff nor any Settlement Class Member, directly or indirectly, in a representative or any other capacity, shall commence or prosecute against Defendant and the other Released Parties any action or proceeding in any court or tribunal asserting any of the Released Claims.

34. The Parties and their counsel shall meet and confer and work together in good faith to effectuate the terms of the Settlement Agreement and this Order. The Court may, upon proper notice and motion, resolve any disputes between the parties concerning the Settlement Agreement and this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

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The Honorable Ronnie Abrams, United States  
District Judge

**EXHIBIT G**



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MARIBEL MOSES, on behalf of herself and all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, d/b/a The  
New York Times.

Defendant.

Civil Action No.: 1:20-cv-04658-RA

Hon. Judge Ronnie Abrams

**[PROPOSED] FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT**

On [DATE], this Court granted preliminary approval of the proposed class action settlement agreement between the parties (the “Settlement Agreement” or “Settlement”).

The Court also provisionally certified a Settlement Class for settlement purposes, approved the procedure for giving notice and forms of Notice, and set a final approval hearing to take place on [DATE]. The Settlement Class is defined as: all Persons who, from June 17, 2016, to and through May 12, 2021, enrolled in an automatically renewing NYT Subscription directly through NYT using a California billing and/or delivery address, and who were charged and paid an automatic renewal fee(s) in connection with such subscription. Excluded from this definition are the Released Parties. Settlement Class Members who exclude themselves from the Settlement, pursuant to the procedures set forth in Paragraph 4.5 of the Settlement, shall no longer thereafter be Settlement Class Members and shall not be bound by the Settlement and shall not be eligible to make a claim for any benefit under the terms of the Settlement.

On [DATE], the Court held a duly noticed final approval hearing to consider: (1) whether

the terms and conditions of the Settlement are fair, reasonable and adequate; (2) whether a judgment should be entered dismissing the complaint on the merits and with prejudice in favor of Defendant and against all persons or entities who are Settlement Class members herein who have not requested exclusion from the Settlement Class; and (3) whether and in what amount to award attorneys' fees, costs and expenses to Class Counsel and whether and in what amount to make an incentive award to Plaintiff Maribel Moses.

The Court, having considered all matters submitted to it at the hearing and otherwise, and it appearing that the Class Notice substantially in the form approved by the Court was given in the manner that the Court ordered to persons who purchased the NYT Subscriptions at issue, as ordered by the Court, and having considered and determined that the proposed settlement of the claims of the Settlement Class Members against Defendant, as well as the release of Defendant and the Released Parties, and the awards of attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses and incentive award requested, are fair, reasonable and adequate, hereby ORDERS THAT:

1. The definitions in the Settlement Agreement and the Court's Preliminary Approval Order are hereby incorporated herein as though fully set forth in this Order, and all other terms and phrases in this Order shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the Settlement Agreement and in the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and/or in any Order of this Court prior to the entry of final Judgment.

2. The Court finds that the prerequisites for a settlement class under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("Fed. R. Civ. P.") 23(a) and (b)(3) have been satisfied, for purposes of settlement only, in that: (a) the number of Settlement Class Members is so numerous that joinder of all members thereof is impracticable; (b) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class; (c) the claims of the Class Representative are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class she seeks to represent; (d) the Class Representative has and will fairly and

adequately represent the interests of the Settlement Class; (e) the questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class Members predominate over any questions affecting any individual Settlement Class Member; and (f) a class action is superior to the other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

3. The Court finds that the requirements of Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure and other laws and rules applicable to final settlement approval of class actions have been satisfied, and the Court approves the settlement of this Action as memorialized in the Settlement Agreement as being fair, just reasonable and adequate to the Settlement Class and its members. The Court further finds that the Settlement Agreement substantially fulfills the purposes and objectives of the class action, and provides substantial relief to the Settlement Class without the risks, burdens, costs or delays associated with continued litigation, trial and/or appeal. The Settlement is not a finding or admission of liability by the Defendant or any other person, nor a finding of the validity of any claims asserted in the Action or of any wrongdoing or any violation of law.

4. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, this Court hereby finally certifies this action, for purposes of settlement, a class action on behalf of all Persons who, from June 17, 2016, to and through May 21, 2021, enrolled in an automatically renewing NYT Subscription directly through NYT using a California billing and/or delivery address, and who were charged and paid an automatic renewal fee(s) in connection with such subscription. Excluded from this definition are the Released Parties. Settlement Class Members who exclude themselves from the Settlement, pursuant to the procedures set forth in Paragraph 4.5 of the Settlement Agreement, shall no longer thereafter be Settlement Class Members and shall not be bound by the Settlement Agreement and shall not be eligible to make a claim for any benefit under the terms of this Settlement Agreement.

5. The Court appoints Neal Deckant of Bursor & Fisher, P.A. as Class Counsel for the Settlement Class. The Court designates Plaintiff Maribel Moses as the Class Representative.

6. Notice of the pendency of this action as a class action and of the proposed settlement was given to Settlement Class Members in a manner reasonably calculated to provide the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The form and method of notifying the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action as a class action and of the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement met the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, due process, and any other applicable law, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto. In addition, the Court finds that Defendant fully satisfied any obligation to provide Notice of the proposed Settlement Agreement to the public officials designated under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, to receive such notice, as set forth in the Defendant's Notice of Compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

7. The Court has considered and finds Class Counsel and the Class Representative have adequately represented the Class. Plaintiff, by and through her counsel, has investigated the pertinent facts and law, and has evaluated the risks associated with continued litigation, class certification, trial, and/or appeal. The Court finds that the Settlement Agreement was reached in the absence of collusion, is the product of informed, good-faith, arms-length negotiations between the parties and their capable and experienced counsel.

8. The Court finds that the Settlement is effective in appropriately distributing relief to the Settlement Class in light of the claims and defenses asserted, that the method of processing Settlement Class Member claims is reasonable and appropriate, and that the Settlement Agreement treats all Settlement Class Members equitably relative to each other.

9. The Court has evaluated this overall reaction of the Class to the Settlement, and finds that the overall acceptance of the Settlement Agreement by Settlement Class Members

supports the Court's conclusion that the Settlement Agreement is in all respects fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Class.

10. The Parties are directed to consummate the Settlement Agreement in accordance with its terms and conditions.

11. As set forth at Paragraph 2.2 of the Settlement Agreement, Defendant already has revised the presentation and wording of the automatic renewal terms on the checkout pages in its mobile and desktop platforms and in its direct mail offers to be consistent with the requirements of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(1)-(2).

12. JND is finally appointed to continue to serve as the Claims Administrator as provided in the Settlement Agreement. The Claims Administrator is directed to process all Authorized Claims in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant are hereby authorized to employ all reasonable procedures in connection with administration of the Settlement Agreement that are not materially inconsistent with this Order or the Settlement Agreement.

13. The Claims Administrator shall administer the Escrow Account, which is a Qualified Settlement Fund within the meaning of Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-1. The Claims Administrator, as administrator of the fund within the meaning of Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-2(k)(3), shall be solely responsible for filing or causing to be filed all informational and other tax returns as may be necessary or appropriate (including, without limitation, the returns described in Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-2(k)) for the Escrow Account. The Claims Administrator shall also be responsible for causing payment to be made from the Escrow Account of any Taxes and Tax Expenses owed. None of the Releasees, Plaintiff, Class Counsel or Counsel for Defendant shall have any liability or responsibility for any such Taxes or Tax Expenses, or any required filings regarding same.

14. There shall be no recourse to any Defendant, Releasee, Released Party or their counsel, or to the Class Representative or Class Counsel, or to the Claims Administrator or to this Court, for any determination made by the Claims Administrator pursuant to its responsibilities under the Settlement Agreement. In addition, notwithstanding anything else in this Order, if the Claims Administrator or any Party has reason to believe that a false or fraudulent Claim has been submitted in this Settlement, or that any Claim has been submitted under false pretenses, the Claims Administrator may reject the Claim.

15. The Court has evaluated the application for a Fee Award and Incentive Award in connection with its consideration of the overall fairness, reasonable and adequacy of the Settlement.

16. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(h), the Court hereby awards Class Counsel attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_. The Court also orders payment of an incentive award(s) in the amount(s) of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to Plaintiff Maribel Moses. These amounts are to be paid in the time and manner described in the Settlement Agreement.

17. Any appeal from any Fee Award or Incentive Award or other order relating thereto, shall not operate to terminate or cancel the Settlement Agreement, nor affect or delay the finality of this Final Order and Judgment.

18. The Action is hereby dismissed with prejudice and without costs as against Defendant and the Released Parties.

19. Class Representative and all Settlement Class Members (except any such person who has filed a proper and timely request for exclusion) and all persons acting on behalf of or in concert with any of the above, are hereby permanently barred and enjoined from instituting, commencing or prosecuting, either directly or in any other capacity, any and all of the Released

Claims against any of the Released Parties. The Court finds that issuance of the permanent injunction described in this paragraph is necessary and appropriate in aid of the Court's jurisdiction over this Action and to protect and effectuate this Order.

