<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For purposes of this Order, the Court adopts and incorporates all terms and definitions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, including all exhibits and related documents thereto.

assistance and oversight of Settlement Special Master Patrick A. Juneau. Under the 1 2 Settlement Agreement, subject to the terms and conditions therein and subject to Court approval, the Action will be dismissed with prejudice as to Mitsubishi, and 3 4 the Mitsubishi Plaintiffs and the proposed Mitsubishi Settlement Class would fully, finally, and forever resolve, discharge, and release their claims against the Released 5 6 Parties in exchange for the relief set forth in the Settlement Agreement. 7 This Court conducted a hearing regarding the Mitsubishi Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement and Direction of Notice Under Fed. 8 9 R. Civ. P. 23(e) (the "Motion"). Upon considering the Motion and exhibits thereto, 10 the Settlement Agreement and related documents and exhibits, the record in these 11 proceedings, the representations and recommendations of counsel, and the requirements of law, the Court finds that: 12 13 i. this Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and Parties requesting 14

- preliminary approval of the Settlement;
- the proposed Mitsubishi Settlement Class meets the requirements of Rule 23 ii. of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and should be preliminarily certified for Settlement purposes only;
- iii. the persons and entities identified below should be appointed Mitsubishi Settlement Class Representatives, and Settlement Class Counsel for Settlement purposes only;
- iv. the Settlement is the result of extensive informed, good-faith, arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and their capable and experienced counsel and is not the result of collusion;
- the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and should be preliminarily V. approved;
- vi. the proposed Settlement is sufficiently fair, reasonable, and adequate to warrant sending notice of the Settlement to the Mitsubishi Settlement Class;

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1	vii.	the proposed Notice Program and proposed forms of notice satisfy Rule 23	
2		and Constitutional Due Process requirements and are reasonably calculated	
3		under the circumstances to apprise the Mitsubishi Settlement Class of the	
4		pendency of the Action, preliminary class certification for settlement	
5		purposes only, the terms of the Settlement, details regarding Settlement Class	
6		Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees and expenses ("Fee	
7		Application") and request for Mitsubishi Class Representative service	
8		awards, their rights to opt-out of the Mitsubishi Settlement Class and object	
9		to the Settlement, and the process for submitting a Claim;	
10	viii.	good cause exists to schedule and conduct a Fairness Hearing, pursuant to	
11		Rule 23(e), to assist the Court in determining whether to grant final approval	
12		of the Settlement, certify the Mitsubishi Settlement Class, for settlement	
13		purposes only, and issue a Final Order and Final Judgment, and whether to	
14		grant Settlement Class Counsel's Fee Application and request for the	
15		Mitsubishi Plaintiffs' service awards; and	
16	ix.	whether the other related matters pertinent to the preliminary approval of the	
17		Settlement should also be approved.	
18		Based on the foregoing, THE COURT HEREBY GRANTS THE	
19	MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL AND MAKES THE		
20	FOL	LOWING FINDINGS AND ORDERS:	
21	Jui	risdiction, Preliminary Class Certification for Settlement Purposes Only, I Appointment of Settlement Class Representatives and Settlement Class	
22	and	Counsel	
23		1. The Court finds that it has jurisdiction over the Action and the Parties	
24	reque	esting preliminary approval of the Settlement pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331	
25	and 1	332 for purposes of settlement, and venue is proper in this district pursuant to	
26	28 U.	S.C. § 1391(a). The Court shall retain continuing jurisdiction for the purpose	

Judgment.

