

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MDL No. 2599
MASTER CASE NO. 1:15-md-02599-FAM
S.D. Fla. Case No. 1:14-CV-24009-FAM

**IN RE: TAKATA AIRBAG PRODUCTS
LIABILITY LITIGATION,**

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO
ECONOMIC LOSS TRACK CASES

BUTLER AUTO RECYCLING, INC., *et al.*,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated

Plaintiffs,

v.

HONDA MOTOR CO. LTD., *et al.*,

Defendants.

**ORDER PRELIMINARILY APPROVING CLASS
SETTLEMENT AND CERTIFYING SETTLEMENT CLASS**

The Parties to the above-captioned economic loss actions brought by certain Recycler Plaintiffs currently pending against Toyota Motor Corporation, Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc. (collectively, "Toyota") as part of this multidistrict litigation have agreed to a proposed class action settlement, the terms and conditions of which are set forth in an executed Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement"). The Parties reached the Settlement through arm's-length negotiations over several months. Under the Settlement, subject to the terms and conditions therein and subject to Court approval, Recycler Plaintiffs and the proposed Class would fully, finally, and forever resolve, discharge, and release their economic loss claims against the Released Parties in

exchange for Toyota's agreement to implement an Enhanced Inflator Recovery Program, as set forth in the Settlement.¹

The Settlement has been filed with the Court, and Recycler Plaintiffs have filed an Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement with Toyota Defendants, and for Preliminary Certification of the Class (the "Motion"), for settlement purposes only. Upon considering the Motion and exhibits thereto, the Settlement, the record in these proceedings, the representations and recommendations of counsel, and the requirements of law, the Court finds that: (1) this Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and Parties to these proceedings; (2) the proposed Class meets the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure² and should be preliminarily certified for settlement purposes only; (3) the persons and entities identified below should be appointed class representatives, and Settlement Class Counsel; (4) the Settlement is the result of informed, good-faith, arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and their capable and experienced counsel and is not the result of collusion; (5) the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and should be preliminarily approved; (6) the proposed Settlement is sufficiently fair, reasonable, and adequate to warrant sending notice of the Settlement to the Class; (7) the proposed Notice Program, proposed forms of notice, and proposed Claim Form satisfy Rule 23 and Constitutional Due Process requirements, and are reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Class of the pendency of the Action, preliminary class certification for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement, request for Settlement Class Counsel's costs, request for service awards for Recycler Plaintiffs, their rights to opt-out of the Class and object to the Settlement, and the process for submitting a Claim to request a payment under the

¹ Capitalized terms shall have the definitions and meanings accorded to them in the Settlement.

² All citations to the Rules shall refer to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

enhanced Inflation Recovery Program; (8) good cause exists to schedule and conduct a Fairness Hearing, pursuant to Rule 23(e), to assist the Court in determining whether to grant final approval of the Settlement, certify the Class, for settlement purposes only, and issue a Final Order and Final Judgment, and whether to grant Settlement Class Counsel's Costs Application and request for service awards for Recycler Plaintiffs; and (9) the other related matters pertinent to the preliminary approval of the Settlement should also be approved.

Based on the foregoing, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED** as follows:

1. The Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and Parties to this proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1332.
2. Venue is proper in this District.

Preliminary Class Certification for Settlement Purposes Only and Appointment of Class Representatives and Settlement Class Counsel

3. It is well established that “[a] class may be certified solely for purposes of settlement [if] a settlement is reached before a litigated determination of the class certification issue.” *Ferron v. Kraft Heinz Foods Co.*, No. 20-CV-62136, 2021 WL 1617911 at *2 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 19, 2021). In deciding whether to preliminarily certify a settlement class, a court must consider the same factors that it would consider in connection with a proposed litigation class—*i.e.*, all Rule 23(a) factors and at least one subsection of Rule 23(b) must be satisfied—except that the Court need not consider the manageability of a potential trial, since the settlement, if approved, would obviate the need for a trial. *Borcea v. Carnival Corp.*, 238 F.R.D. 664, 671 (S.D. Fla. 2006); *Amchem Prod., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 620 (1997).

