



AlaFile E-Notice

69-CV-2025-900014.00

Judge: HON. BURT SMITHART

To: ANNESLEY H DEGARIS
adegarislaw.com

NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA

LUCY CALTON ET AL V. MEDICAL CENTER BARBOUR ET AL
69-CV-2025-900014.00

The following matter was FILED on 12/22/2025 3:59:19 PM

C001 CALTON LUCY

C002 SPANN TEREETHA

C003 FORD CHAKA

MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND SERVICE AWARDS

[Filer: DEGARIS ANNESLEY HODGES]

Notice Date: 12/22/2025 3:59:19 PM

PAIGE SMITH
CIRCUIT COURT CLERK
BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA
405 EAST BARBOUR STREET
SUITE 3, ROOM 119
EUFULA, AL, 36027

334-687-1500
paige.smith@alacourt.gov



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12/22/2025 3:59 PM
69-CV-2025-900014.00
CIRCUIT COURT OF
BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA
PAIGE SMITH, CLERK

STATE OF ALABAMA

Revised 3/5/08

Cas

Unified Judicial System

69-BARBOUR

☐ District Court ☒ Circuit Court

CV21

LUCY CALTON ET AL V. MEDICAL CENTER
BARBOUR ET AL

CIVIL MOTION COVER SHEET

Name of Filing Party: C001 - CALTON LUCY
C002 - SPANN TEREHA
C003 - FORD CHAKA

Name, Address, and Telephone No. of Attorney or Party. If Not Represented.

ANNESLEY H DEGARIS
2 North 20th Street, Suite 1030
BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203

Attorney Bar No.: DEG002

☐ Oral Arguments Requested
TYPE OF MOTION**Motions Requiring Fee**

- ☐ Default Judgment (\$50.00)
Joinder in Other Party's Dispositive Motion
(i.e. Summary Judgment, Judgment on the Pleadings,
or other Dispositive Motion not pursuant to Rule 12(b))
(\$50.00)
- ☐ Judgment on the Pleadings (\$50.00)
- ☐ Motion to Dismiss, or in the Alternative
Summary Judgment (\$50.00)
- Renewed Dispositive Motion (Summary
Judgment, Judgment on the Pleadings, or other
Dispositive Motion not pursuant to Rule 12(b)) (\$50.00)
- ☐ Summary Judgment pursuant to Rule 56 (\$50.00)
- ☐ Motion to Intervene (\$297.00)
- ☐ Other _____
pursuant to Rule _____ (\$50.00)

*Motion fees are enumerated in §12-19-71(a). Fees
pursuant to Local Act are not included. Please contact the
Clerk of the Court regarding applicable local fees.

☐ Local Court Costs \$ 0 _____

Motions Not Requiring Fee

- ☐ Add Party
- ☐ Amend
- ☐ Change of Venue/Transfer
- ☐ Compel
- ☐ Consolidation
- ☐ Continue
- ☐ Deposition
- ☐ Designate a Mediator
- ☐ Judgment as a Matter of Law (during Trial)
- ☐ Disburse Funds
- ☐ Extension of Time
- ☐ In Limine
- ☐ Joinder
- ☐ More Definite Statement
- ☐ Motion to Dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)
- ☐ New Trial
- ☐ Objection of Exemptions Claimed
- ☐ Pendente Lite
- ☐ Plaintiff's Motion to Dismiss
- ☐ Preliminary Injunction
- ☐ Protective Order
- ☐ Quash
- ☐ Release from Stay of Execution
- ☐ Sanctions
- ☐ Sever
- ☐ Special Practice in Alabama
- ☐ Stay
- ☐ Strike
- ☐ Supplement to Pending Motion
- ☐ Vacate or Modify
- ☐ Withdraw
- ☒ Other _____ Motion for Approval of Attorneys' Fees,
Expenses, and Service Awards
pursuant to Rule 16 _____ (Subject to Filing Fee)

Check here if you have filed or are filing contemporaneously
with this motion an Affidavit of Substantial Hardship or if you
are filing on behalf of an agency or department of the State,
county, or municipal government. (Pursuant to §6-5-1 Code
of Alabama (1975), governmental entities are exempt from
prepayment of filing fees) ☐

Date:
12/22/2025 3:36:24 PM

Signature of Attorney or Party
/s/ ANNESLEY H DEGARIS

**Motions titled 'Motion to Dismiss' that are not pursuant to Rule 12(b) and are in fact Motions for Summary Judgments are subject to filing fee.