of enforcing the Settlement Agreement after the entry of a Final Order and

- 2. 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. *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 620 (1997); *Wang v. Chinese Daily News, Inc.*, 737 F.3d 538, 542-44 (9th Cir. 2013); *see also In re ZF-TRW Airbag Control Units Prod. Liab. Litig.*, No. LAML 1902905-JAK-MRW(x), 2023 WL 6194109, at \*10 (C.D. Cal. July 31, 2023) ("*In re ZF-TRW ACUs*").
- 3. Where, as here, "the parties negotiate a settlement agreement before the class has been certified, settlement approval requires a higher standard of fairness and a more probing inquiry than may be normally required under Rule 23(e)." Roes 1-2 v. SFBSC Mgmt., LLC, 944 F.3d 1035, 1048 (9th Cir. 2019); In re Apple Inc. Device Performance Litig., No. 21-15758, 2022 WL 4492078, at \*8 (9th Cir. Sept. 28, 2022). At the preliminary stage, however, "the settlement need only be potentially fair." Acosta v. Trans Union, LLC, 243 F.R.D. 337, 386 (C.D. Cal. 2007). Finally, a court must reach a "reasoned judgement that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned." Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n of City and Cnty. Of San Francisco, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982).
- 4. The Court finds that the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and other law and rules applicable to preliminary settlement approval of class actions have been satisfied. As reflected in record before the Court, including the declaration of the Court-appointed Settlement Special Master Patrick Juneau, the proposed settlement appears to be the product of serious, informed negotiations that were conducted in good faith and at arms' length between the Parties' counsel and falls within the range of possible approval as fair,

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reasonable, and adequate. *See Rodriguez v. West Publ'g Corp.*, 563 F.3d 948 (9th Cir. 2009); see also Declaration of the Court-Appointed Settlement Special Master Patrick A. Juneau ¶¶ 6-7. Therefore, the Court preliminarily approves the settlement of this Action as memorialized in the Settlement Agreement, and finds it will be likely to certify the following Mitsubishi Class for settlement purposes only:

All persons or entities who or which, on the date of the issuance of the Preliminary Approval Order, own/lease or previously owned/leased Mitsubishi Class Vehicles distributed for sale or lease in the United States or any of its territories or possessions. Excluded from this Class are: (a) Mitsubishi, its officers, directors, employees and outside counsel; its affiliates and affiliates' officers, directors and employees; its distributors and distributors' officers and directors; and Mitsubishi's Dealers and their officers and directors; (b) Settlement Class Counsel, Plaintiffs' 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.

- 5. Specifically, the Court finds, for settlement purposes, that the Mitsubishi Settlement Class likely satisfies the following factors of Rule 23:
- a. <u>Numerosity</u>: In the Action, there are approximately 98,000 Mitsubishi Class Vehicles owned or leased by tens of thousands of members of the proposed Mitsubishi Settlement Class who are located throughout the United States. Their joinder is, therefore, impracticable. Thus, the Rule 23(a)(1) numerosity requirement is met. *See Rannis v. Recchia*, 380 F. App'x 646, 651 (9th Cir. 2010) (courts generally find numerosity is met where there are at least 40 class members); *see also In re ZF-TRW ACUs*, 2023 WL 6194109, at \*10 ("Although there is no specific numeric requirement, courts generally have found that a class of at least 40 members is sufficient."); *In re Chrysler-Dodge-Jeep Ecodiesel Mktg.*, *Sales Pracs.*, & *Prod. Liab. Litig. ("FCA EcoDiesel")*, No. 17-MD-02777-EMC,

2019 WL 536661, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 11, 2019) (numerosity satisfied where "there are approximately 100,000 vehicles that were sold or leased to consumers in the United States").

- b. Commonality: The threshold for commonality under Rule 23(a)(2) is not high and is met where class members share at least one common issue of law or fact. See Wolin v. Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC, 617 F.3d 1168, 1172 (9th Cir. 2010). Courts routinely find commonality where, as here, the class claims arise from a defendant's uniform course of fraudulent conduct. See, e.g., In re ZF-TRW ACUs, 2023 WL 6194109, at \*11 (finding commonality satisfied where "Plaintiffs have identified at least one common question as to whether [Defendants'] alleged omissions and uniform misrepresentations to Class members were fraudulent."). The common question "must be of such a nature that it is capable of classwide resolution – which means that determination of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke." Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes, 564 U.S. 338, 350 (2011). Here, the commonality requirement is satisfied for settlement purposes because there are multiple questions of law and fact that center on Mitsubishi's sale and lease of Mitsubishi Class Vehicles equipped with defective Airbag Control Units ("ACU"), as alleged in the ACAC.
- c. <u>Typicality</u>: The Mitsubishi Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the Mitsubishi Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement because they concern the same general alleged 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 In re ZF-TRW ACUs*, 2023 WL 6194109, at \*11 (typicality satisfied where "the named Toyota plaintiffs suffered similar injuries as other Class members" based on overpayment of their Subject Vehicles); *see also FCA EcoDiesel*, 2019 WL 536661, at \*5 (finding typicality satisfied where the plaintiffs' claims were based on the same pattern of wrongdoing as those brought on behalf of class members).

