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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA

LLOYD CLEMANS, on behalf of himself and
all similarly situated persons and entities,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NEW WERNER CO. d/b/a WERNER CO., a
Delaware corporation;
NEW WERNER HOLDING CO (DE), LLC
d/b/a WERNER HOLDING CO.; a Delaware
corporation;
LOWE’S COMPANIES, INC., a North
Carolina corporation; and
LOWE’S HOME CENTERS, INC., a North
Carolina corporation

Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:12-cv-05186

**ORDER AND FINAL JUDGMENT (1)
GRANTING
FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS
SETTLEMENT; (2) FINALLY
CERTIFYING SETTLEMENT CLASS;
AND (3) FINALLY APPROVING THE
PROPOSED NOTICE PLAN AND
FORMS OF NOTICE**

This matter came before this Court on November 22, 2013, for a final approval hearing
for the settlement embodied in the Class Action Settlement Agreement, dated June 27, 2013
(the “Settlement Agreement”) between Plaintiff Lloyd Clemans (“Plaintiff”) against Defendants
Werner Co., New Werner Holding Co., Inc. (collectively “Werner”), Lowe’s HIW Inc. and

1 Lowe's Home Centers, Inc. (collectively "Lowe's").¹ The Class Action Complaint alleges that
2 beginning in 2003, Werner n/k/a Old Ladder Co. (now bankrupt) began the manufacture and/or
3 distribution of a Steel "Easy Access Attic Ladder" in Model Numbers S2208 and S2210, Marks
4 1, 2, 3 or 4 (the "Ladders") which contained defective zinc hinges that are prone to breaking
5 and shearing while the Ladders are being used and thus are not safe to use.

6 The Plaintiff has filed suit alleging (i) violations of the Washington Consumer
7 Protection Act, RCW 19.86.020 *et seq.*, and the Consumer Protection and/or Unfair Business
8 Practice Acts arising under thirty-three (33) other States and the District of Columbia, (ii)
9 unjust enrichment, (iii) negligent misrepresentation, (iv) fraudulent concealment and (v)
10 violation of Washington's Product Liability Act, chapter 7.72 RCW, *et seq.*

11
12 Werner and Lowe's both maintain that they did not manufacture the Ladders and,
13 instead, the Ladders were made by a defunct company that properly went through bankruptcy
14 and, thus, discharged any liability asserted herein with respect to the Ladders. Defendants
15 further maintain that the Ladders were not defective and that any product failures consumers
16 experienced were caused by improper installation or usage. Lastly, Defendants maintain that
17 they were unaware of the alleged defect.

18
19 The parties have resolved this dispute and the proposed Class Action Settlement
20 provides a mechanism for Class Members to receive a new Werner attic replacement ladder but
21 does not release any personal injury claims.

22
23 On July 25, 2013, this Court entered an Order (1) Granting Preliminary Approval to the
24 Proposed Settlement; (2) Provisionally Certifying the Proposed Settlement Class; (3)

25
26 ¹Werner and Lowe's are jointly referred to further in this Order as "Defendants". Plaintiff and the Defendants are jointly referred to herein as the "Parties."

1 Approving the Proposed Notice Plan and Forms of Notice; and (4) Scheduling the Final
2 Fairness Hearing for November 22, 2013 (the “Preliminary Approval Order”).

3 On October 28, 2013, in conjunction with Plaintiffs’ Motion for Final Approval of
4 Class Action Settlement, Phil Cooper of Kurtzman Carson Consultants, LLC (“KCC”), the
5 Court-approved Settlement Administrator and notice provider in this matter, filed a declaration
6 confirming the timely distribution to the Settlement Class of the Class Notice, Claim Form, and
7 Publication Notice required by the Preliminary Approval Order. Of approximately 300,000
8 Class Members, only four (4) individuals have opted out. (Cooper Decl. at ¶ 17). A complete
9 and accurate list of Class Members who opted out is attached to this Order as **Exhibit A** and
10 are not bound by this Court’s further Orders in this litigation. Those Class Members on Exhibit
11 A shall not share in the benefits of the Settlement.
12

13 On November 22, 2013, this Court held a fully noticed formal fairness hearing to
14 consider whether to grant final approval to the Settlement, and to consider Class Counsel’s
15 application for an award of attorneys’ fees and costs. The Court conducted a hearing, during
16 which the Court heard argument from the parties and all others who appeared, whether
17 represented by counsel or not.
18