4. Under Rule 23(e)(1)(B), this Court must direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by the proposed Settlement if giving notice is justified by the parties' showing that the Court will likely be able to approve the proposed Settlement under Rule

23(e)(2) and certify the class for purposes of judgment on the proposed Settlement. Under Rule 23(e)(2), a proposed Settlement may be approved only if the Court finds that it is fair, reasonable, and adequate after considering whether:

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

5. The Court finds, for settlement purposes, that the Rule 23 factors are satisfied and that preliminary certification of the proposed Class is appropriate under Rule 23.

The Court, therefore, preliminarily certifies the following Class:

All Automotive Salvage and/or Recyclers in the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States prior to the date of the Preliminary Approval Order. Excluded from this Class are: (a) Toyota, their officers, directors and employees; their affiliates and affiliates' officers, directors and employees; their distributors and distributors' officers, directors and employees; and Toyota's Dealers and their officers and directors; (b) Settlement Class Counsel and their employees; (c) judicial officers and their immediate family members and associated court staff assigned to this case; and (d) persons or entities who or which timely and properly exclude themselves from the Class.

"Automotive Salvage and/or Recyclers" means all persons and entities that purchased a Subject Vehicle containing a Takata Inflator, as defined below, and that currently engage, or at the time of purchase were engaged, in the business of

automotive salvage and/or recycling, and/or that recycled, refurbished, and/or removed for sale and/or re-sale Takata Inflators and/or Takata Inflator-related component parts.

6. The “Subject Vehicles” are listed in Exhibit 9 to the Settlement, which is expressly incorporated in this Order.

7. Specifically, the Court finds, for settlement purposes, that the Class satisfies the following factors of Rule 23:

(a) Numerosity: In the Action, more than 16,300 individuals and entities, spread out across the country, are members of the proposed Class. Their joinder is impracticable. Thus, the Rule 23(a)(1) numerosity requirement is met. *See Kilgo v. Bowman Trans.*, 789 F.2d 859, 878 (11th Cir. 1986) (numerosity satisfied where plaintiffs identified at least 31 class members “from a wide geographical area”).

(b) Commonality: The threshold for commonality under Rule 23(a)(2) is not high. “[C]ommonality requires that there be at least one issue whose resolution will affect all or a significant number of the putative class members.” *Williams v. Mohawk Indus., Inc.*, 568 F.3d 1350, 1355 (11th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Fabricant v. Sears Roebuck*, 202 F.R.D. 310, 313 (S.D. Fla. 2001) (same). Here, the commonality requirement is satisfied for settlement purposes because there are multiple questions of law and fact that center on Toyota’s sale of Subject Vehicles equipped with allegedly defective driver’s or front passenger Takata airbag modules, as alleged or described in the Second Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint, the Action or any amendments of the Actions, which are common to the Class.

(c) Typicality: The Recycler Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the Class for purposes of this Settlement because they concern the same alleged Toyota conduct, arise from the same legal theories, and allege the same types of harm and entitlement to relief. Rule 23(a)(3) is therefore satisfied. *See Kornberg v. Carnival Cruise Lines, Inc.*, 741 F.2d 1332, 1337 (11th Cir.

1984) (typicality satisfied where claims “arise from the same event or pattern or practice and are based on the same legal theory”); *Murray v. Auslander*, 244 F.3d 807, 811 (11th Cir. 2001) (named plaintiffs are typical of the class where they “possess the same interest and suffer the same injury as the class members”).

(d) Adequacy: Adequacy under Rule 23(a)(4) relates to: (1) whether the proposed class representatives have interests antagonistic to the Class; and (2) whether the proposed class counsel has the competence to undertake the litigation at issue. *See Fabricant*, 202 F.R.D. at 314. Rule 23(a)(4) is satisfied here because there are no conflicts of interest between the Recycler Plaintiffs and the Class, and Recycler Plaintiffs have retained competent counsel to represent them and the Class. Settlement Class Counsel here regularly engage in consumer class litigation and other complex litigation similar to the present Action, and have dedicated substantial resources to the prosecution of the Action. Moreover, the Recycler Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Counsel have vigorously and competently represented the Class Members’ interests in the Action. *See Lyons v. Georgia-Pacific Corp. Salaried Employees Ret. Plan*, 221 F.3d 1235, 1253 (11th Cir. 2000).