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Courts permissively construe commonality and typicality. *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1020 (9th Cir. 1998), *overruled on other grounds by Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338 (2011).

- d. Adequacy: Rule 23(a)(4) requires that the "representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). Courts determine adequacy by analyzing: (1) whether the proposed Mitsubishi Settlement Class Representatives have interests antagonistic to the Mitsubishi Settlement Class; and (2) whether the proposed class counsel has the competence to undertake the litigation at issue. See In re Volkswagen "Clean" Diesel" Mktg., Sales Practices, & Prods. Liab. Litig. ("VW Clean Diesel"), No. 2672 CRB (JSC), 2017 WL 672820, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 16, 2017). Rule 23(a)(4) is satisfied here because there are no conflicts of interest between the Mitsubishi Plaintiffs and the Mitsubishi Settlement Class, and the Mitsubishi Plaintiffs have retained competent counsel to represent them and the Mitsubishi Settlement Class. Settlement Class Counsel here regularly engage in consumer class litigation and other complex litigation like the present Action and have dedicated substantial resources to the prosecution of the Action. Moreover, the Mitsubishi Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Counsel have vigorously and competently represented the Mitsubishi Class members' interests in the Action. See In re ZF-TRW ACUs, 2023 WL 6194109, at \*12 (finding adequacy satisfied).
- e. <u>Predominance and Superiority</u>: 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 tens of thousands of Mitsubishi Settlement Class members in a single, coordinated proceeding is superior to tens of 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

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impact of individualized issues in resolving the claim or claims of each class member." *Sacred Heart Health Sys., Inc. v. Humana Mil. Healthcare Servs.*, Inc., 601 F.3d 1159, 1170 (11th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Based on the record currently before the Court, the predominance requirement is satisfied for settlement purposes because common questions present a significant aspect of the case and can be resolved for all Mitsubishi Class members in a single common judgment. *See In re ZF-TRW ACUs*, 2023 WL 6194109, at \*12; *VW Clean Diesel*, 2017 WL 672820, at \*8.

Superiority is also met because the Settlement Agreement's cash payment of \$250 per Mitsubishi Class Vehicle renders the adjudication of individual Mitsubishi Class member claims substantially less efficient than their simultaneous adjudication on a class wide basis, especially considering the complex legal and technical nature of this Action. *See In re ZF-TRW ACUs*, WL 6194109, at \*13 ("In light of the large number of Class members and the cost of bringing an individual claim relative to the potential recovery, it would be substantially less efficient for Class members to pursue their claims on an individual basis than on a classwide basis."). Finally, the fact that the Parties have executed the Settlement Agreement obviates any potential class management issues. *Id.*; *see also Windsor*, 521 U.S. at 620.

- 6. The Court previously appointed Roland Tellis and David Stellings Co-Lead Counsel in this litigation, *see* ECF 106, and Settlement Class Counsel for the Toyota Settlement Class in this MDL, *see In re ZF-TRW ACUs*, 2023 WL 6194109, at \*23-24.
- 7. Mr. Tellis and Mr. Stellings now apply for appointment of themselves and the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee members as Settlement Class Counsel for the Mitsubishi Settlement Class. Having considered that application, the Court hereby appoints the following as Settlement Class Counsel for purposes of the Settlement only: Baron & Budd, P.C., Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein, LLP,

- Ahdoot & Wolfson, PC, Beasley, Allen, Crow, Methvin, Portis & Miles, P.C.,
  Bleichmar Fonti & Auld LLP, Boies, Schiller & Flexner LLP, Casey Gerry Schenk
  Francavilla Blatt & Penfield, LLP, DiCello Levitt Gutzler LLC, Gibbs Law Group
  LLP, Keller Rohrback LLP, Kessler Topaz Meltzer and Check LLP, Podhurst
  Orseck, P.A., Pritzker Levine LLP, Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP, and
  Robins Kaplan LLP.
  - 8. Co-Lead Counsel have further applied for appointment of proposed Mitsubishi Settlement Class Representatives: Gaylynn Darling (nee Sanchez), Michael Nearing, and John Sancomb. Having considered that application, the Court hereby appoints these individuals as Settlement Class Representatives for purposes of the Settlement only.