19 Having read, reviewed and considered the papers filed with this Court, the oral
20 arguments of counsel, and the written and oral comments of all those who have
21 appeared in these proceedings, and based on its familiarity with this matter, this Court finds
22 and concludes as follows:
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1
2 **I. THE CLASS NOTICE COMPLIED WITH THIS COURT'S ORDERS AND**
3 **APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS & THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION**

4 This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of the Class Members asserted in this action,
5 personal jurisdiction over the settling parties (including the Class Members), and subject matter
6 jurisdiction to approve this Settlement. On July 25, 2013, this Court ordered that Class Notice
7 be disseminated in substantially the form submitted by Plaintiffs at the preliminary approval
8 hearing, and further specified the manner in which such dissemination should occur. Based
9 upon the uncontroverted proof that KCC submitted to the Court, this Court finds that the
10 settling parties have complied with the Court's Orders, as follows:

11 The Court-approved Class Notice was mailed directly to 15,408 potential Class
12 Members whose addresses were available through Werner's business records. (Cooper Decl. at
13 ¶ 14). The Class Notice also appeared in nationally distributed editions of *People* magazine and
14 *U.S. Today* and a summary notice was distributed over PR NEWSWIRE announcing the
15 settlement to media outlets across the country. (*Id.* at ¶ 13). The Settlement Administrator also
16 caused a summary notice to be placed in Internet banner advertising through 24/7 Real Media
17 Networks advertising network. Lowe's also directed the posting of the Publication Notice in its
18 approximately 1,700 retail stores.

19 Further, the Settlement Administrator established a Court-approved website,
20 www.atticladdersettlement.com, where Class Members could and can download Claim Forms
21 and obtain information regarding the Settlement. The website was registered with hundreds of
22 search engines to ensure that it was easy to find on the internet. The Claims
23 Administrator also established a toll-free number for Class Members to learn more
24 about the Settlement.
25
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1 The Settlement Administrator also provided notice of the Settlement Agreement to the
2 U.S. Attorney General and the Attorney Generals of all fifty states and the District of
3 Columbia, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b). (Cooper Decl. at ¶ 21). The Court finds and
4 concludes that the Class Notice and the notice program as a whole provided the best practicable
5 notice to the members of the Class under the circumstances, and satisfies the requirements
6 prescribed by the United States Supreme Court. *See, Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts* (1985)
7 472 U.S. 797, 811-12; *Eisen v Carlisle and Jacqueline*, 417 U.S. 156, 174-175 (1974). The
8 Notice clearly described the boundaries of the Class definition, the basis for the lawsuit, the
9 terms and provisions of the Settlement, the remedies available to Class Members, the proposed
10 method for benefit distribution, the proposed amount of the Named Plaintiff service award, and
11 the requested amount for attorneys’ fees and costs. *See, Churchill Village, LLC v. General*
12 *Electric*, 361 F.3d 566, 576 (9th Cir. 2004)(“Notice is satisfactory if it generally describes the
13 terms of the settlement in sufficient detail to alert those with adverse viewpoints to investigate
14 and to come forward and be heard”).
15

16
17 The Notice described the proposed Settlement with enough specificity to allow each
18 Class Member to make an informed choice whether to (a) accept and participate in it, (b) to opt
19 out of it to preserve the right to bring a separate action, or (c) to object to it. The Notice
20 explained the procedure by which a Class Member could take any such action. Finally, the
21 Notice provided the schedule for the Final Fairness Hearing, and informed Class Members how
22 to obtain additional information from Class Counsel or the Claims Administrator about the
23 Settlement. Accordingly, the Court finds and concludes that the method and content of the
24 Notice satisfied all applicable legal requirements.
25
26

1
2 **II. THE SETTLEMENT IS FAIR, ADEQUATE AND REASONABLE**

3 When considering a motion for final approval of a class action settlement under Rule
4 23, the court’s inquiry is whether the settlement is “fair, adequate, and reasonable.” *Class*
5 *Plaintiffs v. City of Seattle*, 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 (9th Cir. 1992); *Linney v. Cellular Alaska*
6 *P’ship*, 151 F.3d 1234, 1242 (9th Cir. 1998). A settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable
7 when “the interests of the class as a whole are better served if the litigation is resolved by the
8 settlement rather than pursued.” MANUAL FOR COMPLEX. LITIG., Fourth, § 30.42 (2004). The
9 decision to approve or reject a proposed settlement is committed to the Court’s sound
10 discretion. *See, City of Seattle*, 955 F.2d at 1276; *see also, Linney*, 955 F.3d at 1242.