(e) Predominance and Superiority: Rule 23(b)(3) is satisfied for settlement purposes, as well, because the common legal and alleged factual issues here predominate over individualized issues, and resolution of the common issues for thousands of Class Members in a single, coordinated proceeding is superior to thousands of individual lawsuits addressing the same legal and factual issues. With respect to predominance, Rule 23(b)(3) requires that “[c]ommon issues of fact and law ... ha[ve] a direct impact on every class member’s effort to establish liability that is more substantial than the impact of individualized issues in resolving the claim or claims of each class member.” *Sacred Heart Health Sys., Inc. v. Humana Military Healthcare Servs., Inc.*,

601 F.3d 1159, 1170 (11th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted). Based on the record currently before the Court, the predominance requirement is satisfied here for settlement purposes because common questions present a significant aspect of the case and can be resolved for all Class Members in a single common judgment.

8. The Court appoints the following persons as class representatives: Butler Auto Recycling, Inc., Cunningham Brothers Auto Parts, LLC; Midway Auto Parts LLC; Road Tested Parts, Inc. d/b/a weaverparts.com; Snyder's Ltd.; Triple D Corporation d/b/a Knox Auto Parts; Automotive Dismantlers and Recyclers Association, Inc. d/b/a Automotive Recyclers Association; Rigsby's Auto Parts & Sales, Inc.; Quartno's Auto Salvage and Young's Auto Center and Salvage, LP.

9. The Court appoints the following persons and entities as Settlement Class Counsel:

Peter Prieto
PODHURST ORSECK, P.A.
Suntrust International Center
One S.E. 3rd Avenue, Suite 2300
Miami, Florida 33131
Tel: (305) 358-2800
Email: pprieto@podhurst.com
Lead Settlement Class Counsel

David Boies
BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER, L.L.P.
575 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10022
Tel: (305) 539-8400
Email: dboies@bsflp.com
Settlement Class Counsel

Todd A. Smith
POWER, ROGERS AND SMITH, L.L.P.
70 West Madison Street, Suite 5500
Chicago, IL 60602
Tel: (312) 313-0202
Email: tas@prslaw.com
Settlement Class Counsel

Roland Tellis
BARON & BUDD
15910 Ventura Blvd #1600
Encino, CA 91436
Tel: (818) 839-2333
Email: rtellis@baronbudd.com
Settlement Class Counsel

James E. Cecchi
CARELLA, BYRNE, CECCHI, OLSTEIN, BRODY & AGNELLO, PC
5 Becker Farm Road
Roseland, NJ 07068
Tel: (973) 994-1700
Email: jcecchi@carellabyrne.com
Settlement Class Counsel

Elizabeth J. Cabraser
LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP
275 Battery Street, 29th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
Tel: (415) 956-1000
Email: ecabraser@lchb.com
Settlement Class Counsel

Preliminary Approval of the Settlement

10. “Preliminary approval is appropriate where the proposed settlement is the result of the parties’ good faith negotiations, there are no obvious deficiencies and the settlement falls within the range of reason.” *Hanley v. Tampa Bay Sports and Entertainment*, No. 8:19-CV-00550, 2020 WL 35702, at *3 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 7, 2020); *Smith v. Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.*, No. 09-60646-CIV, 2010 WL 2401149, at *2 (S.D. Fla. Jun. 15, 2010). Settlement negotiations that involve arm’s-length, informed bargaining with the aid of experienced counsel support a preliminary finding of fairness. *See, e.g., Ferron v. Kraft Heinz Foods Co.*, No. 20-CV-62136-RAR, 2021 WL 1617911, at *4 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 19, 2021); Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e).

11. The Court preliminarily approves the Settlement, and the exhibits appended to the Motion, as fair, reasonable and adequate under Rule 23. The Court finds that the Settlement was

reached in the absence of collusion, and is the product of informed, good-faith, arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and their capable and experienced counsel. The Court also finds that the Class Representative and Class Counsel have represented and will continue to adequately represent the Settlement Class. The Court further finds that the Settlement, including the exhibits appended to the Motion, is within the range of reasonableness and possible judicial approval, such that: (a) a presumption of fairness is appropriate for the purposes of preliminary settlement approval; and (b) it is appropriate to effectuate notice to the Class, as set forth below and in the Settlement, and schedule a Fairness Hearing to assist the Court in determining whether to grant Final Approval to the Settlement and enter Final Judgment. The Court further finds that giving notice of the proposed Settlement to the Settlement Class is justified by the Parties' showing that the Court will likely be able to: (i) approve the proposal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2); and (ii) certify the Settlement Class for purposes of judgment on the proposal.