## **Preliminary Approval of the Settlement**

- 9. Upon preliminary evaluation, there are no indications that the settlement is the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties. *See Officers for Just. v. Civil Serv. Comm'n of City and Cnty. of S.F.*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982). The settlement appears to be the result of extensive, good-faith, arm's-length negotiations that took place between the Parties by counsel who are experienced in similar litigation along with the assistance of the Settlement Special Master Patrick A. Juneau—who was appointed Settlement Special Master by this Court on June 7, 2022 (Dkt. No. 493)—and which followed substantial discovery that was sufficient to enable counsel and the Court to make informed decisions. *See Manual for Complex Litigation (Third)* § 30.42 (West 1995) ("A presumption of fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness may attach to a class settlement reached in arm's-length negotiations between experienced, capable counsel after meaningful discovery."); *see also* Juneau Decl., ¶¶ 6-7.
- 10. The proposed Settlement Agreement provides for a Settlement Fund that will be used for the following purposes: (a) to pay valid and approved claims submitted by eligible Mitsubishi Settlement Class members; (b) to pay notice and

- 11. Certain notice and settlement administration costs will be accrued prior to any final approval of the Settlement. As such, Mitsubishi has agreed to deposit the \$8,500,000.00 less those initial notice and settlement administration costs, into the Mitsubishi Airbag Control Unit Class Action Settlement Fund QSF ("QSF") no later than one (1) month prior to the date set by this Court for the Fairness Hearing, to fund the Settlement Fund. If this Court does not grant final approval to the Settlement, any funds remaining in the OSF shall revert to Mitsubishi.
- 12. The proposed Settlement Agreement provides the following Cash Benefits to the Class:
- After deducting expenses for settlement and claims administration, and Settlement Class Counsel's fees and expenses as the Court awards, the remaining Settlement Amount will be allocated evenly, on a per-capita basis, among all Mitsubishi Class Vehicles for which the Settlement Notice and Claims Administrator has received a valid claim form.
- b. Settlement cash payments shall be up to \$250.00 per Mitsubishi Class Vehicle. If more than one Mitsubishi Settlement Class member submits a

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Settlement Agreement provides payment of Taxes as follows, "All: (a) taxes on the income of the Escrow Account; and (b) expenses and costs incurred with taxes paid from the Escrow Account (including, without limitation, expenses of tax attorneys, accountants, and the Tax Administrator) (collectively, "Taxes") shall be timely paid out of the Escrow Account without prior Order of the Court." SA

<sup>&</sup>amp; III.A.1.

- c. Mitsubishi Settlement Class members may submit one Claim Form for each Mitsubishi Class Vehicle they own(ed) or lease(d).
- d. The Settlement shall be non-reversionary, meaning that no amount of the Settlement Amount will revert to Mitsubishi, unless the Court does not grant final approval of the Settlement. If there are any unclaimed funds remaining from the Settlement Amount, the Parties will attempt a second cash distribution of up to \$750.00 to all Mitsubishi Settlement Class members who received a cash payment as part of the initial distribution, if economically feasible to do so. If it is not feasible and/or economically unreasonable to attempt a second distribution to Class members who already submitted a valid and timely Claim Form, or if the Settlement Amount is not exhausted after the second cash distribution, then the remaining Settlement Amount shall be distributed to *cy pres* recipients recommended by the Parties, subject to the Court's approval. The Parties have agreed to work together to identify mutually agreeable *cy pres* candidates and to not unreasonably withhold approval of any candidates proposed by each other.
- 13. If the Court issues an order finally approving the Settlement, Mitsubishi shall also institute the Settlement Inspection Program protocol that is attached as Exhibit 3 to the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Inspection Program provides meaningful non-monetary benefits to the Mitsubishi Settlement Class by assuring that Mitsubishi continues to monitor the alleged ACU defect at issue in the Mitsubishi Class Vehicles.