12 In affirming the settlement approved by the trial court in *City of Seattle*, the Ninth
13 Circuit noted that it “need not reach any ultimate conclusions on the contested issues of fact
14 and law which underlie the merits of the dispute, for it is the very uncertainty of outcome in
15 litigation and avoidance of wasteful and expensive litigation that induce consensual
16 settlements.” *Id.* at 1291 (internal quotations and citations omitted). The district court’s
17 ultimate determination “will involve a balancing of several factors,” which may include:

19 the strength of plaintiffs’ case; the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of
20 further litigation; the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the trial; the
21 amount offered in settlement; the extent of discovery completed, and the stage of the
22 proceedings; the experience and views of counsel . . . and the reaction of the class
23 members to the proposed settlement.

24 *Id.* (quoting *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm’n*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982)).

25 This Court begins its analysis with a presumption that a class settlement is fair and
26 should be approved if it is the product of arm’s-length negotiations conducted by capable
counsel with extensive experience in complex class action litigation. *See, M. Berenson Co. v.*

1 *Faneuil Hall Marketplace*, 671 F. Supp. 819, 822 (D. Mass. 1987). Each of these factors is
2 present here: Class Counsel has extensive experience in class action litigation, and they
3 reached the Settlement with Defendants only after instituting litigation and conducting
4 extensive investigation into factual merit of Class Claims and after extensive arm's-length
5 negotiations and multiple settlement conferences concerning specific terms of the Settlement.

6 Further, the Court has considered each of the factors set forth in *City of Seattle* to
7 determine whether the proposed Settlement warrants final approval. The Court finds, based on
8 the record submitted, that the Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable in light of, *inter alia*,
9 the following factors:

11 A. The Value Of The Settlement, And The Substantial Benefits It Provides To
12 Class Members

13 The Settlement provides relief for all of the approximately 300,000 Class Members in
14 the United States who currently own a Werner Model S2208 or S2210 steel attic ladder
15 designated as Marks 1, 2, 3 or 4 regardless of whether such Class Member has experienced a
16 product failure. All Class Members who submit a valid Claim Form will receive a free
17 comparable replacement ladder shipped directly to their homes.

18 B. The Settlement Serves The Interests of Class Members

19 Absent the Settlement, Plaintiffs would have had to obtain a class judgment against
20 Defendants, including obtaining class certification covering the entire Class and prevailing on
21 their legal claims. Such an outcome was by no means guaranteed. Indeed, based on the
22 Declaration of Class Counsel, Werner had asserted that it did not actually manufacturer the
23 ladder at issue in this litigation, contends the actual manufacturer has been discharged from
24 liability in prior bankruptcy proceedings and that it bought the assets of the manufacturer free
25 and clear from the bankruptcy estate. Moreover, the outcome of trial and any appeals are
26

1 inherently uncertain and involve significant delay. The Settlement avoids these challenges and
2 provides prompt, substantial relief for Class Members, which weighs in favor of final approval
3 of the Settlement.

4 C. The Amount of Investigation Completed At the Time of Settlement

5 By the time the parties reached the Settlement, they had compiled sufficient information
6 and conducted extensive analyses to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their respective
7 cases. Specifically, Class Counsel reviewed thousands of documents, and, together with
8 Plaintiffs' experts, inspected multiple ladders to assess the nature and scope of the alleged
9 defect. In addition, Class Counsel reviewed and extensively analyzed Werner's claims
10 regarding the bankruptcy discharge issues surrounding the true manufacturer of the ladder at
11 issue. By the time the Settlement was reached, the Parties had sufficient legal and factual bases
12 to make a thorough appraisal of the adequacy of the Settlement.
13