**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA
EUFULA DIVISION**

**LUCY CALTON, TEREETHA SPANN, and
CHAKA FORD, individually, and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**MCBH, LLC d/b/a MEDICAL CENTER
BARBOUR, ALLIANT MANAGEMENT
SERVICES, INC., and THE HEALTH
CARE AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF
EUFULA,**

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 69-CV-2025-900014.00

**PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF
ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND SERVICE AWARDS**

Plaintiffs Lucy Calton, Teretha Spann, and Chaka Ford (collectively, "Plaintiffs," "Named Plaintiffs," or "Class Representatives") respectfully move this Court for approval of attorneys' fees, costs, and service awards.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Parties in this putative class action brought under Alabama law have reached a Settlement Agreement that provides significant and valuable relief for Settlement Class Members.¹

The Settlement provides all persons within the Settlement Class with the ability to receive significant cash payments for the injuries they suffered, as well as meaningful injunctive relief to protect them against future misuse of their personal information. The Settlement Agreement

¹ Capitalized terms not herein defined shall have the meaning ascribed to them in Settlement Agreement ("SA").

establishes a Settlement Fund that will be used to compensate Class Members who file valid and timely claims. SA, ¶ 2.

With this Motion, Class Counsel asks the Court to approve an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses in the total amount of \$300,000.00 and Service Awards of \$1,500 to each of the Class Representatives. SA, ¶¶ 7.2; 7.3. As explained in detail below and supported by the Declaration of Annesley H. DeGaris ("DeGaris Decl.") attached hereto as Exhibit A, Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs, as well as the reasonable Service Awards, are justified in light of the investment, risks, and exceptional monetary and non-monetary relief provided under the Settlement Agreement and are consistent with Alabama law and other awards in similar cases.

Both Class Counsel and the Class Representatives devoted significant money, time, and effort to the prosecution of the Settlement Class Members' claims, and their efforts have yielded an extraordinary benefit for hundreds of thousands of individuals. The requested attorneys' fees and costs and Service Awards are justified in light of the excellent results obtained for the Settlement Class Members. Thus, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel respectfully move the Court to approve the awards requested herein.

II. BACKGROUND

A. The Data Incident

On or about October 29, 2023, an alleged Data Incident (as defined below) was suffered by Medical Center Barbour ("MCBH") wherein cybercriminals were able to access MCBH's data systems and potentially access information belonging to MCBH's current and former patients and employees (the "Data Incident"). This information included both highly sensitive personally identifiable information ("PII") and private health information ("PHI"), and included full names, Social Security numbers, driver's license or state identification information, passport numbers,

dates of birth, addresses, medical information, biometric information, and health insurance information (referred to herein as “Private Information”). MCBH sent written notice of the Data Incident in August 2024. All three Class Representatives received notifications from MCBH indicating that their PII/PHI may have been implicated in the Data Incident. Class Representatives allege that they would not have provided their Private Information to MCBH or any other party without the understanding that it would be adequately protected from foreseeable threats. Class Representatives allege Defendants failed to implement and maintain basic security measures to adequately protect their Private Information.

B. Procedural History

After Defendants notified affected individuals, several class-action lawsuits were filed against Defendants, each seeking to redress the harms caused by the Data Incident. All of the lawsuits involved the same factual predicate—the Data Incident—and asserted nearly identical claims for relief.

On August 27, 2024, the first action arising out of the Data Incident was filed: *Calton v. Medical Center Barbour, et al.*, Case No. 69-CV-2024-900054.00 (Barbour Cnty. Cir. Ct.) (“Calton”). On August 30, 2024, a second related action was filed: *Spann, et al. v. MCBH, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 69-CV-2024-900056.00 (Barbour Cnty. Cir. Ct.) (“Spann”). On September 23, 2024, the *Calton* and *Spann* plaintiffs filed a joint motion to consolidate the cases, which was granted on October 9, 2024. On November 8, 2024, Class Representatives filed a consolidated complaint, including the plaintiffs from *Calton and Spann*, against Defendants. On December 6, 2024, Defendants removed the case to the Middle District of Alabama. On December 13, 2024, MCBH filed its Motion to Dismiss Or, In the Alternative, Motion for a More Definitive Statement, under Rules 12(b)(1), 12(b)(6), and 12(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and Plaintiffs

filed a Motion to Remand. On December 19, 2024, counsel for MCBH and undersigned counsel for Plaintiffs (*i.e.*, proposed Settlement Class Counsel) began to explore a potential global resolution of the litigation. DeGaris Decl. at ¶ 12. Plaintiffs' counsel agreed that early settlement discussions could benefit the putative Class, and, therefore, the proceeded to mediation. *Id.*

C. Settlement Negotiations

After exchanging substantial informal discovery to confirm the foundational facts of the case, and exchanging detailed mediation statements, the parties participated in mediation before experienced mediator Hon. David E. Jones (Ret.) on March 5, 2025. The arm's-length negotiations were hard fought on each side and lasted all day. Through the assistance of Judge Jones, the parties were able to come to an agreement in principle at the conclusion of the mediation.