20. Effective as of the Final Settlement Approval Date, each and all of the Settlement Class Members (except any such person who has filed a proper and timely request for exclusion) shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Final Judgment shall have, fully, finally, and forever released, relinquished, and discharged, and shall be forever barred from asserting, instituting, or maintaining against any or all of the Released Parties, any and all causes of action or claims for relief, whether in law or equity, including but not limited to injunctive relief, actual damages, nominal damages, statutory damages, punitive damages, exemplary or multiplied damages, restitution, disgorgement, expenses, attorneys' fees and costs, and/or any other form of consideration whatsoever (including Unknown Claims), whether in law or in equity, accrued or un-accrued, direct, individual or representative, of every nature and description whatsoever, that were brought or could have been brought in the Action relating to any and all Releasing Parties, any NYT Subscription associated with any of them, or that in any way relate to or arise out of Defendant's automatic renewal and/or continuous service programs in California from June 17, 2016 to date of judgment in this action, including but not limited to any of the facts, transactions, events, matters, occurrences, acts, disclosures, statements, representations, omissions or failures to act related thereto. Plaintiff, the Settlement Class and the Releasing Parties each individually covenant not to bring any Released Claim and expressly agree that this Release will be, and may be raised as, a complete defense to and will preclude any action or proceeding encompassed by the release(s) contained herein in respect to any NYT Subscription associated with a Class Member.

21. Neither the Settlement Agreement, nor any of its terms and provisions, nor any of the negotiations or proceedings connected with it, nor any of the documents or statements referred to therein shall be:

(a) offered by any person or received against Defendant as evidence or construed as or deemed to be evidence of any presumption, concession, or admission by Defendant of the truth of the facts alleged by the Class Representative or any Settlement Class Member or the validity of any claim that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any litigation, or other judicial or administrative proceeding, or the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any litigation, or of any liability, negligence, fault or wrongdoing of Defendant;

(b) offered by any person or received against Defendant as evidence of a presumption, concession or admission of any fault, misrepresentation or omission with respect to any statement or written document approved or made by Defendant or any other wrongdoing by Defendant;

(c) offered by any person or received against Defendant as evidence of a presumption, concession, or admission with respect to any liability, negligence, fault, or wrongdoing, or in any way referred to for any other reason against any of the settling parties, in any civil, criminal, or administrative action or proceeding; provided, however, that nothing contained in this paragraph shall prevent the Settlement Agreement from being used, offered, or received in evidence in any proceeding to approve, enforce, or otherwise effectuate the Settlement or the Settlement Approval Order and Final Judgment, or in which the reasonableness, fairness, or good faith of the parties in participating in the Settlement (or any agreement or order relating thereto) is an issue, or to enforce or effectuate provisions of the



Settlement, the Settlement Approval Order and Final Judgment, the releases as to the Released Parties.

22. Claims documents in this case, and all materials and data held by the Claims Administrator regarding the Settlement Class, including the Class List, shall be strictly confidential and not subject to publication or disclosure, and shall not be used for any other purposes beyond providing notice to the Settlement Class and assisting with the determination of valid claims. No person other than the Parties and their counsel, the Claims Administrator, and the Court shall be permitted to obtain or review any Claim Form, or any decision of the Claims Administrator with respect to accepting or rejecting any Claim, except as provided for herein or upon Court Order for good cause shown.

23. This Settlement Approval Order and Final Judgment constitutes a judgment within the meaning and for purposes of Rule 54 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Without affecting the finality of the Settlement Approval Order and Final Judgment in any way, this Court hereby retains continuing jurisdiction over: (a) the disposition of the settlement benefits; (b) the settling parties for purposes of construing, enforcing and administering the Settlement Agreement; and (c) enforcement of the Stipulation and Order Regarding Undertaking Re: Attorneys' Fees and Costs.

24. Without further order of the Court, the settling parties may agree to reasonably necessary extensions of time to carry out any of the provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

25. In the event that the Final Settlement Approval Date does not occur, this Settlement Approval Order and Final Judgment shall automatically be rendered null and void and shall be vacated and, in such event, all orders entered in connection herewith, except the Stipulation and Order Regarding Undertaking Re: Attorneys' Fees and Costs, shall be null and void.

DONE this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

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Hon. Judge Ronnie Abrams  
United States District Court Judge,  
Southern District of New York





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## **FIRM RESUME**

With offices in Florida, New York, and California, BURSOR & FISHER lawyers have represented both plaintiffs and defendants in state and federal courts throughout the country.

The lawyers at our firm have an active civil trial practice, having won multi-million-dollar verdicts or recoveries in six of six class action jury trials since 2008. Our most recent class action trial victory came in May 2019 in *Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, in which Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel and won a \$267 million jury verdict against a debt collector found to have violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act. During the pendency of the defendant's appeal, the case settled for \$75.6 million, the largest settlement in the history of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

In August 2013 in *Ayyad v. Sprint Spectrum L.P.*, in which Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel, we won a jury verdict defeating Sprint's \$1.06 billion counterclaim and securing the class's recovery of more than \$275 million in cash and debt relief.

In *Thomas v. Global Vision Products, Inc. (II)*, we obtained a \$50 million jury verdict in favor of a certified class of 150,000 purchasers of the Avacor Hair Regrowth System. The legal trade publication VerdictSearch reported that this was the second largest jury verdict in California in 2009, and the largest in any class action.

The lawyers at our firm have an active class action practice and have won numerous appointments as class counsel to represent millions of class members, including customers of Honda, Verizon Wireless, AT&T Wireless, Sprint, Haier America, and Michaels Stores as well as purchasers of Avacor™, Hydroxycut, and Sensa™ products. Bursor & Fisher lawyers have been court-appointed Class Counsel or Interim Class Counsel in:

1. *O'Brien v. LG Electronics USA, Inc.* (D.N.J. Dec. 16, 2010) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of LG French-door refrigerators,
2. *Ramundo v. Michaels Stores, Inc.* (N.D. Ill. June 8, 2011) to represent a certified nationwide class of consumers who made in-store purchases at Michaels Stores using a debit or credit card and had their private financial information stolen as a result,
3. *In re Haier Freezer Consumer Litig.* (N.D. Cal. Aug. 17, 2011) to represent a certified class of purchasers of mislabeled freezers from Haier America Trading, LLC,
4. *Rodriguez v. CitiMortgage, Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 14, 2011) to represent a certified nationwide class of military personnel against CitiMortgage for illegal foreclosures,

5. *Rossi v. The Procter & Gamble Co.* (D.N.J. Jan. 31, 2012) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Crest Sensitivity Treatment & Protection toothpaste,
6. *Dzielak v. Whirlpool Corp. et al.* (D.N.J. Feb. 21, 2012) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of mislabeled Maytag Centennial washing machines from Whirlpool Corp., Sears, and other retailers,
7. *In re Sensa Weight Loss Litig.* (N.D. Cal. Mar. 2, 2012) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Sensa weight loss products,
8. *In re Sinus Buster Products Consumer Litig.* (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2012) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers,
9. *Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2014) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Capatriti 100% Pure Olive Oil,
10. *Forcellati v. Hyland's, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2014) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of children's homeopathic cold and flu remedies,
11. *Ebin v. Kangadis Family Management LLC, et al.* (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 18, 2014) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Capatriti 100% Pure Olive Oil,
12. *In re Scotts EZ Seed Litig.* (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2015) to represent a certified class of purchasers of Scotts Turf Builder EZ Seed,
13. *Dei Rossi v. Whirlpool Corp., et al.* (E.D. Cal. Apr. 28, 2015) to represent a certified class of purchasers of mislabeled KitchenAid refrigerators from Whirlpool Corp., Best Buy, and other retailers,
14. *Hendricks v. StarKist Co.* (N.D. Cal. July 23, 2015) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of StarKist tuna products,
15. *In re NVIDIA GTX 970 Graphics Card Litig.* (N.D. Cal. May 8, 2015) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of NVIDIA GTX 970 graphics cards,
16. *Melgar v. Zicam LLC, et al.* (E.D. Cal. March 30, 2016) to represent a certified ten-jurisdiction class of purchasers of Zicam Pre-Cold products,
17. *In re Trader Joe's Tuna Litigation* (C.D. Cal. December 21, 2016) to represent purchaser of allegedly underfilled Trader Joe's canned tuna.
18. *In re Welspun Litigation* (S.D.N.Y. January 26, 2017) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of Welspun Egyptian cotton bedding products,
19. *Retta v. Millennium Products, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. January 31, 2017) to represent a certified nationwide class of Millennium kombucha beverages,
20. *Moeller v. American Media, Inc.,* (E.D. Mich. June 8, 2017) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
21. *Hart v. BHH, LLC* (S.D.N.Y. July 7, 2017) to represent a nationwide class of purchasers of Bell & Howell ultrasonic pest repellers,
22. *McMillion v. Rash Curtis & Associates* (N.D. Cal. September 6, 2017) to represent a certified nationwide class of individuals who received calls from Rash Curtis & Associates,