14 D. The Terms And Conditions Of The Proposed Settlement

15 The Settlement provides all eligible Class Members with a free comparable replacement
16 ladder shipped directly to their homes. The straight-forward claims process applies equally to
17 all Class Members, and assistance is available—from Class Counsel and the Claims
18 Administrator—for Class Members who need help in establishing eligibility
19 for relief under the Settlement.
20

21 E. The Views of Class Counsel

22 When assessing the fairness of a proposed settlement, the court must consider the views
23 and experience of counsel. *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998);
24 *Pincay Invs. Co. v. Covad Communs. Group, Inc.*, 90 Fed. Appx. 510, 511 (9th Cir. Cal 2004).
25 Class Counsel in this case, who are experienced and skilled in class action litigation, support
26

1 the Settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate, and in the best interests of the Class as a
2 whole. Based on a review of Class Counsel’s credentials and their bases for supporting the
3 Settlement, the Court finds that this factor weighs in favor of Settlement approval.

4 F. The Expense And Likely Duration Of Litigation In The Absence Of A
5 Settlement

6 Another factor courts consider in assessing the fairness of settlements is the complexity,
7 expense, and likely duration of the litigation had a settlement not been reached. *City of Seattle*,
8 955 F.2d at 1291. As discussed above, the Settlement guarantees a substantial recovery for the
9 Class while obviating the need for lengthy, uncertain, and expensive pretrial practice, trial, and
10 appeals. Even if the Class prevailed at trial, Defendants would likely appeal any adverse rulings
11 against it. Absent the proposed Settlement, Class Members would likely not obtain relief, if
12 any, for a period of years.

14 G. The Presence Of Good Faith And The Absence Of Collusion

15 Courts should also consider the presence of good faith and the absence of collusion on
16 the part of the settling parties. *Alba Conte & Herbert B. Newberg, Newberg on Class Actions*
17 § 11.43 (4th ed. 2002). There is no indication of collusion or bad faith here, nor any allegations
18 thereof. Furthermore, courts recognize that arm’s-length negotiations conducted by competent
19 counsel are prima facie evidence of fair settlements. *In re Consolidated Pinnacle West*
20 *Securities*, 51 F.3d 194, 197 n.6 (9th Cir. 1995); *see also Berenson*, 671 F. Supp. at 822
21 (holding that where “a proposed class settlement has been reached after meaningful discovery,
22 after arm’s-length negotiations by capable counsel, it is presumptively fair”). (*See* D.E. 65 and
23 68, Declarations of Stephens and Watson, respectively).

25 The proposed Settlement here is the result of intensive, arm’s-length negotiations
26 between experienced attorneys who are highly familiar with class action litigation in general

1 and with the legal and factual issues of this case in particular. Multiple settlement conferences
2 resulted in a tentative agreement-in-principle reached on or around March 8, 2013. After
3 reaching this agreement, the parties conducted confirmatory discovery and continued to
4 negotiate in detail and in good faith over the months that followed to finalize the Settlement
5 Agreement.

6 H. Class Members' Positive Reaction Supports Final Approval

7 Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the Settlement has already received a positive
8 response from the Class. The reaction of class members to a proposed settlement is an
9 important factor in determining whether a settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable. *City of*
10 *Seattle*, 955 F.2d at 1291. A court may appropriately infer that a class action settlement is fair,
11 adequate, and reasonable when few class members object to it. *See, e.g., Marshall v. Holiday*
12 *Magic, Inc.*, 550 F.2d 1173, 1178 (9th Cir. 1977). Indeed, a court can approve a class action
13 settlement as fair, adequate, and reasonable even over the objections of a significant percentage
14 of class members. *See, City of Seattle*, 955 F.2d at 1291-96.
15

16
17 Only one objection was lodged against the proposed Settlement by a one Robert A.
18 Roper, in which he asserts that he will not be able to install the replacement ladder on his own
19 and, thus, implies that the Settlement should include his anticipated installation costs. (D.E.
20 57). Subsequently, Mr. Roper withdrew his objection, asking the Court to fully approve all
21 aspects of the proposed settlement. (*See*, D. E. 71, Ex. A attached thereto). The Court accepts
22 Mr. Roper's withdrawal. Even in the absence of such withdrawal, however, the Court finds
23 that this single objection is without merit given, *inter alia*, that the subject ladders were
24 originally sold on a "do-it-yourself" basis and did not included the consumer's cost of
25 installation. Further, given the exceptional relief provided to the Class and the fact that the
26

1 Settlement represents a compromise, the lack of providing installation costs (which would vary
2 widely throughout the nation for each Class Member and, thus, would be unmanageable) does
3 not defeat the fairness of the proposed Settlement.