After reaching an agreement in principle on all material terms of the settlement, the parties began drafting, exchanging, and editing the detailed Settlement Agreement, including its accompanying exhibits, notices, and claim form. The parties sought bids from numerous claims administrators, and ultimately selected a qualified and cost-effective company after an extensive bidding process. The Settlement Agreement resulted from adversarial, arms-length negotiations over a three-month period. The time and effort spent by all parties to this litigation demonstrate the rigor, intensity, and thoroughness of the mediation efforts, as well as the parties' commitment to working constructively toward a resolution.

The proposed Settlement addresses the reasonable objectives of the litigation. The exchange of information throughout the settlement process allowed the parties to sufficiently understand the relative strengths and weaknesses of their positions when fashioning the proposed settlement.

III. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

A. Settlement Benefits to the Settlement Class

The Settlement Agreement negotiated on behalf of the Settlement Class provides for monetary relief to be paid by MCBH to Settlement Class Members whose private information was potentially compromised as a result of the Data Incident and who were sent written notice thereof. Defendants will provide Settlement Class Members with (1) up to \$5,000.00 in reimbursement of documented losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident; (2) *pro rata* cash payments from the Settlement Fund, and (2) two years of financial account monitoring. SA, ¶ 2.

In addition to the monetary and monitoring benefits available to Settlement Class Members described above, Plaintiffs have also received commitments that Defendants either have undertaken or will undertake certain reasonable steps to further secure its systems and environments and Defendants will prepare a confidential declaration detailing same. The costs associated with the development and implementation of these enhanced security procedures are to be paid separately by Defendants.

B. Notice Has Been Sent to the Settlement Class Pursuant to the Notice Plan

Under the Settlement's Notice Plan, which has already gone into effect, Notice has been provided to every identifiable Settlement Class Member for whom MCBH has contact information. Specifically, Notice has been provided to each Settlement Class Member by postcard via United States Mail to the postal addresses that were previously used by MCBH to provide notice to the Class Members of the Data Incident in or about August 2024. SA, ¶ 3.2.

IV. ARGUMENT

A. The Court Should Award Class Counsel's Requested Attorneys' Fees

Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, Class Counsel seeks an award of \$300,000.00 in attorneys' fees, which includes the reimbursement of the litigation costs and expenses that were advanced and paid by Class Counsel. The requested fee is well within the range of approved fees

in other class actions, pursuant to Alabama law, and is fair and reasonable in light of the significant recovery secured on behalf of the Settlement Class Members by Class Counsel's efforts.

It is well established under Alabama law that attorneys who, by their efforts, create a benefit for a class are entitled to reasonable fees and costs based on the common benefit achieved. *See Edelman & Combs v. Law*, 663 So.2d 957, 959 (Ala. 1995); *Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472, 478 (1980).

In cases where, as here, a class action settlement results in the creation of a settlement fund, “[the Alabama Supreme] Court, like the federal courts, has long recognized that a lawyer who recovers an award for the benefit of a class of clients is entitled to a reasonable fee from the amount recovered.” *Edelman*, 663 So. 2d at 959 (citing *Ex parte Brown*, 562 So. 2d at 495). This rule is “an equitable principle designed to compensate the attorney whose services on behalf of his client created a fund to which others may have a claim.” *City of Ozark Trawick*, 604 So. 2d 360, 364 (Ala. 1992) (citing *Maryland Casualty Co. v. Tiffin*, 537 So. 2d 469 (Ala. 1988)).

State and federal courts throughout Alabama consistently apply the “percentage-of-the-fund” approach for cases, such as this one, where a common monetary fund is established for the benefit of a class of individuals. *See Union Fid. Life Ins. Co. v. McCurdy*, 781 So. 2d 186, 189 (Ala. 2000) (“the common-fund approach is the preferred method for calculating attorney fees in class actions”); *see also Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 900 (1984) (“under the ‘common fund doctrine’ . . . a reasonable fee is based on a percentage of the fund bestowed on the class”). Further, the United States Supreme Court has held that negotiated, agreed-upon attorneys’ fee provisions are ideal outcomes toward which parties should strive. *See Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 437 (1983) (“A request for attorneys’ fees should not result in a second major litigation. Ideally, of course, litigants will settle the amount for a fee.”).

Although fee awards based on the percentage of the fund may vary, awards of 33 ⅓% are referred to as generally reasonable. *See, e.g., City of Ozark*, 604 So. 2d at 364–65 (Ala. 1992) (finding reasonable a fee award of one-third of the class action common fund); *McWhorter v. Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 2:15-CV-01831-MHH, 2019 WL 9171207, at *14 (N.D. Ala. Aug. 1, 2019) (“The Court of Appeals and numerous district courts in this circuit have held that one-third of the fund represents a reasonable attorneys’ fee, especially in contingency fee cases, such as this one.”) (collecting cases)²; *see also Waters v. Int’l Precious Metals Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1291, 1295 (11th Cir. 1999) (affirming attorneys’ fees representing “33 ⅓%” of the common fund); *Camden I Condominium Ass’n v. Dunkle*, 946 F.2d 768, 774-75 (11th Cir. 1991) (“The majority of common fund fee awards fall between 20% and 30% of the fund . . . an upper limit of 50% may be stated as a general rule, although even larger percentages have been awarded”); *Waters v. Cook’s Pest Control, Inc.*, No. 2:07-CV-00394, 2012 WL 2923542, *18 (N.D. Ala. July 17, 2012) (“[A]n award of 35% of the Settlement Fund is well within the range of 20% to 50%, which has been generally established in this circuit.”). As a result, there is a presumption of reasonableness to the requested 33 ⅓% fee award here, which is fully supported based on the consideration of the relevant factors discussed below.