23. *Lucero v. Solarcity Corp.* (N.D. Cal. September 15, 2017) to represent a certified nationwide class of individuals who received telemarketing calls from Solarcity Corp.,
24. *Taylor v. Trusted Media Brands, Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 17, 2017) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
25. *Gasser v. Kiss My Face, LLC* (N.D. Cal. Oct. 23, 2017) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of cosmetic products,
26. *Gastelum v. Frontier California Inc.* (S.F. Superior Court February 21, 2018) to represent a certified California class of Frontier landline telephone customers who were charged late fees,
27. *Williams v. Facebook, Inc.* (N.D. Cal. June 26, 2018) to represent a proposed nationwide class of Facebook users for alleged privacy violations,
28. *Ruppel v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. July 27, 2018) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
29. *Bayol v. Health-Ade* (N.D. Cal. August 23, 2018) to represent a proposed nationwide class of Health-Ade kombucha beverage purchasers,
30. *West v. California Service Bureau* (N.D. Cal. September 12, 2018) to represent a certified nationwide class of individuals who received calls from California Service Bureau,
31. *Gregorio v. Premier Nutrition Corporation* (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 14, 2018) to represent a nationwide class of purchasers of protein shake products,
32. *Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. d/b/a Condé Nast* (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 24, 2018) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
33. *Bakov v. Consolidated World Travel Inc. d/b/a Holiday Cruise Line* (N.D. Ill. Mar. 21, 2019) to represent a certified class of individuals who received calls from Holiday Cruise Line,
34. *Martinelli v. Johnson & Johnson* (E.D. Cal. March 29, 2019) to represent a certified class of purchasers of Benecol spreads labeled with the representation “No Trans Fat,”
35. *Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. April 24, 2019) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
36. *Galvan v. Smashburger* (C.D. Cal. June 25, 2019) to represent a proposed class of purchasers of Smashburger’s “Triple Double” burger,
37. *Kokoszki v. Playboy Enterprises, Inc.* (E.D. Mich. Feb. 7, 2020) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
38. *Russett v. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.* (S.D.N.Y. May 28, 2020) to represent a class of insurance policyholders that were allegedly charged unlawful paper billing fees,
39. *In re: Metformin Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation* (D.N.J. June 3, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers of generic diabetes medications that were contaminated with a cancer-causing carcinogen,

40. *Hill v. Spirit Airlines, Inc.* (S.D. Fla. July 21, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of passengers whose flights were cancelled by Spirit Airlines due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19, and whose tickets were not refunded,
41. *Kramer v. Alterra Mountain Co.* (D. Colo. July 31, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of purchasers to recoup the unused value of their Ikon ski passes after Alterra suspended operations at its ski resorts due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
42. *Qureshi v. American University* (D.D.C. July 31, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by American University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
43. *Hufford v. Maxim Inc.* (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2020) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
44. *Desai v. Carnegie Mellon University* (W.D. Pa. Aug. 26, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Carnegie Mellon University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
45. *Heigl v. Waste Management of New York, LLC* (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 27, 2020) to represent a class of waste collection customers that were allegedly charged unlawful paper billing fees,
46. *Stellato v. Hofstra University* (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 18, 2020) to represent a proposed nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Hofstra University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
47. *Kaupelis v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2020), to represent consumers who purchased defective chainsaws,
48. *Soo v. Lorex Corporation* (N.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2020), to represent consumers whose security cameras were intentionally rendered non-functional by manufacturer,
49. *Miranda v. Golden Entertainment (NV), Inc.* (D. Nev. Dec. 17, 2020), to represent consumers and employees whose personal information was exposed in a data breach,
50. *Benbow v. SmileDirectClub, Inc.* (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Feb. 4, 2021), to represent a certified nationwide class of individuals who received text messages from SmileDirectClub, in alleged violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act,
51. *Suren v. DSV Solutions, LLC* (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. Apr. 8, 2021), to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
52. *De Lacour v. Colgate-Palmolive Co.* (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 23, 2021), to represent a certified class of consumers who purchased allegedly “natural” Tom’s of Maine products,
53. *Wright v. Southern New Hampshire University* (D.N.H. Apr. 26, 2021), to represent a certified nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Southern New Hampshire University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,

54. *Sahlin v. Hospital Housekeeping Systems, LLC* (Cir. Ct. Williamson Cnty. May 21, 2021), to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
55. *Landreth v. Verano Holdings LLC, et al.* (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. June 2, 2021), to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act.
56. *Rocchio v. Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey*, (Sup. Ct., Middlesex Cnty. October 27, 201), to represent a certified nationwide class of students for fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Rutgers due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
57. *Malone v. Western Digital Corp.*, (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2021), to represent a class of consumers who purchased hard drives that were allegedly deceptively advertised,
58. *Jenkins v. Charles Industries, LLC*, (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. Dec. 21, 2021) to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
59. *Frederick v. Examsoft Worldwide, Inc.*, (Cir. Ct. DuPage Cnty. Jan. 6, 2022) to represent a certified class of exam takers who used virtual exam proctoring software, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
60. *Isaacson v. Liqui-Box Flexibles, LLC, et al.*, (Cir. Ct. Will Cnty. Jan. 18, 2022) to represent a certified class of employees who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
61. *Goldstein et al. v. Henkel Corp.*, (D. Conn. Mar. 3, 2022) to represent a proposed class of purchasers of Right Guard-brand antiperspirants that were allegedly contaminated with benzene,
62. *McCall v. Hercules Corp.*, (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Westchester Cnty. Mar. 14, 2022) to represent a certified class of who laundry card purchasers who were allegedly subjected to deceptive practices by being denied cash refunds,
63. *Lewis v. Trident Manufacturing, Inc.*, (Cir. Ct. Kane Cnty. Mar. 16, 2022) to represent a certified class of workers who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
64. *Croft v. Spinx Games Limited, et al.*, (W.D. Wash. Mar. 31, 2022) to represent a certified class of Washington residents who lost money playing mobile applications games that allegedly constituted illegal gambling under Washington law,
65. *Fischer v. Instant Checkmate LLC*, (N.D. Ill. Mar. 31, 2022) to represent a certified class of Illinois residents whose identities were allegedly used without their consent in alleged violation of the Illinois Right of Publicity Act,
66. *Rivera v. Google LLC*, (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Apr. 25, 2022) to represent a certified class of Illinois residents who appeared in a photograph in Google Photos, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act,
67. *Loftus v. Outside Integrated Media, LLC*, (E.D. Mich. May 5, 2022) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,



68. *D'Amario v. The University of Tampa*, (S.D.N.Y. June 3, 2022) to represent a certified nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by The University of Tampa due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
69. *Fittipaldi v. Monmouth University*, (D.N.J. Sept. 22, 2022) to represent a certified nationwide class of students for tuition and fee refunds after their classes were moved online by Monmouth University due to the novel coronavirus, COVID-19,
70. *Armstead v. VGW Malta Ltd. et al.* (Cir. Ct. Henderson Cnty. Oct. 3, 2022) to present a certified class of Kentucky residents who lost money playing mobile applications games that allegedly constituted illegal gambling under Kentucky law,
71. *Cruz v. The Connor Group, A Real Estate Investment Firm, LLC*, (N.D. Ill. Oct. 26, 2022) to represent a certified class of workers who used a fingerprint clock-in system, in alleged violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act;
72. *Delcid et al. v. TCP HOT Acquisitions LLC et al.* (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 28, 2022) to represent a certified nationwide class of purchasers of Sure and Brut-brand antiperspirants that were allegedly contaminated with benzene,
73. *Kain v. The Economist Newspaper NA, Inc.* (E.D. Mich. Dec. 15, 2022) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
74. *Strano v. Kiplinger Washington Editors, Inc.* (E.D. Mich. Jan. 6, 2023) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act,
75. *Moeller v. The Week Publications, Inc.* (E.D. Mich. Jan. 6, 2023) to represent a class of magazine subscribers under the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act.
76. *Ambrose v. Boston Globe Media Partners, LLC* (D. Mass. May 25, 2023) to represent a class of newspaper subscribers who were also Facebook users under the Video Privacy Protection Act.
77. *In re: Apple Data Privacy Litigation*, (N.D. Cal. July 5, 2023) to represent a putative nationwide class of all persons who turned off permissions for data tracking and whose mobile app activity was still tracked on iPhone mobile devices.

### **SCOTT A. BURSOR**

Mr. Bursor has an active civil trial practice, having won multi-million verdicts or recoveries in six of six civil jury trials since 2008. Mr. Bursor's most recent victory came in May 2019 in *Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, in which Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel and won a \$267 million jury verdict against a debt collector for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA).

In *Ayyad v. Sprint Spectrum L.P.* (2013), where Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel, the jury returned a verdict defeating Sprint's \$1.06 billion counterclaim and securing the class's recovery of more than \$275 million in cash and debt relief.

In *Thomas v. Global Vision Products, Inc.* (2009), the jury returned a \$50 million verdict in favor of the plaintiff and class represented by Mr. Bursor. The legal trade publication VerdictSearch reported that this was the second largest jury verdict in California in 2009.

Class actions are rarely tried to verdict. Other than Mr. Bursor and his partner Mr. Fisher, we know of no lawyer that has tried more than one class action to a jury. Mr. Bursor's perfect record of six wins in six class action jury trials, with recoveries ranging from \$21 million to \$299 million, is unmatched by any other lawyer. Each of these victories was hard-fought against top trial lawyers from the biggest law firms in the United States.

Mr. Bursor graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1996. He served as Articles Editor of the Texas Law Review, and was a member of the Board of Advocates and Order of the Coif. Prior to starting his own practice, Mr. Bursor was a litigation associate at a large New York based law firm where he represented telecommunications, pharmaceutical, and technology companies in commercial litigation.