4 In addition, the named class representative supports the Settlement. Further, out of an
5 estimated three hundred thousand Class Members, only four (4) have opted out of the
6 Settlement. The scarcity of objections and requests to opt out of the Settlement both indicate
7 the broad, class-wide support for the Settlement and support its approval. The Court finds the
8 overwhelming non-opposition to and participation in the Settlement as strong indications of
9 Class Members' support for the Settlement as fair, adequate, and reasonable.
10

11 I. Class Counsel Seek Reasonable Fees And A Reasonable Service Award

12 One final matter for the Court to consider in granting final approval to the Settlement is
13 the issue of attorneys' fees and costs and a service award to the Class Representative. The
14 Court has considered and awarded Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs and a Service
15 Award by separate Order. Accordingly, the entire matter of the proposed Settlement having
16 been duly noticed, and having been fully considered by the Court,
17

18 **IT IS HEREBY FOUND, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT:**

19 1. Unless otherwise provided herein, all capitalized terms in this Order shall have
20 the same meaning as set forth in the Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement"),
21 previously filed with this Court.

22 2. The Court finds that notice to the Settlement Class has been completed in
23 conformity with the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that this notice was the best
24 notice practicable under the circumstances, that it provided due and adequate notice of the
25 proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, and that it fully satisfied all applicable
26

1 requirements of law and due process.

2 3. The Court finds it has personal and subject matter jurisdiction over all claims
3 asserted in the Class Complaint with respect to all members of the Settlement
4 Class.

5 4. The settlement of this Class action on the terms set forth in the Settlement
6 Agreement is approved as being fair, adequate and reasonable in light of the degree of recovery
7 obtained in relation to the risks faced by the Settlement Class in litigating the claims. The
8 Settlement Class is properly certified as a class as part of this settlement. The relief with
9 respect to the Settlement Class is appropriate, as to the individual members of the Settlement
10 Class and as a whole.

11 5. The settlement is binding on all members of the Settlement Class. The
12 Settlement Class is defined as: all individual persons or entities in the United States who
13 currently own a Werner Model S2208 or S2210 steel attic ladder designated as Marks 1, 2, 3 or
14 4 (an attic ladder which was manufactured from September 2003 to September 2005 and
15 contains one or more cast zinc hinges). Excluded from the Class are the Judge assigned to this
16 matter and any member of the Judge's staff and immediate family. As indicated and
17 specifically defined in the Settlement Agreement, claims for personal injury are specifically
18 excluded from the Settlement and are not being released in this litigation. This Class satisfies
19 the requirements of Rule 23 and is properly certified pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3) for the purposes
20 of settlement.
21
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23 6. Class Members, except those listed on Exhibit A, must submit a valid, verified
24 Claim Form in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and Claim Form,
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1 including proof of purchase or the ladder label, to the Settlement Administrator by January 21,
2 2013.

3 7. All members of the Settlement Class are bound by the terms of the Settlement
4 Agreement. As of the Effective Date, all Class Members shall conclusively be deemed to have
5 released all settled claims as described in the Settlement Agreement, which provides: “Plaintiff,
6 and all other Class Members who have not excluded themselves from the Settlement, hereby
7 expressly release and forever discharge Defendants and all of their present, former, and future
8 officers, directors, employees, shareholders, agents, predecessors, successors, assigns, parents,
9 subsidiaries, affiliates, insurers, attorneys, heirs and legal representatives (“Releasees”) of and
10 from any and all Released Claims (as defined in Section 19) and agree that they shall not now
11 or hereafter initiate, maintain, or assert against any of the Releasees any causes of action,
12 claims, rights, demands, or claims for equitable, legal, and/or administrative relief connected
13 with, arising out of, or related to the Released Claims in any court or before any administrative
14 body (including any state department, regulatory agency, or organization), tribunal, arbitration
15 panel, or other adjudicating body” Notwithstanding the foregoing, no claims are released
16 hereunder for personal bodily injury or any claim arising out of any personal bodily injury
17 claim arising out of or in connection with the use, maintenance or ownership of the S2208 or
18 S2210 ladders, including, but not limited to, claims for mental distress, loss of consortium, and
19 medical expenses.