B. Class Counsel’s Requested Attorneys’ Fee is Reasonable and Supported by the *Peebles* Factors

The Supreme Court of Alabama established general guidelines for trial courts to consider in determining a reasonable attorney fee award in *Peebles v. Miley*, 439 So.2d 137 (Ala.1983). In *Edelman*, the Court confirmed that the *Peebles* factors should be considered by the trial court when determining fees for counsel in a class action case. The *Peebles* factors are: (1) the nature and

² Alabama courts routinely rely on federal court case law when analyzing issues in class action cases. *See Union Fid.*, 781 So. 2d at 189 (“As we have said before, Alabama will look to federal law in interpreting this most complex area of litigation.”) (citing *Adams v. Robertson*, 676 So. 2d 1265, 1268 (Ala. 1995)).

value of the subject matter of the employment; (2) the learning, skill, and labor requisite to its proper discharge; (3) “the time consumed; (4) the professional experience and reputation of the attorney; (5) the weight of his responsibilities; (6) the measure of success achieved; (7) the reasonable expenses incurred by the attorney; (8) whether the fee is fixed or contingent; (9) the nature and length of a professional relationship; (10) the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services; (11) the likelihood that a particular employment may preclude other employment; and, (12) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances. *Edelman*, 663 So. 2d at 960.

Importantly, “not all of these criteria are applicable in every case” and “a trial court may consider those that are [applicable], along with other pertinent facts, in approving attorney fees.” *Edelman*, 663 So. 2d at 960. In addition, other factors may also be pertinent, including, for example, “whether there are any substantial objections by class members or other parties to the settlement terms or the fees requested by counsel, any non-monetary benefits conferred upon the class by the settlement, and the economics involved in prosecuting a class action.” *Camden I*, 946 F.2d at 775. Here, the analysis of the factors below demonstrates that the requested fee award is amply justified.

1. The nature and value of the subject matter of employment

Plaintiffs bring this class action against MCBH for its failure to properly secure and safeguard patient PII and PHI in its possession, and for failing to provide timely, accurate, and adequate notice to Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members that the integrity of their PII/PHI had been compromised. Now that their PII and PHI have been made accessible to cybercriminals, Plaintiffs and Class Members are at imminent and impending risk of identity theft. Additionally,

Plaintiffs and Class Members have already lost time and money responding to and mitigating the impact of the Data Incident.

For these reasons, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel believe the prosecution of this case has been incredibly valuable not only to Plaintiffs but also to the public at large, both by getting MCBH enact substantial changes to its data security practices, SA ¶ 2.12, and by seeking and securing monetary relief for victims across the country. *See Gascho v. Global Fitness Holdings, LLC*, 822 F.3d 269, 287 (6th Cir. 2016) (holding that class actions such as this action “have value to society[—]particularly when the individual injuries are too small to justify the time and expense of litigation—and as private law enforcement regimes that free public sector resources”).

2. The learning, skill, and labor requisite to its proper discharge

It is well recognized that class actions are complex actions to prosecute due to their inherently complicated legal and factual issues. Courts consistently suggest that cases that are “more complex, involve the lives and fortunes of larger numbers of people, and have a greater public value,” such as “class action cases,” warrant higher fees. *See Edelman*, 663 So. 2d at 960–61 (“Class actions are designed to provide a vehicle for redress where wrongful conduct has resulted in harm to a great number of people . . . in such cases, fee awards of as high as 50% of the recovery may be justified . . . taking into account the management responsibilities inherent in a class action”). MCBH has denied Plaintiffs’ material allegations and have raised several legal defenses, any of which, if successful, would result in the Plaintiffs and the proposed Settlement Class Members receiving no payment whatsoever. Specifically, MCBH is prepared to argue that Plaintiffs have not suffered any actual injury, that no negligence or violation of any law occurred, and that Plaintiffs would not be able to adversely certify any proposed class for litigation purposes.