Mr. Bursor is a member of the state bars of New York, Florida, and California, as well as the bars of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Circuits, and the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, the Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern Districts of California, the Southern and Middle Districts of Florida, and the Eastern District of Michigan.

### *Representative Cases*

Mr. Bursor was appointed lead or co-lead class counsel to the largest, 2nd largest, and 3rd largest classes ever certified. Mr. Bursor has represented classes including more than 160 million class members, roughly 1 of every 2 Americans. Listed below are recent cases that are representative of Mr. Bursor's practice:

Mr. Bursor negotiated and obtained court-approval for two landmark settlements in *Nguyen v. Verizon Wireless* and *Zill v. Sprint Spectrum* (the largest and 2nd largest classes ever certified). These settlements required Verizon and Sprint to open their wireless networks to third-party devices and applications. These settlements are believed to be the most significant legal development affecting the telecommunications industry since 1968, when the FCC's Carterfone decision similarly opened up AT&T's wireline telephone network.

Mr. Bursor was the lead trial lawyer in *Ayyad v. Sprint Spectrum, L.P.* representing a class of approximately 2 million California consumers who were charged an early termination fee under a Sprint cellphone contract, asserting claims that such fees were unlawful liquidated damages under the California Civil Code, as well as other statutory and common law claims. After a five-week combined bench-and-jury trial, the jury returned a verdict in June 2008 and the Court issued a Statement of Decision in December 2008 awarding the plaintiffs \$299 million in cash and debt cancellation. Mr. Bursor served as lead trial counsel for this class again in 2013 during a month-long jury trial in which Sprint asserted a \$1.06 billion counterclaim against the class. Mr. Bursor secured a verdict awarding Sprint only \$18.4 million, the exact amount calculated by the class's damages expert. This award was less than 2% of the damages Sprint sought, less than 6% of the amount of the illegal termination fees Sprint charged to class

members. In December 2016, after more than 13 years of litigation, the case was settled for \$304 million, including \$79 million in cash payments plus \$225 million in debt cancellation.

Mr. Bursor was the lead trial lawyer in *White v. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless* representing a class of approximately 1.4 million California consumers who were charged an early termination fee under a Verizon cellphone contract, asserting claims that such fees were unlawful liquidated damages under the California Civil Code, as well as other statutory and common law claims. In July 2008, after Mr. Bursor presented plaintiffs' case-in-chief, rested, then cross-examined Verizon's principal trial witness, Verizon agreed to settle the case for a \$21 million cash payment and an injunction restricting Verizon's ability to impose early termination fees in future subscriber agreements.

Mr. Bursor was the lead trial lawyer in *Thomas v. Global Visions Products Inc.* Mr. Bursor represented a class of approximately 150,000 California consumers who had purchased the Avacor® hair regrowth system. In January 2008, after a four-week combined bench-and-jury trial. Mr. Bursor obtained a \$37 million verdict for the class, which the Court later increased to \$40 million.

Mr. Bursor was appointed class counsel and was elected chair of the Official Creditors' Committee in *In re Nutraquest Inc.*, a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case before Chief Judge Garrett E. Brown, Jr. (D.N.J.) involving 390 ephedra-related personal injury and/or wrongful death claims, two consumer class actions, four enforcement actions by governmental agencies, and multiple adversary proceedings related to the Chapter 11 case. Working closely with counsel for all parties and with two mediators, Judge Nicholas Politan (Ret.) and Judge Marina Corodemus (Ret.), the committee chaired by Mr. Bursor was able to settle or otherwise resolve every claim and reach a fully consensual Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, which Chief Judge Brown approved in late 2006. This settlement included a \$12.8 million recovery to a nationwide class of consumers who alleged they were defrauded in connection with the purchase of Xenadrine® dietary supplement products.

Mr. Bursor was the lead trial lawyer in *In re: Pacific Bell Late Fee Litigation*. After filing the first class action challenging Pac Bell's late fees in April 2010, winning a contested motion to certify a statewide California class in January 2012, and defeating Pac Bell's motion for summary judgment in February 2013, Mr. Bursor obtained final approval of the \$38 million class settlement. The settlement, which Mr. Bursor negotiated the night before opening statements were scheduled to commence, included a \$20 million cash payment to provide refunds to California customers who paid late fees on their Pac Bell wireline telephone accounts, and an injunction that reduced other late fee charges by \$18.6 million.

### **L. TIMOTHY FISHER**

L. Timothy Fisher has an active practice in consumer class actions and complex business litigation and has also successfully handled a large number of civil appeals.

Mr. Fisher has been actively involved in numerous cases that resulted in multi-million dollar recoveries for consumers and investors. Mr. Fisher has handled cases involving a wide range of issues including nutritional labeling, health care, telecommunications, corporate

governance, unfair business practices and consumer fraud. With his partner Scott A. Bursor, Mr. Fisher has tried five class action jury trials, all of which produced successful results. In *Thomas v. Global Vision Products*, Mr. Fisher obtained a jury award of \$50,024,611 — the largest class action award in California in 2009 and the second-largest jury award of any kind. In 2019, Mr. Fisher served as trial counsel with Mr. Bursor in *Perez v. Rash Curtis & Associates*, where the jury returned a verdict for \$267 million in statutory damages under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

Mr. Fisher was admitted to the State Bar of California in 1997. He is also a member of the bars of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the United States District Courts for the Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern Districts of California, the Northern District of Illinois, the Eastern District of Michigan, and the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Fisher taught appellate advocacy at John F. Kennedy University School of Law in 2003 and 2004. In 2010, he contributed jury instructions, a verdict form and comments to the consumer protection chapter of Justice Elizabeth A. Baron's *California Civil Jury Instruction Companion Handbook* (West 2010). In January 2014, Chief Judge Claudia Wilken of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California appointed Mr. Fisher to a four-year term as a member of the Court's Standing Committee on Professional Conduct.

Mr. Fisher received his Juris Doctor from Boalt Hall at the University of California at Berkeley in 1997. While in law school, he was an active member of the Moot Court Board and participated in moot court competitions throughout the United States. In 1994, Mr. Fisher received an award for Best Oral Argument in the first-year moot court competition.

In 1992, Mr. Fisher graduated with highest honors from the University of California at Berkeley and received a degree in political science. Prior to graduation, he authored an honors thesis for Professor Bruce Cain entitled "The Role of Minorities on the Los Angeles City Council." He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

### *Representative Cases*

*Thomas v. Global Vision Products, Inc.* (Alameda County Superior Court). Mr. Fisher litigated claims against Global Vision Products, Inc. and other individuals in connection with the sale and marketing of a purported hair loss remedy known as Avacor. The case lasted more than seven years and involved two trials. The first trial resulted in a verdict for plaintiff and the class in the amount of \$40,000,000. The second trial resulted in a jury verdict of \$50,024,611, which led to a \$30 million settlement for the class.

*In re Cellphone Termination Fee Cases - Handset Locking Actions* (Alameda County Superior Court). Mr. Fisher actively worked on five coordinated cases challenging the secret locking of cell phone handsets by major wireless carriers to prevent consumers from activating them on competitive carriers' systems. Settlements have been approved in all five cases on terms that require the cell phone carriers to disclose their handset locks to consumers and to provide unlocking codes nationwide on reasonable terms and conditions. The settlements fundamentally changed the landscape for cell phone consumers regarding the locking and unlocking of cell phone handsets.

*In re Cellphone Termination Fee Cases* - Early Termination Fee Cases (Alameda County Superior Court and Federal Communications Commission). In separate cases that are a part of the same coordinated litigation as the Handset Locking Actions, Mr. Fisher actively worked on claims challenging the validity under California law of early termination fees imposed by national cell phone carriers. In one of those cases, against Verizon Wireless, a nationwide settlement was reached after three weeks of trial in the amount of \$21 million. In a second case, which was tried to verdict, the Court held after trial that the \$73 million of flat early termination fees that Sprint had collected from California consumers over an eight-year period were void and unenforceable.

### **Selected Published Decisions**

*Melgar v. Zicam LLC*, 2016 WL 1267870 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2016) (certifying 10-jurisdiction class of purchasers of cold remedies, denying motion for summary judgment, and denying motions to exclude plaintiff's expert witnesses).

*Salazar v. Honest Tea, Inc.*, 2015 WL 7017050 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2015) (denying motion for summary judgment).

*Dei Rossi v. Whirlpool Corp.*, 2015 WL 1932484 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 27, 2015) (certifying California class of purchasers of refrigerators that were mislabeled as Energy Star qualified).

*Bayol v. Zipcar, Inc.*, 78 F.Supp.3d 1252 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (denying motion to dismiss claims alleging unlawful late fees under California Civil Code § 1671).

*Forcellati v. Hyland's, Inc.*, 2015 WL 9685557 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2015) (denying motion for summary judgment in case alleging false advertising of homeopathic cold and flu remedies for children).

*Bayol v. Zipcar, Inc.*, 2014 WL 4793935 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2014) (denying motion to transfer venue pursuant to a forum selection clause).

*Forcellati v. Hyland's Inc.*, 2014 WL 1410264 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2014) (certifying nationwide class of purchasers of homeopathic cold and flu remedies for children).

*Hendricks v. StarKist Co.*, 30 F.Supp.3d 917 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (denying motion to dismiss in case alleging underfilling of 5-ounce cans of tuna).