14. The Court concludes that the proposed settlement between the Parties is sufficiently fair, adequate, and reasonable to warrant preliminary approval. There is a sufficient "record supporting the conclusion that the proposed settlement will likely earn final approval after notice and an opportunity to object." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1), 2018 advisory committee notes. The Court finds that it will likely be able to approve the proposed Mitsubishi Settlement Class under Rule 23(e)(2), because the Class and its representatives likely meet all relevant requirements of Rule 23(a) and Rule 23(b)(3).

### Approval of the Class Notice Program and Direction to Effectuate the Notice

- 15. The Parties have proposed the appointment of JND Legal Administration LLC ("JND") as Settlement Notice and Claims Administrator. Having considered the resume and declaration of JND, the Court hereby approves this appointment.
- 16. The Court has also considered the form and content of the Class Notice Program submitted by JND (including those attached to the Declaration of Jennifer M. Keough as Exhibits B-G), and finds that the Notice Program and methodology as described in the Settlement Agreement and in the Declaration of Jennifer M. Keough: (a) meet the requirements of due process and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c) and (e); (b) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons entitled to notice; and (c) satisfies the Constitutional requirements regarding notice.
- 17. The Court finds that the Class Notice Program: (a) apprises Mitsubishi Settlement Class members of the pendency of the Action, the terms of the proposed settlement, their rights and deadlines under the settlement; (b) is written in simple terminology; (c) is readily understandable; (d) provides sufficient notice of Settlement Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs and incentive

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- awards to Mitsubishi Class Representatives; and (e) complies with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.
- 18. The Court hereby approves the Class Notice Program and the methodology described in the Settlement Agreement and in the Declaration of Jennifer M. Keough in all respects, and it hereby orders that notice be commenced no later than October 1, 2024.
- 19. The Court authorizes the Settlement Notice and Claims Administrator, through data aggregators or otherwise, to request, obtain and utilize vehicle registration information from the Department of Motor Vehicles for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and all other United States territories and/or possessions for the purposes of providing the identity of and contact information for purchasers and lessees of Mitsubishi Class Vehicles. Vehicle registration information includes, but is not limited to, owner/lessee name and address information, registration date, year, make and model of the vehicle.
- 20. The Settlement Notice and Claims Administrator shall send the Direct Mail Notice, substantially in the form attached to the Declaration of Jennifer M. Keough as Exhibits B and C, by e-mail and/or first-class U.S. Mail, proper postage prepaid to Mitsubishi Class members. The mailings of the Direct Mail Notice to the persons and entities identified by shall be substantially completed by December 16, 2024.
- 21. The Court further approves, as to form and content, the notices, which are attached to the Declaration of Jennifer M. Keough as Exhibits B-G. The Court also approves the establishment of an internet website for the settlement. The website shall conform to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and shall include documents relating to the settlement, orders of the Court relating to the settlement and such other information as Mitsubishi and Co-Lead Counsel mutually agree would be beneficial to potential Mitsubishi Settlement Class members. The website

shall also accept electronically filed Claim Forms and shall be optimized for search engines and for use on mobile phones. Mitsubishi shall pay the costs of the Class Notice in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. The Parties are hereby authorized to establish the means necessary to implement the notice and/or other terms of the Settlement Agreement.

### **Establishment of Qualified Settlement Fund**

- 22. The Court finds that the Escrow Account is to be a "qualified settlement fund" as defined in Section 1.468B-1(c) of the Treasury Regulations in that it satisfies each of the following requirements:
- a. The Account is to be established pursuant to an Order of this Court and is subject to the continuing jurisdiction of this Court;
- b. The Account is to be established to resolve or satisfy one or more claims that have resulted or may result from an event that has occurred and that has given rise to at least one claim asserting liabilities; and
- c. The assets of the Account are to be segregated from other assets of Defendants, the transferor of the payment to the Settlement Fund, and controlled by an Account Agreement.
- 23. Under the "relation back" rule provided under Section 1.468B-1(j)(2)(i) of the Treasury Regulations, the Court finds that Mitsubishi may elect to treat the Account as coming into existence as a "qualified settlement fund" on the latter of the date the Account meets the requirements of Paragraphs 21(b) and 21(c) of this Order or January 1 of the calendar year in which all of the requirements of Paragraph 21 of this Order are met. If such a relation-back election is made, the assets held by the Settlement Funds on such date shall be treated as having been transferred to the Account on that date.
- 24. The name of the Qualified Settlement Fund shall be "Mitsubishi Airbag Control Unit Class Action Settlement QSF."
  - 25. The Court approves Citi Private Bank as the Escrow Agent.