Further, this specific class action involved complex issues in the evolving field of data breach law. Although nearly all class actions involve a high level of risk, expense, and complexity, data breach cases are especially so. *See In re Equifax Inc. Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, No. 1:17-MD-2800, 2020 WL 256132, at *32-33 (N.D. Ga. Mar. 17, 2020) (recognizing the complexity and novelty of issues in data breach class actions); *In re Anthem, Inc. Data Breach Litig.*, No. 15-MD-02617-LHK, 2018 WL 3960068, at *12 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 17, 2018) (“[C]lass certification was not guaranteed, in part because Plaintiffs had a scarcity of precedent to draw on.”); *see, e.g., Hammond v. The Bank of N.Y. Mellon Corp.*, No. 08 Civ. 6060(RMB)(RLE), 15 2010 WL 2643307, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. June 25, 2010) (collecting cases).

3. The time consumed

The *Edelman* Court emphasized that “the ‘expended time’ factor has limited significance in a common fund case” and quoted an analogy stating that “[a] surgeon who skillfully performs an appendectomy in seven minutes is entitled to no smaller fee than one who takes an hour; many a patient would think he is entitled to more.” *Edelman*, 663 So. 2d at 960. Here, Class Counsel investigated and litigated this case rigorously and thoroughly, which included pre-suit investigations, extensive legal researching, drafting pleadings, reviewing documents, successfully negotiating the class-wide Settlement with meaningful relief, seeking approval of the Settlement, and now overseeing the administration of the Settlement. Indeed, Class Counsel spent 429.3 hours prosecuting this matter. DeGaris Decl. ¶¶ 23.

Further, the Settlement Agreement was negotiated at arm’s length, which required counsel to expend a considerable amount of time and effort in coordinating various litigation and settlement strategies. Had this case not been settled when it did, substantial expense, duration, and complexity would undoubtedly result from the additional litigation, including trial and, likely,

lengthy appeals. Furthermore, the Class Members would likely not have achieved any result for several years, while also running the risk of obtaining a less favorable outcome than the Settlement achieved here or no result at all. Given the quality and quantity of work expended by Class Counsel, the risk of substantially more time and money having to be expended had the litigation not settled, and the results achieved as a direct result of those efforts, the requested fee award is justified.

4. The professional experience and reputation of the attorneys

“[P]rosecution and management of a complex national class action requires unique legal skills and abilities.” *Edmonds v. U.S.*, 658 F. Supp. 1126, 1137 (D.S.C. 1987) Here, Class Counsel has decades of experience in class action litigation and have extensive experience in data breach and privacy litigation, in particular. *See* Declaration of Annesley DeGaris, attached as Exhibit B to Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion & Memorandum In Support Of Preliminary Approval Of Class Action Settlement, at ¶¶ 29-32. Class Counsel’s experience here is indisputable, and in this case, they were able to use that extensive experience to inform negotiations and drive this case to an excellent resolution. Accordingly, the requested fee award is reasonable in light of the quality of representation and the type of complex consumer class action at issue here, where such a fee is necessary to continue to attract competent and dedicated counsel, given the time, costs, and significant risk of nonpayment involved.

5. The weight of the attorneys’ responsibilities

From the inception of this matter, Class Counsel has shouldered the immense weight of the multitude of responsibilities that come with litigating a nationwide data breach class action. *See In re Toyota Unintended Acceleration Mktg., Sales Practices, & Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 8:10-ML-2151, 2013 WL 12327929, at *31 (C.D. Cal. July 24, 2012) (“Courts have recognized that the

‘prosecution and management of a complex national class action requires unique legal skills and abilities.’”) (citation omitted). As discussed *supra*, data breach class actions are an emerging area of law that require detailed investigations into the cause and scope of the Data Incident, extensive plaintiff vetting, time-intensive legal and factual research, and careful pleadings just to get past the pleading stage. Here, Class Counsel has tackled these responsibilities by, among other things, self-organizing and drafting a thorough 50-page consolidated complaint that positioned Plaintiffs to engage in early, yet meaningful settlement negotiations. Class Counsel then participated in hard-fought settlement discussions, conducted pre-mediation written discovery and document review, prepared a convincing mediation statement, negotiated a meaningful settlement, crafted a comprehensive notice program, sought preliminary approval of the Settlement, and is now overseeing the administration of the Settlement. DeGaris Decl. ¶ 23.

Were it not for Class Counsel taking on this complex action and successfully litigating it from the start, the highly favorable Settlement could not have been achieved.

6. The measure of success achieved

As explained in detail in Plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary approval of the Settlement, the Settlement obtained by Class Counsel requires MCBH to establish a Settlement Fund for Settlement Class Members to make claims against. Indeed, the Settlement allows all Class Members to claim up to \$5,000 in reimbursement of expenses, *pro rata* cash payments from the Settlement Fund, and two years of credit monitoring and identity protection services to cover Settlement Class Members in the event they experience future harms from the Data Incident. SA, ¶ 2.3. Class Counsel believes the Settlement Fund will be adequate to reimburse each Class Member for the full amount of his/her claim and to fund significant *pro rata* cash payments to such Class Members. The Settlement also provides meaningful business practice changes to

MCBH's systems to protect Class Members and the general public from future data security incidents. SA, ¶ 2.12. These important benefits were negotiated to provide Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class relief that is responsive to the damages they sustained.