*Dei Rossi v. Whirlpool Corp.*, 2013 WL 5781673 (E.D. Cal. October 25, 2013) (denying motion to dismiss in case alleging that certain KitchenAid refrigerators were misrepresented as Energy Star qualified).

*Forcellati v. Hyland's Inc.*, 876 F.Supp.2d 1155 (C.D. Cal. 2012) (denying motion to dismiss complaint alleging false advertising regarding homeopathic cold and flu remedies for children).

*Clerkin v. MyLife.com*, 2011 WL 3809912 (N.D. Cal. August 29, 2011) (denying defendants' motion to dismiss in case alleging false and misleading advertising by a social networking company).

*In re Cellphone Termination Fee Cases*, 186 Cal.App.4th 1380 (2010) (affirming order approving \$21 million class action settlement).

*Gatton v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, 152 Cal.App.4th 571 (2007) (affirming order denying motion to compel arbitration).

**Selected Class Settlements**

*Melgar v. Zicam* (Eastern District of California) - \$16 million class settlement of claims alleging cold medicine was ineffective.

*Gastelum v. Frontier California Inc.* (San Francisco Superior Court) - \$10.9 million class action settlement of claims alleging that a residential landline service provider charged unlawful late fees.

*West v. California Service Bureau, Inc.* (Northern District of California) - \$4.1 million class settlement of claims under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

*Gregorio v. Premier Nutrition Corp.* (Southern District of New York) - \$9 million class settlement of false advertising claims against protein shake manufacturer.

*Morris v. SolarCity Corp.* (Northern District of California) - \$15 million class settlement of claims under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

*Retta v. Millennium Products, Inc.* (Central District of California) - \$8.25 million settlement to resolve claims of bottled tea purchasers for alleged false advertising.

*Forcellati v. Hyland's* (Central District of California) – nationwide class action settlement providing full refunds to purchasers of homeopathic cold and flu remedies for children.

*Dei Rossi v. Whirlpool* (Eastern District of California) – class action settlement providing \$55 cash payments to purchasers of certain KitchenAid refrigerators that allegedly mislabeled as Energy Star qualified.

*In Re NVIDIA GTX 970 Graphics Chip Litigation* (Northern District of California) - \$4.5 million class action settlement of claims alleging that a computer graphics card was sold with false and misleading representations concerning its specifications and performance.

*Hendricks v. StarKist Co.* (Northern District of California) – \$12 million class action settlement of claims alleging that 5-ounce cans of tuna were underfilled.

*In re Zakskorn v. American Honda Motor Co. Honda* (Eastern District of California) – nationwide settlement providing for brake pad replacement and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses in case alleging defective brake pads on Honda Civic vehicles manufactured between 2006 and 2011.

*Correa v. Sensa Products, LLC* (Los Angeles Superior Court) - \$9 million settlement on behalf of purchasers of the Sensa weight loss product.

*In re Pacific Bell Late Fee Litigation* (Contra Costa County Superior Court) - \$38.6 million settlement on behalf of Pac Bell customers who paid an allegedly unlawful late payment charge.

*In re Haier Freezer Consumer Litigation* (Northern District of California) - \$4 million settlement, which provided for cash payments of between \$50 and \$325.80 to class members who purchased the Haier HNCM070E chest freezer.

*Thomas v. Global Vision Products, Inc.* (Alameda County Superior Court) - \$30 million settlement on behalf of a class of purchasers of a hair loss remedy.

*Guyette v. Viacom, Inc.* (Alameda County Superior Court) - \$13 million settlement for a class of cable television subscribers who alleged that the defendant had improperly failed to share certain tax refunds with its subscribers.

### **JOSEPH I. MARCHESE**

Joseph I. Marchese is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Joe focuses his practice on consumer class actions, employment law disputes, and commercial litigation. He has represented corporate and individual clients in a wide array of civil litigation, and has substantial trial and appellate experience.

Joe has diverse experience in litigating and resolving consumer class actions involving claims of mislabeling, false or misleading advertising, privacy violations, data breach claims, and violations of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.

Joe also has significant experience in multidistrict litigation proceedings. Recently, he served on the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee in *In Re: Blue Buffalo Company, Ltd. Marketing And Sales Practices Litigation*, MDL No. 2562, which resulted in a \$32 million consumer class settlement. Currently, he serves on the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee for Economic Reimbursement in *In Re: Valsartan Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 2875.

Joe is admitted to the State Bar of New York and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York, and the Eastern District of Michigan, as well as the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Joe graduated from Boston University School of Law in 2002 where he was a member of The Public Interest Law Journal. In 1998, Joe graduated with honors from Bucknell University.

### **Selected Published Decisions:**

*Boelter v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, 269 F. Supp. 3d 172 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 7, 2017), granting plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment on state privacy law violations in putative class action.

*Boelter v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, 192 F. Supp. 3d 427 (S.D.N.Y. June 17, 2016), denying publisher's motion to dismiss its subscriber's allegations of state privacy law violations in putative class action.

*In re Scotts EZ Seed Litigation*, 304 F.R.D. 397 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), granting class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by New York and California purchasers of grass seed product.

*Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.*, 297 F.R.D. 561 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), granting nationwide class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by purchasers of purported “100% Pure Olive Oil” product.

*In re Michaels Stores Pin Pad Litigation*, 830 F. Supp. 2d 518 (N.D. Ill. 2011), denying retailer’s motion to dismiss its customers’ state law consumer protection and privacy claims in data breach putative class action.

**Selected Class Settlements:**

*Edwards v. Mid-Hudson Valley Federal Credit Union*, Case No. 22-cv-00562-TJM-CFH (N.D.N.Y. 2023) – final approval granted for \$2.2 million class settlement to resolve claims that an upstate New York credit union was unlawfully charging overdraft fees on accounts with sufficient funds.

*Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, Case No. 15-cv-09279-AT (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$50 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

*Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. d/b/a Condé Nast*, Case No. 15-cv-05671-NRB (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$13.75 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

*In re Scotts EZ Seed Litigation*, Case No. 12-cv-4727-VB (S.D.N.Y. 2018) – final approval granted for \$47 million class settlement to resolve false advertising claims of purchasers of combination grass seed product.

*In Re: Blue Buffalo Marketing And Sales Practices Litigation*, Case No. 14-MD-2562-RWS (E.D. Mo. 2016) – final approval granted for \$32 million class settlement to resolve claims of pet owners for alleged false advertising of pet foods.

*Rodriguez v. Citimortgage, Inc.*, Case No. 11-cv-4718-PGG (S.D.N.Y. 2015) – final approval granted for \$38 million class settlement to resolve claims of military servicemembers for alleged foreclosure violations of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, where each class member was entitled to \$116,785 plus lost equity in the foreclosed property and interest thereon.

*O’Brien v. LG Electronics USA, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 10-cv-3733-DMC (D.N.J. 2011) – final approval granted for \$23 million class settlement to resolve claims of Energy Star refrigerator purchasers for alleged false advertising of the appliances’ Energy Star qualification.

**SARAH N. WESTCOT**

Sarah N. Westcot is the Managing Partner of Bursor & Fisher’s Miami office. She focuses her practice on consumer class actions, complex business litigation, and mass torts.

She has represented clients in a wide array of civil litigation, and has substantial trial and appellate experience. Sarah served as trial counsel in *Ayyad v. Sprint Spectrum L.P.*, where



Bursor & Fisher won a jury verdict defeating Sprint's \$1.06 billion counterclaim and securing the class's recovery of more than \$275 million in cash and debt relief.

Sarah also has significant experience in high-profile, multi-district litigations. She currently serves on the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee in *In re Zantac (Ranitidine) Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 2924 (S.D. Florida). She also serves on the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee in *In re Apple Inc. App Store Simulated Casino-Style Games Litigation*, MDL No. 2985 (N.D. Cal.) and *In Re: Google Play Store Simulated Casino-Style Games Litigation*, MDL No. 3001 (N.D. Cal.).

Sarah is admitted to the State Bars of California and Florida, and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern Districts of California, the United States District Courts for the Southern and Middle Districts of Florida, and the bars of the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second, Eighth, and Ninth Circuits.

Sarah received her Juris Doctor from the University of Notre Dame Law School in 2009. During law school, she was a law clerk with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office in Chicago and the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office in San Jose, CA, gaining early trial experience in both roles. She graduated with honors from the University of Florida in 2005.

Sarah is a member of The National Trial Lawyers Top 100 Civil Plaintiff Lawyers, and was selected to The National Trial Lawyers Top 40 Under 40 Civil Plaintiff Lawyers for 2022.

### **JOSHUA D. ARISOHN**

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

Josh is admitted to the State Bar of New York and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York, the District Court for the District of Columbia, and the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second and Ninth Circuits.

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

### **Selected Published Decisions:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Marquez v. Google LLC*, Case No. 2021-CH-1460 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. 2022) – final approval granted for \$100 million class settlement to resolve alleged BIPA violations of Illinois residents appearing in photos on the Google Photos platform.

#### **NEAL J. DECKANT**

Neal J. Deckant is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A., where he serves as the firm's Head of Information & e-Discovery. Neal focuses his practice on complex business litigation and consumer class actions. Prior to joining Bursor & Fisher, Neal counseled low-income homeowners facing foreclosure in East Boston.

Neal is admitted to the State Bars of California and New York, and is a member of the bars of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, the United States

District Court for the Eastern District of California, the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, and the bars of the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second and Ninth Circuits.