- 26. The Court approves Miller Kaplan Arase LLP as the Tax Administrator.
- 27. The QSF shall be funded pursuant to the requirements agreed to in the Settlement Agreement.
- 28. The Court retains continuing jurisdiction and supervision over the QSF.

### Fairness Hearing, Opt-Outs, and Objections

- 29. The Fairness Hearing is set for February 24, 2025, at 8:30 a.m. The Fairness Hearing will be held before the Honorable John A. Kronstadt at the United States District Court, Central District of California, First Street Courthouse, 350 W. First Street, Courtroom 10B, Los Angeles, CA 90012, to consider, *inter alia*, the following: (a) whether the Mitsubishi Settlement Class should be certified for settlement purposes; (b) whether the settlement and Settlement Agreement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate; and (c) whether to approve Settlement Class Counsel Attorneys' Fees and Expenses ("Fee Request") and individual service award payments to the Mitsubishi Settlement Class Representatives.
- 30. Mitsubishi Settlement Class members who wish to be excluded from the Class must mail a written request for exclusion to the Settlement Notice and Claims Administrator at the address provided in the Long Form Notice, postmarked on or before a date ordered by the Court, specifying that he or she wants to be excluded and otherwise complying with the terms stated in the Long Form Notice and the Settlement Agreement. The written request for exclusions must include the Class member's name, address, telephone number, Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN(s)) of the Mitsubishi Class Vehicle(s) forming the basis of the Class member's inclusion in the Class, the date of the purchase or lease of any Mitsubishi Class Vehicle(s), a statement indicating their request to be excluded from the Mitsubishi Settlement Class, and a handwritten signature (an electronic signature is

- insufficient). The Settlement Notice and Claims Administrator shall forward copies of any written requests for exclusion to Co-Lead Counsel and to Mitsubishi's Counsel. If a potential Mitsubishi Settlement Class member files a request for exclusion, he or she may not file an objection to the Settlement.
- 31. Potential Mitsubishi Settlement 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.
- 32. Any potential Mitsubishi Settlement Class member who does not file a timely written request for exclusion shall remain a Class member and shall be bound by all subsequent proceedings, orders and judgments, including, but not limited to, the Release, Final Approval Order, and Final Judgement in the Action, even if he or she has litigation pending or subsequently initiates litigation against Mitsubishi or the Released Parties asserting the claims released in Section VII of the Settlement Agreement.
- 33. Any Mitsubishi Settlement Class member who has not submitted a timely written request for exclusion and who wishes to object to the fairness, reasonableness, or adequacy of the Settlement Agreement or Fee Request or service awards to the proposed Settlement Class Representatives must deliver to Co-Lead Counsel and to Mitsubishi's Counsel, and file with the Court, on or before January 16, 2025, a written statement of his or her objections.
- 34. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must comply with the terms of Section VI.A of the Settlement Agreement and the Long Form Notice.
- 35. An objection that fails to satisfy these requirements and any other requirements found in the Long Form Notice shall not be considered by the Court.
- 36. The filing of an objection shall allow Co-Lead Counsel or counsel for Mitsubishi to, at their discretion, notice the deposition of the objecting Mitsubishi Settlement Class member and/or to seek the production of documents and tangible

the efficient administration of justice, the timely resolution of objections and of this settlement, and the orderly presentation of any Class member's objection to the settlement, in accordance with the due process rights of all Mitsubishi Settlement Class members. Consistent with these objectives, service of a deposition notice and/or a request to produce documents and tangible things in lieu of a formal subpoena shall be sufficient. Likewise, any such deposition may take place remotely, or at an agreed upon location at an agreed upon date and time, but, in no event more than 15 days following service of a deposition notice, a request to produce documents and other tangible things. Any objections to the scope of a deposition notice or a request to produce documents or other tangible things issued or served in connection with this provision shall be brought before this Court for resolution on an expedited basis.