Despite the difficulties in prosecuting data breach class action cases, especially those such as this, where both legal liability and damages are difficult to prove, a result such as this is outstanding and weighs in favor of the requested fee.

7. The reasonable expenses incurred by the attorney[s] and whether the fee is fixed or contingent

Class Counsel invested \$4,438.09 out of their own pocket to prosecute this case. All of which were reasonable and necessary to fully prosecute this matter and incurred for the benefit of the Class Members. DeGaris Decl. ¶ 24. As such, Class Counsel's willingness to invest such a substantial amount of money in the case with no guarantee of reimbursement supports the requested fee award. *Id.*

Further, Class Counsel took on this case on a purely contingent basis. DeGaris Decl. ¶ 8. As such, Class Counsel, again, assumed a significant risk of nonpayment or underpayment. The case required Class Counsel to spend time and resources on this litigation that could have been spent on other matters. *Id.* ¶ 9. Because Class Counsel undertook representation of this matter on a contingency-fee basis, they shouldered the risk of expending substantial costs and time in litigating the action without any monetary gain in the event of an adverse judgment. *Id.* ¶ 10.

That risk should be taken into consideration when determining an appropriate fee. *See In re Continental Ill. Sec. Litig.*, 962 F.2d 566 (7th Cir. 1992) (holding that when a common fund case has been prosecuted on a contingent basis, plaintiffs' counsel must be compensated adequately for the risk of non-payment); *York v. Alabama Senate Bd. of Ed.*, 631 F. Supp. 78, 86 (M.D. Ala. 1986); *see also In re Wash. Pub. Power Supply Sys. Sec. Litig.*, 19 F.3d 1291, 1299

(9th Cir. 1994) (“Contingent fees that may far exceed the market value of the services if rendered on a non-contingent basis are accepted in the legal profession as a legitimate way of assuring competent representation for plaintiffs who could not afford to pay on an hourly basis regardless whether they win or lose.”).

The fact that Class Counsel secured a favorable settlement in the end is not relevant to assessing the risks attendant to the case which Class Counsel assumed at the case’s inception. *See Skelton v. General Motors Corp.*, 860 F.2d 250, 258 (7th Cir. 1988) (“The point at which plaintiffs settle with defendants . . . is simply not relevant to determining the risks incurred by their counsel in agreeing to represent them”); *Lindsey Bros. Builders, Inc. v. American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.*, 540 F.2d 102, 112 (3rd Cir. 1976).

Despite Class Counsel’s efforts in litigating this case, to date Class Counsel remains uncompensated for the time invested, in addition to the expenses advanced. DeGaris Decl. ¶ 11. Class Counsel devoted significant attorney time and incurred litigation costs without the assurance that they would recover those expenses. *Id.* The fact that Class Counsel took such a substantial risk with both litigation costs and contingency fees favors approval of the requested fees.

8. The nature and length of a professional relationship

As previously stated, Class Counsel has represented each of the Plaintiffs for more than a year now on a purely contingency-fee basis with no guarantee of success. Further, this case is a single action representation, and there is no “repeat business” from the Plaintiffs to be gained from such representation. For these reasons, this factor supports approving the requested fee.

9. The fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services

As set forth above, attorneys’ fees awarded in data breach class action cases in Alabama have ranged from 20% to 50%, with 33⅓% considered fair and reasonable by the Alabama

Supreme Court. *See Edelman*, 663 So.2d at 960 (“Several factors, including the number of lawyers who were actively engaged for over four years in the handling of the claims, the complexity of the litigation, as well as the management responsibilities inherent in a class action, and the result obtained, would justify an award of an amount between 20% and 33 ⅓% of the amount of the settlement.”); *see also City of Bessemer v. McClain*, 957 So. 2d 1061, 1078 (Ala. 2006) (upholding a fee award of one-third of the common fund); *City of Ozark*, 604 So. 2d at 364–65 (Ala. 1992) (finding reasonable a fee award of one-third of the class action common fund). In the Eleventh Circuit, percentage-based fee awards have averaged around 33% of the class benefit. *See, e.g., Wolff v. Cash 4 Titles*, 2012 WL 5290155, at *5-6 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 26, 2012) (noting that fees in this Circuit are “roughly one-third”); T. Eisenberg, et al., *Attorneys’ Fees in Class Actions: 2009-2013*, 92 N.Y.U. Law Rev. 937, 951 (2017) (median fee from 2009-2013 was 33%); *cf. Kirchoff v. Flynn*, 786 F.2d 320, 324 (7th Cir. 1986) (“When the prevailing method of compensating lawyers for similar services is the contingent fee, then the contingent fee *is* the market rate.”) (internal quotations omitted, emphasis in original).