**Approval of Notice and Notice Program and Direction to Effectuate
the Notice and Outreach Programs**

12. The Court approves the form and content of the notices to be provided to the Class, substantially in the forms appended as Exhibits 2, 6, and 8 to the Settlement Agreement. The Court further finds that the Notice Program, described in Section IV of the Settlement, is the best practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program is reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Class of the pendency of the Action, class certification for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement, their rights to opt-out of the Class and object to the Settlement, Settlement Class Counsel's Costs Application, and the request for service awards for Recycler Plaintiffs. The notices and Notice Program constitute sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to notice. The notices and Notice Program satisfy all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Rule 23 and the constitutional requirement of due process. The

Court finds that the forms of notice are written in simple terminology, are readily understandable by Class Members and comply with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices. The Court orders that the notices be disseminated to the Class as per the Notice Plan.

13. The Court directs that Rebuilders Automotive Supply ("RAS") act as the Settlement Claims Administrator.

14. The Court directs that Kroll Notice Media act as the Settlement Notice Administrator.

15. The Settlement Claims Administrator and Settlement Notice Administrator shall implement the Notice Program, as set forth in the Settlement, using substantially the forms of notice appended as Exhibits 2, 6, and 8 to the Settlement Agreement and approved by this Order. Notice shall be provided to the Class Members pursuant to the Notice Program, as specified in section IV of the Settlement and approved by this Order.

Fairness Hearing, Opt-Outs, and Objections

16. The Court directs that a Fairness Hearing shall be scheduled for **November 3, 2023 at 2:30 p.m.**, to assist the Court in determining whether to grant Final Approval to the Settlement, certify the Class, and enter the Final Order and Final Judgment, and whether the Settlement Class Counsel's Costs Application and request for service awards for Recycler Plaintiffs should be granted.

17. Potential Class Members who timely and validly exclude themselves from the Class shall not be bound by the Settlement Agreement, the Settlement, or the Final Order and Final Judgment. If a potential Class Member files a request for exclusion, he/she/it may not assert an objection to the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Notice Administrator shall provide copies of any requests for exclusion to Settlement Class Counsel and Toyota's Counsel as provided in the Settlement Agreement.

18. The Court directs that any person or entity within the Class definition who wishes to be excluded from the Class may exercise his, her, or its right to opt out of the Class by following the opt-out procedures set forth in the Long Form Notice at any time during the opt-out period. To be valid and timely, opt-out requests must be postmarked on or before the last day of the Opt-Out Period (the “Opt-Out Deadline”), which is 30 days before the Fairness Hearing, **October 4, 2023**, must be mailed to Takata Recyclers Settlement, c/o Kroll Settlement Administration, P.O. Box 225391, New York, NY 10150-5391, and must include:

- (i) the full name, telephone number and address of the person or entity seeking to be excluded from the Class;
- (ii) a statement affirming that such person or entity is a member of the Class and providing the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) of each of the person’s or entity’s Subject Vehicle(s) the Class Member wishes to be excluded from the Settlement;
- (iii) a statement that such person or entity wishes to be excluded from the Toyota Settlement in *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, 15-md-02599-FAM, and
- (iv) the signature of the person or entity seeking to be excluded from the Class.

19. The Opt-Out Deadline shall be specified in the Direct Mailed Notice, Publication Notice, and Long Form Notice. All persons and entities within the Class definition who do not timely and validly opt out of the Class shall be bound by all determinations and judgments in the Action concerning the Settlement, including, but not limited to, the Releases set forth in Section VII of the Settlement.

20. The Court further directs that any person or entity in the Class who does not opt out of the Class may object to the Settlement, Settlement Class Counsel's Costs Application and/or the request for service awards for Recycler Plaintiffs. Any such objections must be mailed to the Clerk of the Court, Lead Settlement Class Counsel, and counsel for Toyota, at the following addresses:

- (a) Clerk of the Court
Wilkie D. Ferguson, Jr. U.S. Courthouse
400 North Miami Avenue
Miami, FL 33128
- (b) Lead Settlement Class Counsel
Peter Prieto
PODHURST ORSECK, P.A.
Suntrust International Center
One S.E. 3rd Avenue, Suite 2700
Miami, Florida 33131
- (c) Counsel for Toyota
John P. Hooper
King & Spalding LLP
1185 Avenue of the Americas
34th Floor
New York, NY 10036

21. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must be postmarked or sent via overnight delivery no later than the Opt-Out Deadline of 30 days before the Fairness Hearing, **October 4, 2023**, must be addressed to the addresses listed in the preceding paragraph and in the Long Form Notice, and must include the following:

- (i) a heading which refers to the *Takata* MDL;
- (ii) the objector's full name, actual residential address, and telephone number;
- (iii) an explanation of the basis upon which the objector claims to be a Class Member, including the VIN of at least one of the objector's Subject Vehicle(s);

- (iv) all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or his or her counsel;
- (v) the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon the objector's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- (vi) if represented by counsel, the full name, telephone number, and address of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement or costs application;
- (vii) the number of times the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the counsel or the firm has made such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon counsel's or the firm's prior such objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- (viii) any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting—whether written or verbal—between objector or objector's counsel and any other person or entity;
- (ix) whether the objector intends to appear at the Fairness Hearing on his or her own behalf or through counsel;

- (x) the identity of all counsel representing the objector who will appear at the Fairness Hearing;
- (xi) a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Fairness Hearing in support of the objection; and
- (xii) the objector's dated, handwritten signature (an electronic signature or the objector's counsel's signature is not sufficient).

22. Any objection that fails to satisfy these requirements and any other requirements found in the Long Form Notice shall not be considered by the Court.

Further Papers in Support of Settlement and Costs Application

23. Recycler Plaintiffs shall file their Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement and Incorporated Memorandum of Law, and Settlement Class Counsel shall file their request for attorneys' costs and expenses ("Costs Application") and request for service awards for Recycler Plaintiffs, no later than 60 days before the Fairness Hearing, **September 4, 2023**. If Toyota chooses to file a memorandum of law in support of final approval of the Settlement, it also must do so no later than 60 days before Fairness Hearing, **September 4, 2023**.

24. Recycler Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Counsel shall file their responses to timely filed objections to the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement and the Costs Application no later than 14 days before Fairness Hearing, **October 20, 2023**. If Toyota chooses to file a response to timely filed objections to the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, it also must do so no later than 14 days before Fairness Hearing, **October 20, 2023**.

Effect of Failure to Approve the Settlement or Termination

25. In the event the Settlement is not approved by the Court, or for any reason the Parties fail to obtain a Final Order and Final Judgment as contemplated in the Settlement, or the Settlement is terminated pursuant to its terms for any reason, then the following shall apply:

- (i) All orders and findings entered in connection with the Settlement shall become null and void and have no further force and effect, shall not be used or referred to for any purposes whatsoever, and shall not be admissible or discoverable in any other proceeding;
- (ii) All of the Parties' respective pre-Settlement claims and defenses will be preserved, including, but not limited to, Recycler Plaintiffs' right to seek class certification and Toyota's right to oppose class certification;
- (iii) Nothing contained in this Order is, or may be construed as, any admission or concession by or against Toyota or Recycler Plaintiffs on any point of fact or law;
- (iv) Neither the Settlement terms nor any publicly disseminated information regarding the Settlement, including, without limitation, the Notice, court filings, orders and public statements, may be used as evidence;
- (v) Neither the fact of, nor any documents relating to, either party's withdrawal from the Settlement, any failure of the Court to approve the Settlement and/or any objections or interventions may be used as evidence;
- (vi) The preliminary certification of the Class pursuant to this Order shall be vacated automatically and the Actions shall proceed as though the Class had never been certified; and
- (vii) The terms in Section X.D of the Settlement Agreement shall apply and survive.

Stay/Bar of Other Proceedings

26. Pending the Fairness Hearing and the Court's decision whether to finally approve the Settlement, no Class Member, either directly, representatively, or in any other capacity (even

those Class Members who validly and timely elect to be excluded from the Class, with the validity of the opt out request to be determined by the Court only at the Fairness Hearing), shall commence, continue or prosecute against any of the Released Parties (as that term is defined in the Agreement) any action or proceeding in any court or tribunal asserting any of the matters, claims or causes of action that are to be released in the Agreement. Additionally, pending the Fairness Hearing and the Court's decision whether to finally approve the Settlement, all other Actions in the Takata MDL as to Toyota shall be stayed. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) and 2283, the Court finds that issuance of this preliminary injunction is necessary and appropriate in aid of the Court's continuing jurisdiction and authority over the Action. Upon final approval of the Settlement, all Class Members who do not timely and validly exclude themselves from the Class shall be forever enjoined and barred from asserting any of the matters, claims or causes of action released pursuant to the Agreement against any of the Released Parties, and any such Class Member shall be deemed to have forever released any and all such matters, claims, and causes of action against any of the Released Parties as provided for in the Agreement.