Neal received his Juris Doctor from Boston University School of Law in 2011, graduating cum laude with two Dean's Awards. During law school, Neal served as a Senior Articles Editor for the Review of Banking and Financial Law, where he authored two published articles about securitization reforms, both of which were cited by the New York Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state. Neal was also awarded Best Oral Argument in his moot court section, and he served as a Research Assistant for his Securities Regulation professor. Neal has also been honored as a 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Super Lawyers Rising Star. In 2007, Neal graduated with Honors from Brown University with a dual major in East Asian Studies and Philosophy.

**Selected Published Decisions:**

*Martinelli v. Johnson & Johnson*, 2019 WL 1429653 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 29, 2019), granting class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by purchasers of Benecol spreads labeled with the representation "No Trans Fats."

*Dzielak v. Whirlpool Corp.*, 2017 WL 6513347 (D.N.J. Dec. 20, 2017), granting class certification of consumer protection claims brought by purchasers of Maytag Centennial washing machines marked with the "Energy Star" logo.

*Duran v. Obesity Research Institute, LLC*, 204 Cal. Rptr. 3d 896 (Cal. Ct. App. 2016), reversing and remanding final approval of a class action settlement on appeal, regarding allegedly mislabeled dietary supplements, in connection with a meritorious objection.

*Marchuk v. Faruqi & Faruqi, LLP, et al.*, 100 F. Supp. 3d 302 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), granting individual and law firm defendants' motion for judgment as a matter of law on plaintiff's claims for retaliation and defamation, as well as for all claims against law firm partners, Nadeem and Lubna Faruqi.

*Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.*, 297 F.R.D. 561 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), granting nationwide class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by purchasers of purported "100% Pure Olive Oil" product.

*Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.*, 2014 WL 737878 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2014), denying distributor's motion for summary judgment against nationwide class of purchasers of purported "100% Pure Olive Oil" product.

**Selected Class Settlements:**

*In Re NVIDIA GTX 970 Graphics Chip Litigation*, Case No. 15-cv-00760-PJH (N.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2016) – final approval granted for \$4.5 million class action settlement to resolve claims that a

computer graphics card was allegedly sold with false and misleading representations concerning its specifications and performance.

*Hendricks v. StarKist Co.*, 2016 WL 5462423 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 29, 2016) – final approval granted for \$12 million class action settlement to resolve claims that 5-ounce cans of tuna were allegedly underfilled.

*In re: Kangadis Food Inc.*, Case No. 8-14-72649 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2014) – class action claims resolved for \$2 million as part of a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, after a corporate defendant filed for bankruptcy, following claims that its olive oil was allegedly sold with false and misleading representations.

### **Selected Publications:**

Neal Deckant, *X. Reforms of Collateralized Debt Obligations: Enforcement, Accounting and Regulatory Proposals*, 29 Rev. Banking & Fin. L. 79 (2009) (cited in *Quadrant Structured Products Co., Ltd. v. Vertin*, 16 N.E.3d 1165, 1169 n.8 (N.Y. 2014)).

Neal Deckant, *Criticisms of Collateralized Debt Obligations in the Wake of the Goldman Sachs Scandal*, 30 Rev. Banking & Fin. L. 407 (2010) (cited in *Quadrant Structured Products Co., Ltd. v. Vertin*, 16 N.E.3d 1165, 1169 n.8 (N.Y. 2014); *Lyon Village Venetia, LLC v. CSE Mortgage LLC*, 2016 WL 476694, at \*1 n.1 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. Feb. 4, 2016); Ivan Ascher, *Portfolio Society: On the Capitalist Mode of Prediction*, at 141, 153, 175 (Zone Books / The MIT Press 2016); Devon J. Steinmeyer, *Does State National Bank of Big Spring v. Geithner Stand a Fighting Chance?*, 89 Chi.-Kent. L. Rev. 471, 473 n.13 (2014)).

### **YITZCHAK KOPEL**

Yitzchak Kopel is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Yitz focuses his practice on consumer class actions and complex business litigation. He has represented corporate and individual clients before federal and state courts, as well as in arbitration proceedings.

Yitz has substantial experience in successfully litigating and resolving consumer class actions involving claims of consumer fraud, data breaches, and violations of the telephone consumer protection act. Since 2014, Yitz has obtained class certification on behalf of his clients five times, three of which were certified as nationwide class actions. Bursor & Fisher was appointed as class counsel to represent the certified classes in each of the cases.

Yitz is admitted to the State Bars of New York and New Jersey, the bar of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second, Eleventh, and Ninth Circuits, and the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, Eastern District of New York, Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern District of Wisconsin, Northern District of Illinois, and District of New Jersey.

Yitz received his Juris Doctorate from Brooklyn Law School in 2012, graduating *cum laude* with two Dean's Awards. During law school, Yitz served as an Articles Editor for the

Brooklyn Law Review and worked as a Law Clerk at Shearman & Sterling. In 2009, Yitz graduated *cum laude* from Queens College with a B.A. in Accounting.

**Selected Published Decisions:**

*Bassaw v. United Industries Corp.*, 482 F.Supp.3d 80, 2020 WL 5117916 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 31, 2020), denying motion to dismiss claims in putative class action concerning insect foggers.

*Poppiti v. United Industries Corp.*, 2020 WL 1433642 (E.D. Mo. Mar. 24, 2020), denying motion to dismiss claims in putative class action concerning citronella candles.

*Bakov v. Consolidated World Travel, Inc.*, 2019 WL 6699188 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 9, 2019), granting summary judgment on behalf of certified class in robocall class action.

*Krumm v. Kittrich Corp.*, 2019 WL 6876059 (E.D. Mo. Dec. 17, 2019), denying motion to dismiss claims in putative class action concerning mosquito repellent.

*Crespo v. S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.*, 394 F. Supp. 3d 260 (S.D.N.Y. 2019), denying defendant's motion to dismiss fraud and consumer protection claims in putative class action regarding Raid insect fogger.

*Bakov v. Consolidated World Travel, Inc.*, 2019 WL 1294659 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 21, 2019), certifying a class of persons who received robocalls in the state of Illinois.

*Bourbia v. S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.*, 375 F. Supp. 3d 454 (S.D.N.Y. 2019), denying defendant's motion to dismiss fraud and consumer protection claims in putative class action regarding mosquito repellent.

*Hart v. BHH, LLC*, 323 F. Supp. 3d 560 (S.D.N.Y. 2018), denying defendants' motion for summary judgment in certified class action involving the sale of ultrasonic pest repellents.

*Hart v. BHH, LLC*, 2018 WL 3471813 (S.D.N.Y. July 19, 2018), denying defendants' motion to exclude plaintiffs' expert in certified class action involving the sale of ultrasonic pest repellents.

*Penrose v. Buffalo Trace Distillery, Inc.*, 2018 WL 2334983 (E.D. Mo. Feb. 5, 2018), denying bourbon producers' motion to dismiss fraud and consumer protection claims in putative class action.

*West v. California Service Bureau, Inc.*, 323 F.R.D. 295 (N.D. Cal. 2017), certifying a nationwide class of "wrong-number" robocall recipients.

*Hart v. BHH, LLC*, 2017 WL 2912519 (S.D.N.Y. July 7, 2017), certifying nationwide class of purchasers of ultrasonic pest repellents.

*Browning v. Unilever United States, Inc.*, 2017 WL 7660643 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 26, 2017), denying motion to dismiss fraud and warranty claims in putative class action concerning facial scrub product.

*Brenner v. Procter & Gamble Co.*, 2016 WL 8192946 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 20, 2016), denying motion to dismiss warranty and consumer protection claims in putative class action concerning baby wipes.

*Hewlett v. Consolidated World Travel, Inc.*, 2016 WL 4466536 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2016), denying telemarketer's motion to dismiss TCPA claims in putative class action.

*Bailey v. KIND, LLC*, 2016 WL 3456981 (C.D. Cal. June 16, 2016), denying motion to dismiss fraud and warranty claims in putative class action concerning snack bars.

*Hart v. BHH, LLC*, 2016 WL 2642228 (S.D.N.Y. May 5, 2016) denying motion to dismiss warranty and consumer protection claims in putative class action concerning ultrasonic pest repellents.

*Marchuk v. Faruqi & Faruqi, LLP, et al.*, 100 F. Supp. 3d 302 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), granting clients' motion for judgment as a matter of law on claims for retaliation and defamation in employment action.

*In re Scotts EZ Seed Litigation*, 304 F.R.D. 397 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), granting class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by New York and California purchasers of grass seed product.

*Brady v. Basic Research, L.L.C.*, 101 F. Supp. 3d 217 (E.D.N.Y. 2015), denying diet pill manufacturers' motion to dismiss its purchasers' allegations for breach of express warranty in putative class action.

*Ward v. TheLadders.com, Inc.*, 3 F. Supp. 3d 151 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), denying online job board's motion to dismiss its subscribers' allegations of consumer protection law violations in putative class action.

*Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.*, 297 F.R.D. 561 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), granting nationwide class certification of false advertising and other claims brought by purchasers of purported "100% Pure Olive Oil" product.

*Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.*, 2014 WL 737878 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2014), denying distributor's motion for summary judgment against nationwide class of purchasers of purported "100% Pure Olive Oil" product.