Here, the value of the benefits of the Settlement are substantial. For example, the value of the two years of credit monitoring that is made available to all Class Members is nearly \$19 million.³ Class Counsel’s request for a fee and expense award of \$300,000 is a mere 1.5% of the value of the credit monitoring services that are provided to Settlement class Members. Further, Settlement Class Members can claim various monetary settlement benefits, and Class Counsel also obtained an agreement from MCBH to invest \$250,000 in enhancing its data security practices.

³ CyEx LLC, a well-regarded provider of digital security services, offers an identical identity theft protection and credit monitoring package to that provided to Settlement Class Members through the Settlement for \$12.95 per month. Multiplied by the twenty-four months provided to the Settlement Class through the Settlement, the monetary value of this credit monitoring service is \$310.80 per Settlement Class Member. *See Medical Shield*, CyEx, www.cyex.com/medical-shield. $\$310.80 * 58,316 = \$18,963,151.20$.

SA ¶ 2.12. The requested fee award here is well-within the range of attorneys' fee awards routinely found reasonable in similar cases by courts in this state and by federal courts in the Eleventh Circuit.

10. The likelihood that this employment precluded other employment

"This guideline involves the dual consideration of other available business which is foreclosed because of conflicts of interest which occur from the representation, and the fact that once the employment is undertaken the attorney is not free to use the time spent on the client's behalf for other purposes." *Johnson v. Georgia Highway Exp., Inc.*, 488 F.2d 714, 718 (5th Cir. 1974). There is no question that the hours Class Counsel and their staff spent prosecuting this case precluded them from securing and profiting from other employment over the past year.

11. The time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances

While there were no express time limitations imposed on Class Counsel, Class Counsel had to move this case forward expeditiously to ensure that the Settlement Class could obtain substantial relief in as short a period of time following the Data Incident as possible. First, MCBH had only a limited and wasting insurance policy available to fund a possible recovery for the Settlement Class. DeGaris Decl., ¶ 14. Protracted litigation would have further depleted the available insurance funds, thereby potentially reducing the recovery for the Class. *Id.* Accordingly, the prompt Settlement secured by Class Counsel not only provides immediate benefits to the Settlement Class, but it also provides a recovery amount that was unlikely to increase through further litigation. Second, by the very nature of the underlying allegations, it was imperative that Settlement Class members obtain a relief, especially through the credit monitoring service and equitable relief obtained by Settlement Class Counsel, to ensure that Settlement Class Members'

PII and PHI was protected. Class Counsel did just that, obtaining a substantial Settlement with Defendants without the delay of protracted litigation.

Each of the *Peebles* factors discussed herein support Class Counsels' requested fee award.

C. The Court Should Approve Class Counsel's Requested Reimbursable Litigation Expenses

Class Counsel expended \$3,096.36 in reimbursable costs and expenses related to legal research fees (Westlaw, LexisNexis, Pacer), mediation fees, filing and *pro hac vice* fees, photocopies, postage and delivery charges, travel and parking fees, and service of process fees. DeGaris Decl. ¶ 24. Courts regularly award reimbursement of the expenses counsel incurred in prosecuting the litigation. *See Edelman*, 663 So.2d at 961 (“[O]ur reversal of that portion in no way affects that portion of the judgment that requires [the defendant] to reimburse the plaintiffs’ counsel for all reasonable expenses incurred in the management of the class action[.]”); *Waters v. Int’l Precious Metals Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1291, 1298 (11th Cir. 1999) (“plaintiffs’ attorney are entitled to reimbursement of those reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the course of activities that benefitted the class”) (citing *In re “Agent Orange” Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 611 F. Supp. 1296, 1314 (E.D.N.Y. 1985)); *Waters v. Cook’s Pest Control, Inc.*, No. 2:07-CV-00394-LSC, 2012 WL 2923542 (N.D. Ala. 2012) (approving plaintiffs’ class counsel’s fee request for 35% of the \$2,500,000 settlement fund, as well as reimbursement of their costs in the amount of \$53,831.55). Therefore, Class Counsel’s request includes the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred to litigate this matter.

D. The Agreed-Upon Service Award Amount for Plaintiffs Is Reasonable and Should Be Approved

The requested \$1,500.00 Service Award for each of the Class Representatives is reasonable and modest compared to other incentive awards granted to class representatives in similar class

actions. “Courts routinely approve incentive awards to compensate named plaintiffs for the services they provided and the risks they incurred during the course of the class action litigation.” *Ingram v. Coca-Cola Co.*, 200 F.R.D. 685, 694 (N.D. Ga. 2001); *see also Parsons v. Brighthouse Networks, LLC*, No. 09-cv-267, 2015 WL 13629647, at *16 (N.D. Ala. Feb. 5, 2015) (approving \$5,000 incentive award for class representative); *Martin v. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.*, No. 12-cv-215, 2014 WL 9913504, at *3 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 16, 2014) (awarding incentive award of \$20,000 in TCPA class action); *Allapattah Servs., Inc. v. Exxon Corp.*, 454 F. Supp. 2d 1185, 1218–19 (S.D. Fla. 2006) (noting that “incentive awards are not uncommon in class action litigation where, as here, a common fund has been created for the benefit of the class”).