General Provisions

27. The Court reserves the right to approve the Settlement with or without modification, provided that any modification does not limit the rights of the Class under the Settlement, and with or without further notice to the Class and may continue or adjourn the Fairness Hearing without further notice to the Class, except that any such continuation or adjournment shall be announced on the Settlement website.

28. Settlement Class Counsel and Toyota's Counsel are hereby authorized to use all reasonable procedures in connection with approval and administration of the Settlement that are not materially inconsistent with this Order or the Agreement, including making, without further

approval of the Court, minor changes to the Agreement, to the form or content of the Class Notice or to any other exhibits that the Parties jointly agree are reasonable or necessary.

29. The Parties are authorized to take all necessary and appropriate steps to establish the means necessary to implement the Agreement.

30. This Court shall maintain continuing jurisdiction over these settlement proceedings to assure the effectuation thereof for the benefit of the Class.

31. Based on the foregoing, the Court sets the following schedule for the Fairness Hearing and the actions which must precede it:

- (i) Toyota's Counsel shall provide to the Settlement Notice Administrator a list of all counsel for anyone who has then-pending similar recycler litigation against Toyota relating to Takata airbag inflator claims involving the Class's Subject Vehicles and/or otherwise covered by the Release, other than those counsel in the Actions, by **April 24, 2023**, within 20 days of the entry of the Preliminary Approval Order;
- (ii) Notice shall be provided in accordance with the Notice Program and this Order—that is, beginning **May 9, 2023**, 35 days after the entry of the Preliminary Approval Order;
- (iii) Notice shall be substantially completed by **August 7, 2023**, at least 90 days before the Fairness Hearing;
- (iv) Recycler Plaintiffs shall file their Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement and Incorporated Memorandum of Law, and Settlement Class Counsel shall file their Costs Application and request for service awards for

Recycler Plaintiffs, no later than 60 days before the Fairness Hearing, which is **September 4, 2023**;

- (v) If Toyota chooses to file a memorandum of law in support of final approval of the Settlement, it also must do so no later than 60 days before Fairness Hearing, which is **September 4, 2023**;
- (vi) Class Members must postmark any objections to the Settlement, the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, Settlement Class Counsel's Costs Application and/or the request for service awards no later than 30 days before the Fairness Hearing, which is **October 4, 2023**;
- (vii) Class Members or their attorneys who intend to make an appearance at the Fairness Hearing must deliver a notice of intention to appear to one of Settlement Class Counsel identified in the Class Notice and to Toyota's Counsel, and file the notice with the Court no later than 30 days before the Fairness Hearing, which is **October 4, 2023**;
- (viii) Class Members must file requests for exclusion from the Settlement no later than 30 days before the Fairness Hearing, which is **October 4, 2023**;
- (ix) The Settlement Notice Administrator must file with the Court, no later than 21 days before the Fairness Hearing, which is **October 13, 2023**, (a) a list of those persons or entities who or which have opted out or excluded themselves from the Settlement; and (b) the details outlining the scope, method and results of the notice program;
- (x) Recycler Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Counsel shall file their responses to timely filed objections to the Settlement and Costs Application and

address notice dissemination no later than 14 days before the Fairness Hearing, which is **October 20, 2023**;

- (xi) If Toyota chooses to file a response to timely filed objections to the Settlement and/or address notice dissemination, it shall do so no later than 14 days before the Fairness Hearing, which is **October 20, 2023**; and
- (xii) The Fairness Hearing will be held on **November 3, 2023 at 2:30 p.m.**, at the United States Courthouse, Wilkie D. Ferguson, Jr. Building, Courtroom 13-3, 400 North Miami Avenue, Miami, Florida 33128.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Miami, Florida this 3rd day of April 2023.



FEDERICO A. MORENO
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Copies furnished to:
Counsel of record