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

*Hart v. BHH, LLC*, Case No. 1:15-cv-04804 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 22, 2020), resolving class action claims regarding ultrasonic pest repellents.

*In re: Kangadis Food Inc.*, Case No. 8-14-72649 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2014), resolving class action claims for \$2 million as part of a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, after a corporate defendant filed for bankruptcy following the certification of nationwide claims alleging that its olive oil was sold with false and misleading representations.

*West v. California Service Bureau*, Case No. 4:16-cv-03124-YGR (N.D. Cal. Jan. 23, 2019), resolving class action claims against debt-collector for wrong-number robocalls for \$4.1 million.

### **PHILIP L. FRAIETTA**

Philip L. Fraietta is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Phil focuses his practice on data privacy, complex business litigation, consumer class actions, and employment law disputes. Phil has been named a “Rising Star” in the New York Metro Area by Super Lawyers<sup>®</sup> every year since 2019.

Phil has significant experience in litigating consumer class actions, particularly those involving privacy claims under statutes such as the Michigan Preservation of Personal Privacy Act, the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, and Right of Publicity statutes. Since 2016, Phil has recovered over \$100 million for class members in privacy class action settlements. In addition to privacy claims, Phil has significant experience in litigating and settling class action claims involving false or misleading advertising.

Phil is admitted to the State Bars of New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Michigan, the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York, the Western District of New York, the Northern District of New York, the District of New Jersey, the Eastern District of Michigan, the Western District of Michigan, the Northern District of Illinois, the Central District of Illinois, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Second, Third, and Ninth Circuits. Phil was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Phil received his Juris Doctor from Fordham University School of Law in 2014, graduating cum laude. During law school, Phil served as an Articles & Notes Editor for the Fordham Law Review, and published two articles. In 2011, Phil graduated cum laude from Fordham University with a B.A. in Economics.

### **Selected Published Decisions:**

*Fischer v. Instant Checkmate LLC*, 2022 WL 971479 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 31, 2022), certifying class of Illinois residents for alleged violations of Illinois’ Right of Publicity Act by background reporting website.

*Kolebuck-Utz v. Whitepages Inc.*, 2021 WL 157219 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 22, 2021), denying defendant’s motion to dismiss for alleged violations of Ohio’s Right to Publicity Law.

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

*Porter v. NBTY, Inc.*, 2019 WL 5694312 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 4, 2019), denying supplement manufacturer’s motion for summary judgment on consumers’ allegations of false advertising relating to whey protein content.

*Boelter v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, 269 F. Supp. 3d 172 (S.D.N.Y. 2017), granting plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment on state privacy law violations in putative class action.

**Selected Class Settlements:**

*Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, Case No. 15-cv-09279-AT (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$50 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

*Ruppel v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-02444-KMK (S.D.N.Y. 2018) – final approval granted for \$16.375 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

*Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. d/b/a Condé Nast*, Case No. 15-cv-05671-NRB (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$13.75 million class settlement to resolve claims of magazine subscribers for alleged statutory privacy violations.

*Benbow v. SmileDirectClub, LLC*, Case No. 2020-CH-07269 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. 2021) – final approval granted for \$11.5 million class settlement to resolve claims for alleged TCPA violations.

*Gregorio v. Premier Nutrition Corp.*, Case No. 17-cv-05987-AT (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for \$9 million class settlement to resolve claims of protein shake purchasers for alleged false advertising.

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

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

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

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

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



**ALEC M. LESLIE**

Alec Leslie is a Partner with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. He focuses his practice on consumer class actions, employment law disputes, and complex business litigation.

Alec is admitted to the State Bar of New York and is a member of the bar of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York. Alec was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Alec received his Juris Doctor from Brooklyn Law School in 2016, graduating *cum laude*. During law school, Alec served as an Articles Editor for Brooklyn Law Review. In addition, Alec served as an intern to the Honorable James C. Francis for the Southern District of New York and the Honorable Vincent Del Giudice, Supreme Court, Kings County. Alec graduated from the University of Colorado with a B.A. in Philosophy in 2012.

**Selected Class Settlements:**

*Gregorio v. Premier Nutrition Corp.*, Case No. 17-cv-05987-AT (S.D.N.Y. 2019) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims of protein shake purchasers for alleged false advertising.

*Wright v. Southern New Hampshire Univ.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-00609-LM (D.N.H. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims over COVID-19 tuition and fee refunds to students.

*Mendoza et al. v. United Industries Corp.*, Case No. 21PH-CV00670 (Phelps Cnty. Mo. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve false advertising claims on insect repellent products.

*Kaupelis v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc.*, Case No. 8:19-cv-01203-JVS-DFM (C.D. Cal. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement involving allegedly defective and dangerous chainsaws.

*Rocchio v. Rutgers Univ.*, Case No. MID-L-003039-20 (Middlesex Cnty. N.J. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims over COVID-19 fee refunds to students.

*Malone v. Western Digital Corporation*, Case No. 5:20-cv-03584-NC (N.D. Cal.) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve false advertising claims on hard drive products.

*Frederick et al. v. ExamSoft Worldwide, Inc.*, Case No. 2021L001116 (DuPage Cnty. Ill. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement to resolve claims over alleged BIPA violations with respect to exam proctoring software.

**STEPHEN BECK**

Stephen is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Stephen focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and class actions.

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

Stephen received his Juris Doctor from the University of Miami School of Law in 2018. During law school, Stephen received an Honors distinction in the Litigation Skills Program and was awarded the Honorable Theodore Klein Memorial Scholarship for excellence in written and oral advocacy. Stephen also received the CALI Award in Legislation for earning the highest grade on the final examination. Stephen graduated from the University of North Florida with a B.A. in Philosophy in 2015.

### **STEFAN BOGDANOVICH**

Stefan Bogdanovich is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Stefan litigates complex civil and class actions typically involving privacy, intellectual property, entertainment, and false advertising law.

Prior to working at Bursor & Fisher, Stefan practiced at two national law firms in Los Angeles. He helped represent various companies in false advertising and IP infringement cases, media companies in defamation cases, and motion picture producers in royalty disputes. He also advised corporations and public figures on complying with various privacy and advertising laws and regulations.

Stefan is admitted to the State Bar of California and all of the California Federal District Courts. He is also a Certified Information Privacy Professional.

Stefan received his Juris Doctor from the University of Southern California Gould School of Law in 2018, where he was a member of the Hale Moot Court Honors Program and the Trial Team. He received the highest grade in his class in three subjects, including First Amendment Law.

### **BRITTANY SCOTT**

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

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

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

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

**Selected Class Settlements:**

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

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

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

**MAX S. ROBERTS**

Max Roberts is an Associate in Bursor & Fisher’s New York office. Max focuses his practice on class actions concerning data privacy and consumer protection. Max was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm and is now Co-Chair of the firm’s Appellate Practice Group.

In 2023, Max was named “Rising Star” in the New York Metro Area by Super Lawyers®.

Max received his Juris Doctor from Fordham University School of Law in 2019, graduating *cum laude*. During law school, Max was a member of Fordham’s Moot Court Board, the Brennan Moore Trial Advocates, and the Fordham Urban Law Journal, for which he published a note entitled [\*Weaning Drug Manufacturers Off Their Painkiller: Creating an Exception to the Learned Intermediary Doctrine in Light of the Opioid Crisis\*](#). In addition, Max served as an intern to the Honorable Vincent L. Briccetti of the Southern District of New York and the Fordham Criminal Defense Clinic. Max graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 2015 with a B.A. in Political Science.

Outside of the law, Max is an avid triathlete.

**Selected Published Decisions:**

*Jackson v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 65 F.4th 1093 (9th Cir. 2023), affirming district court's denial of motion to compel arbitration. Max personally argued the appeal before the Ninth Circuit, which can be viewed [here](#).

*Javier v. Assurance IQ, LLC*, 2022 WL 1744107 (9th Cir. May 31, 2022), reversing district court and holding that Section 631 of the California Invasion of Privacy Act requires prior consent to wiretapping. Max personally argued the appeal before the Ninth Circuit, which can be viewed [here](#).

*Mora v. J&M Plating, Inc.*, 213 N.E.3d 942 (Ill. App. Ct. 2d Dist. 2022), reversing circuit court and holding that Section 15(a) of Illinois' Biometric Information Privacy Act requires an entity to establish a retention and deletion schedule for biometric data at the first moment of possession. Max personally argued the appeal before the Second District, which can be listened to [here](#).

*James v. Walt Disney Co.*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---, 2023 WL 7392285 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 8, 2023), largely denying motion dismiss alleged violations of California and Pennsylvania wiretapping statutes.

*Yockey v. Salesforce, Inc.*, 2023 WL 5519323 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 25, 2023), denying in part motion dismiss alleged violations of California and Pennsylvania wiretapping statutes.

*Cristostomo v. New Balance Athletics, Inc.*, 647 F. Supp. 3d 1 (D. Mass. 2022), denying motion to dismiss and motion to strike class allegations in case involving sneakers marketed as "Made in the USA."

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

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

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

**Selected Class Settlements:**

*Sholopa v. Turk Hava Yollari A.O. (d/b/a Turkish Airlines)*, Case No. 1:20-cv-3294-ALC (S.D.N.Y. 2023) – final approval granted for \$14.1 million class settlement to resolve claims of

passengers whose flights with Turkish Airlines were cancelled due to COVID-19 and who did not receive refunds.