things relevant to the objections on an expedited basis, so as to promote and ensure

- 37. The Court may take such action it deems just and appropriate in the event an objecting Mitsubishi Settlement Class member fails to appear for deposition or comply with a request to produce documents or other tangible things.
- 38. If the Court determines the objection is frivolous or made for an improper purpose, the Court may take such action it deems just and appropriate. Prior to doing so, however, the Court may allow an objector to voluntarily withdraw their objection.
- 39. The Mitsubishi Plaintiffs shall file their motion for final approval, which shall include responses to validly submitted objections (if any), and Settlement Class Counsel's Fee Request, no later than December 16, 2024. Copies of the Mitsubishi Plaintiffs' motion for final approval and Settlement Class Counsel's Fee Request shall be posted on the settlement website.
- 40. Any Mitsubishi Settlement Class member who files and serves a written objection and has not excluded themself from the Class may appear at the Fairness Hearing, either in person or through personal counsel hired at the Class

- 41. Mitsubishi Settlement Class members who intend to object at the Fairness Hearing must also have followed the procedures for objecting in writing as set forth in this Order. Class members or their attorneys who intend to make an appearance at the Fairness Hearing must deliver a notice of intention to appear to Co-Lead Counsel and to Mitsubishi's Counsel, and file said notice with the Court, at least 10 days before the Fairness Hearing. Any Mitsubishi Settlement Class member who has requested permission to speak must be present at the start of the Fairness Hearing on February 24, 2025, at 8:30 a.m.
- 42. The deadlines set forth in this Order, including the date and time of the Fairness Hearing, shall be subject to extension by the Court without further notice to the Mitsubishi Settlement Class members other than that which may be posted at the Court, and/or the settlement website at www.ACUSettlement.com. Mitsubishi Settlement Class members should check the settlement website regularly for updates and further details regarding the settlement and extensions of the deadlines thereunder.
- 43. The Court retains jurisdiction to consider all further applications arising out of or in connection with the settlement. The Court may approve the settlement, with such modifications as may be agreed to by the Parties to the settlement, if appropriate, without further notice to the Mitsubishi Settlement Class, except that notice of such modifications shall be posted on the settlement website.

44. Not later than 10 days before the date of the Fairness Hearing, the Settlement Notice Administrator shall file with the Court: (a) a list reflecting all timely, valid requests for exclusion; and (b) the details outlining the scope, methods of distribution, and results of the Class Notice.

# **Settlement Deadlines**

45. The Court hereby establishes the following schedule, in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, which shall govern the settlement proceedings in this Action unless continued or otherwise modified by the Court:

EVENT	DEADLINES
Begin Class Notice Program	No later than October 1, 2024
Mitsubishi's Counsel shall provide to the	No later than August 16, 2024
Settlement Notice and Claims Administrator	
a list of all counsel for anyone who has	
then-pending economic-loss litigation	
against Mitsubishi relating to ZF-TRW	
ACU claims involving the Mitsubishi Class	
Vehicles and/or otherwise covered by the	
Release, other than those counsel in the	
Actions	
Substantial Completion of Direct Notice	No later than December 16,
	2024
Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval and	No later than December 16,
Attorneys' Fees and Expenses	2024
Exclusion Deadline	January 16, 2025
Postmark Objection Deadline	January 16, 2025
Deadline to file Notice of Intent to Appear	February 3, 2025
Reply Memoranda in Support of Final	February 6, 2025
Approval and Fee/Expense Motion	
Fairness Hearing	February 24, 2025, at 8:30 a.m.