22 8. As of the Effective Date, Plaintiff and all Class Members, except those listed on
23 Exhibit A, whether or not they return a Claim Form within the time and in the manner provided
24 for, shall be barred from asserting any Released Claims against Defendants and the Releasees,
25

1 and any such Class Members shall have released any and all Released Claims as against
2 Defendants and the Releasees.

3 9. All Class Members, except those listed on Exhibit A, are hereby forever barred
4 and enjoined from filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, continuing or participating
5 as a plaintiff, claimant or class member in any lawsuit or administrative, regulatory, arbitration,
6 or other proceeding in any jurisdiction based on, relating to, or arising out of the claims and
7 causes of action, or the facts and circumstances alleged in the *Clemans* Action and/or relating
8 to Released Claims. The Settlement Agreement and this Order are binding on and have res
9 judicata and preclusive effect in all pending and future lawsuits or other proceedings
10 encompassed by the Release maintained by or on behalf of Plaintiff and all Class Members, as
11 well as their heirs, executors and administrators, successors and assigns.

13 10. Neither this Order nor any aspect of this settlement is to be construed or deemed
14 an admission of liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing on the part of any Defendant.
15 In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, nothing in this Order or in
16 this settlement shall be offered or construed as an admission of, or evidence of, liability,
17 wrongdoing, impropriety, responsibility or fault whatsoever by Defendants or their employees
18 and agents. In addition, and also without limiting the generality of the foregoing, nothing about
19 this Order or the settlement shall be offered or construed as an admission or evidence of the
20 propriety or feasibility of certifying a class in any other action for adversarial, rather than
21 settlement, purposes.

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24 11. Defendants and Defendants' counsel shall have no liability whatsoever for any
25 acts or omissions of the Settlement Administrator or Class Counsel other than to pay for the
26

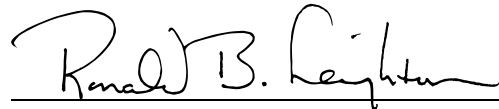
1 costs and expenses of the Settlement Administrator in disseminating the Class Notice and
2 administering the Settlement.

3 12. Pursuant to Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Clerk shall
4 enter final judgment dismissing this action on the merits with prejudice and without costs or
5 attorney fees to any party (except as otherwise provided in this Court's Order Granting Class
6 Counsel's Application For Award of Attorneys' Fees and Expenses and Incentive Award to the
7 Named Plaintiff), there being no just reason for the delay in the entry of this Order and Final
8 Judgment. The claims that are thereby dismissed shall include all claims encompassed by the
9 release set out in the Settlement Agreement.
10

11 13. The dismissal of this case is without prejudice to the rights of the parties to
12 enforce the terms of the Settlement Agreement and the rights of Class Counsel to seek attorney
13 fees, costs, and service awards to the named Plaintiffs as provided in the Settlement
14 Agreement. Without affecting the finality of this Order, or the judgment to be entered pursuant
15 hereto, in any way, the Court retains jurisdiction over Plaintiff, the Class Members and
16 Defendants as to all matters relating to the administration, consummation, enforcement, and
17 interpretation of the terms of the Settlement, the Settlement Agreement, including the Release,
18 this Order, and for any other necessary purposes.
19

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21 DATED this 22nd day of November, 2013

22
23 

24 Ronald B. Leighton
25 United States District Judge
26

1 Presented by:

2 By: /s/ Kim D. Stephens

3 Kim D. Stephens, WSBA #11984

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7 Seattle, Washington 98101-4416

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27 By: /s/ Stewart D. Matthews

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and the Settlement Class Members*

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17 *Counsel for Defendants*

EXHIBIT A – LIST OF INDIVIDUALS EXCLUDED FROM THIS ACTION

1. James H. Bandish
100 Maplewood Avenue
Carmichales, PA. 15320.
2. John Bellinger
751 Newburg Place
Westerfield, IN. 46074
3. John Simpson
318 W. Pleasant Drive
Pierre, SD 57501
4. David Ungacta
1343 E. Anastasia Street
San Tan Valley, AZ 85104
5. Lester L. Leslie
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Olympia, WA 98513