*Payero v. Mattress Firm, Inc.*, Case No. 7:21-cv-3061-VB (S.D.N.Y. 2023) – final approval granted for \$4.9 million class settlement to resolve claims of consumers who purchased allegedly defective bed frames.

*Miranda v. Golden Entertainment (NV), Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-534-AT (D. Nev. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement valued at over \$4.5 million to resolve claims of customers and employees of casino company stemming from data breach.

*Malone v. Western Digital Corp.*, Case No. 5:20-cv-3584-NC (N.D. Cal. 2021) – final approval granted for class settlement valued at \$5.7 million to resolve claims of hard drive purchasers for alleged false advertised.

*Frederick v. ExamSoft Worldwide, Inc.*, Case No. 2021-L-001116 (18th Judicial Circuit Court DuPage County, Illinois 2021) – final approval granted for \$2.25 million class settlement to resolve claims of Illinois students for alleged violations of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act.

#### **Bar Admissions**

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

**JULIA K. VENDITTI**

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

Julia is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Julia received her Juris Doctor in 2020 from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, where she graduated *cum laude* with two CALI Awards for the highest grade in her Evidence and California Community Property classes. During law school, Julia was a member of the UC Hastings Moot Court team and competed at the Evans Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition, where she finished as a national quarterfinalist and received a best brief award. Julia was also inducted into the UC Hastings Honors Society and was awarded Best Brief and an Honorable Mention for Best Oral Argument in her First-Year Moot Court section. In addition, Julia served as a Research Assistant for her Constitutional Law professor, as a Teaching Assistant for Legal Writing & Research, and as a Law Clerk at the San Francisco Public Defender's Office. In 2017, Julia graduated *magna cum laude* from Baruch College/CUNY, Weissman School of Arts and Sciences, with a B.A. in Political Science.

#### **JULIAN DIAMOND**

Julian Diamond is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Julian focuses his practice on privacy law and class actions. Julian was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Julian received his Juris Doctor from Columbia Law School, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. During law school, Julian was Articles Editor for the Columbia Journal of Environmental Law. Prior to law school, Julian worked in education. Julian graduated from California State University, Fullerton with a B.A. in History and a single subject social science teaching credential.

#### **MATTHEW GIRARDI**

Matt Girardi is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Matt focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and class actions, and has focused specifically on consumer class actions involving product defects, financial misconduct, false advertising, and privacy violations. Matt was a Summer Associate with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm.

Matt is admitted to the State Bar of New York, and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York, and the Eastern District of Michigan

Matt received his Juris Doctor from Columbia Law School in 2020, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. During law school, Matt was the Commentary Editor for the Columbia Journal of Tax Law, and represented fledgling businesses for Columbia's Entrepreneurship and Community Development Clinic. In addition, Matt worked as an Honors Intern in the Division of Enforcement at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Prior to

law school, Matt graduated from Brown University in 2016 with a B.A. in Economics, and worked as a Paralegal Specialist at the U.S. Department of Justice in the Antitrust Division.

**JENNA GAVENMAN**

Jenna Gavenman is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Jenna focuses her practice on complex civil litigation and consumer class actions. Jenna was a Summer Associate and a part-time intern with Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm as a full-time Associate in September 2022.

Jenna is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Jenna received her Juris Doctor in 2022 from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law (now named UC Law SF). During law school, she was awarded an Honorable Mention for Best Oral Argument in her First-Year Moot Court section. Jenna also participated in both the Medical Legal Partnership for Seniors (MLPS) and the Lawyering for Children Practicum at Legal Services for Children—two of UC Hastings’s nationally renowned clinical programs. Jenna was awarded the Clinic Award for Outstanding Performance in MLPS for her contributions to the clinic. In addition, Jenna volunteered with her law school’s Legal Advice and Referral Clinic and as a LevelBar Mentor.

In 2018, Jenna graduated *cum laude* from Villanova University with a B.A. in Sociology and Spanish (double major). Jenna was a Division I athlete, competing on the Villanova Women’s Water Polo varsity team for four consecutive years.

**EMILY HORNE**

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

Emily is admitted to the State Bar of California.

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

**IRA ROSENBERG**

Ira Rosenberg is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Ira focuses his practice on complex civil litigation and class actions.

Ira received his Juris Doctor in 2022 from Columbia Law School. During law school, Ira served as a Student Honors Legal Intern with Division of Enforcement at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Ira also interned during law school in the Criminal Division at the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and with the Investor Protection Bureau at the Office of the New York State Attorney General. Ira graduated in 2018 from Beth Medrash Govoha with a B.A. in Talmudic Studies.

**LUKE SIRONSKI-WHITE**

Luke Sironski-White is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A., focusing on complex civil litigation and consumer class actions. Luke joined the firm as a full-time Associate in August 2022.

Luke is admitted to the State Bar of California and is a member of the bars of the United States District Courts for the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

Luke received his Juris Doctor in 2022 from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. During law school, Luke was on the board of the Consumer Advocacy and Protection Society (CAPS), edited for the Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law, and volunteered with the Prisoner Advocacy Network.

In 2017, Luke graduated from the University of Chicago with a B.A. in Anthropology. Before entering the field of law Luke was a professional photographer and filmmaker.

**JONATHAN L. WOLLOCH**

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

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

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

**INES DIAZ**

Ines Diaz is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Ines focuses her practice on complex civil litigation and class actions.



Ines is admitted to the State Bar of California.

Ines received her Juris Doctor in 2023 from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. During law school, Ines served as an Executive Editor of the California Law Review. She also served as an intern with the East Bay Community Law Center's Immigration Clinic and as a Fellow of the Berkeley Law Academic Skills Program. Additionally, Ines served as an instructor with the University of California, Berkeley Extension, Legal Studies Global Access Program where she taught legal writing to international law students. In 2021, Ines was selected for a summer externship at the California Supreme Court where she served as a judicial extern for the Honorable Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar.

### **CAROLINE C. DONOVAN**

Caroline C. Donovan is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Caroline focuses her practice on complex civil litigation, data protection, mass arbitration, and class actions. Caroline interned with Bursor & Fisher during her third year of law school before joining full time in Fall 2023.

Caroline is admitted to the State Bar of New York.

Caroline received her Juris Doctor in 2023 from Brooklyn Law School. During law school, Caroline was a member of the Moot Court Honor Society Trial Division, where she was chosen to serve as a National Team Member. Caroline competed and coached in numerous competitions across the country, and placed second at regionals in AAJ's national competition in both her second and third year of law school. Caroline was also the President of the Art Law Association, and the Treasurer of the Labor and Employment Law Association.

During law school, Caroline was a judicial intern for Judge Kenneth W. Chu of the National Labor Relations Board. She also interned at the United States Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of New York, as well as a securities class action firm.

### **JOSHUA B. GLATT**

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

Joshua earned his Juris Doctor from the University of California College of the Law, San Francisco (formerly U.C. Hastings). While there, he received a CALI Award for earning the highest grade in Constitutional Law II and served on the executive boards of the Jewish Law Students Association and the American Constitution Society. Prior to law school, Joshua graduated *summa cum laude* from the Walter Cronkite School of Journalism and Mass Communication at Arizona State University in 2016 and earned a master's degree from the University of Southern California in 2018.

### **JOSHUA R. WILNER**

Joshua Wilner is an Associate with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. Joshua focuses his practice on complex civil litigation, data privacy, consumer protection, and class actions. Joshua was a Summer Associate at Bursor & Fisher prior to joining the firm full time in Fall 2023.

Joshua is admitted to the State Bar of California.

Joshua received his Juris Doctor in 2023 from Berkeley Law. During law school, he received the American Jurisprudence Award for Constitutional Law.

During law school, Joshua served on the board of the Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law. Joshua also interned at Disability Rights California, Legal Aid at Work, and a private firm that worked closely with the ACLU of Northern California to enforce the California Racial Justice Act. In 2022 and 2023, Joshua worked as a research assistant for Professor Abbye Atkinson.

### **VICTORIA ZHOU**

Victoria Zhou is an Associate in Bursor & Fisher's New York office. Victoria focuses her practice on class actions concerning data privacy and consumer protection.

Victoria is admitted to the State Bar of New York.

Victoria received her Juris Doctor from Fordham Law School in 2023. During law school, Victoria served as an Associate Editor of the Moot Court Board and competed in multiple mock trial competitions as a member of the Brendan Moore Trial Advocates. In addition, Victoria served as a judicial extern to Chief Judge Mark A. Barnett of the United States Court of International Trade. In 2019, Victoria graduated *magna cum laude* from Fei Tian College with a B.F.A. in Classical Dance.

### **KYLE D. GORDON**

Kyle Gordon is a Law Clerk with Bursor & Fisher, P.A. who is interested in data privacy and consumer class actions. Kyle was a Summer Associate prior to joining the firm

Kyle passed the July 2023 New York State Bar Examination and will be applying to the State Bar of New York.

Kyle received his Juris Doctor from Columbia Law School in 2023, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. During law school, Kyle was a Staff Editor for the Columbia Science and Technology Law Review. In 2020, Kyle graduated *summa cum laude* from New York University with a B.A. in Politics and became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Prior to law school, Kyle interned in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.