# **Effect of Failure to Approve the Settlement or Termination**

46. In the event the Court does not approve the Settlement, 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:

- a. The Settlement Agreement shall be null and void and shall have no force or effect, and no Party to the Settlement Agreement shall be bound by any of its terms, except for the terms of Section X.D of the Settlement Agreement;
- b. The Parties will petition the Court to have any stay orders entered due to the Parties' settlement negotiations lifted;
- c. All of its provisions, and all negotiations, statements, and proceedings relating to the Settlement Agreement shall be without prejudice to the rights of Mitsubishi, Mitsubishi Plaintiffs or any Class member, all of whom shall be restored to their respective positions existing immediately before the execution of the Settlement Agreement, except that the Parties shall cooperate in requesting that the Court set a new scheduling order such that no Party's substantive or procedural rights are prejudiced by the settlement negotiations and proceedings;
- d. The Mitsubishi Plaintiffs and all other Class members, on behalf of themselves and their heirs, assigns, executors, administrators, predecessors, and successors, expressly and affirmatively reserve and do not waive all motions as to, and arguments in support of, all claims, causes of actions or remedies that have been or might later be asserted in the Actions including, without limitation, any argument concerning class certification, and treble or other damages;
- e. Mitsubishi and the other Released Parties expressly and affirmatively reserve and do not waive all motions and positions as to, arguments in support of, and substantive and procedural rights as to all defenses to the causes of action or remedies that have been sought or might be later asserted in the actions, including without limitation, any argument or position opposing class certification, liability or damages;
- f. Neither the Settlement Agreement, the fact of its having been made, nor the negotiations leading to it, nor any discovery or action taken by a Party or Class member pursuant to the Agreement shall be admissible or entered into evidence for any purpose whatsoever;

- g. Any settlement-related order(s) or judgment(s) entered in this Action after the date of execution of this Agreement shall be deemed vacated and shall be without any force or effect;
- h. All costs incurred in connection with the Settlement, including, but not limited to, notice, publication, and customer communications, shall be paid from the Settlement Fund and all remaining funds shall revert to Mitsubishi as soon as practicable. Neither the Mitsubishi Plaintiffs nor Settlement Class Counsel shall be responsible for any of these costs or other settlement-related costs; and
- Any Attorneys' Fees and Expenses previously paid to
   Settlement Class Counsel shall be returned to Mitsubishi within 14 calendar days of termination of the Agreement.

### **General Provisions**

- 47. The Parties are authorized to take all necessary and appropriate steps to establish the means necessary to implement the Settlement Agreement. Co-Lead Counsel and Mitsubishi'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 Settlement Agreement, including making, without further approval of the Court, minor changes to the Settlement Agreement, to the form or content of the Class Notice or to any other exhibits that the Parties jointly agree are reasonable or necessary.
- 48. As set forth in the Settlement Agreement, if the Settlement Agreement is not finally approved by the Court or is terminated for any reason (in whole or in part) the settlement will be rescinded and will be without further legal effect. The Parties will then litigate the lawsuit as if this settlement had never occurred, without prejudice to any claims or defenses they may have. Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 408, the settlement, the Settlement Agreement, and all related briefing, arguments, transcripts, and documents will be inadmissible in any proceeding to prove or disprove the validity of any claim, defense, or allegation asserted in the Action. The

- provisional certification of the Class pursuant to this Order shall be vacated automatically and the Action shall proceed as though the Class had never been certified. The Parties shall have all the rights, defenses, and obligations they would have had absent the Settlement Agreement.
- 49. The terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement may be amended, modified, or expanded by written agreement of the Parties and approval of the Court; provided, however, that after entry of the Final Order and Final Judgment, the Parties may by written agreement effect such amendments, modifications, or expansions of this Settlement Agreement and its implementing documents (including all exhibits) without further notice to the Class or approval by the Court if such changes are consistent with the Court's Final Order and Final Judgment and do not limit the rights of Class members under the Settlement Agreement.
- 50. Any confidential information made available to Settlement Class Representatives and Settlement Class Counsel solely through the settlement process shall not be disclosed to third parties (other than experts or consultants retained by Settlement Class Representatives in connection with the Action); shall not be the subject of public comment; shall not be used by Settlement Class Representatives or Settlement Class Counsel in any way in this litigation or otherwise should the Settlement Agreement not be achieved; and shall be returned if a settlement is not concluded; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall prohibit Settlement Class Representatives from seeking such information through formal discovery if not previously requested through formal discovery or from referring to the existence of such information in connection with the settlement of the Action.

### IT IS SO ORDERED:

Date:	, 2024		
		HON. JOHN A. KRONSTADT	
		United States District Court	