Here, the Class Representatives’ efforts and participation in prosecuting this case justify the Service Award sought for each. Even though no award of any sort or special treatment was promised to the Class Representatives prior to the commencement of the litigation or at any time thereafter, Class Representatives nonetheless contributed significant time and effort in pursuing their own claims, as well as in serving as the representatives on behalf of the Settlement Class Members—exhibiting a willingness to participate and undertake the responsibilities and risks attendant with bringing a representative action. DeGaris Decl. ¶¶ 27-28.

Class Representatives participated in the initial investigation of their claims and provided their sensitive personal information and records—such as full credit reports and other financial documents—to Class Counsel to aid in preparing the initial pleadings and issuing discovery, reviewed the pleadings prior to filing, consulted with Class Counsel on numerous occasions, stayed abreast of the litigation for about a year, and provided feedback and input on the settlement negotiations and a number of other filings including, most importantly, the Settlement Agreement. *Id.*

Further, agreeing to serve as the Class Representatives meant that they publicly placed their names on this suit and opened themselves to significant risks which, in and of itself, is certainly worthy of some type of remuneration. *Columbus Drywall & Insulation, Inc. v. Masco Corp.*, No. 04-cv-3066, 2008 WL 11319972, at *2 (N.D. Ga. Mar. 4, 2008) (citing *Ingram*, 200 F.R.D. at 685). Were it not for Class Representatives' willingness to bring this action on a class-wide basis, their efforts and contributions to the litigation by assisting Class Counsel with their investigation and filing of this suit, and their continued participation and monitoring of the case through settlement, the substantial benefit to the Settlement Class Members afforded under the Settlement Agreement would not exist.

The Service Award requested for each Class Representative amounts to a negligible percentage of the total Settlement Fund, which is well in line with the average service award granted in class actions. *See, e.g., Craftwood Lumber Co. v. Interline Brands, Inc.*, No. 11-cv-4462, U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35421, at *19 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 23, 2015) (“a study on incentive awards for class action plaintiffs (also conducted by Eisenberg and Miller) . . . found that the mean incentive fee granted in class actions overall is .161% [of the total recovery]”) (citing *Eisenberg & Miller, Incentive Award to Class Action Plaintiffs: An Empirical Study*, 53 U.C.L.A. L. Rev. 1303, 1339 (2006)). Indeed, numerous courts that have granted final approval in similar settlements have awarded significantly larger incentive awards than the one sought here. *See, e.g., Markos v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 15-cv-01156, 2017 WL 416425, at *3 (N.D. Ga. Jan. 30, 2017) (approving service awards of \$20,000 to each class representative in a class action).

Compensating Class Representatives for the risks and steadfast efforts they undertook to benefit the Settlement Class Members is reasonable under the circumstances of this case, especially in light of the exceptional results obtained. As shown above, courts have regularly

approved service awards in similar class action litigation consistent with and greater than the Service Award sought here. Moreover, no opposition or objection to the Service Award has been raised to date. A Service Award of \$1,500.00 to each Class Representative is reasonable, justified, and should be approved.

E. The Positive Reaction of the Settlement Class Supports the Requests

Notice of the Settlement was directly provided to Class Members by direct mail with Notice further disseminated via the Settlement Website. Class Members were informed in the Notice that Class Counsel would apply for attorneys' fees in an amount up to \$300,000.00, reimbursement of litigation expenses, and Service Awards of \$1,500.00. *See* SA, ¶ 3.2. The Notice plainly advises Class Members of their right to object to Class Counsel's fee and expense request. *Id.* To date, no Settlement Class Member has objected to any of the terms of the Settlement, including the terms regarding the attorneys' fees, expenses, and service awards being requested here. *Id.* The lack of objections received to date supports approval of the requested award for attorneys' fees. *See Anderson v. Merit Energy Co.*, No. 07-CV-00916-LTB, 2009 WL 3378526, at *3 (D. Colo. Oct. 20, 2009) ("The absence of any Class members' objection is an additional factor that supports this Court's approval of the requested attorneys' fees."); *see, e.g., Howard v. Liquidity Servs. Inc.*, No. CV 14-1183 (BAH), 2018 WL 4853898, at *7 (D.D.C. Oct. 5, 2018) (finding support for attorneys' fees in the absence of objections to the request).

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel respectfully request that the Court enter an Order: (i) approving an award of attorneys' fees and expenses in the total amount of

\$300,000.00; and (ii) Service Awards in the amount of \$1,500.00 to each Class Representative in recognition of their significant efforts on behalf of the Settlement Class Members.⁴

Dated: December 22, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Annesley H. DeGaris

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Class Counsel for Plaintiffs

⁴ Class Counsel intends to include the relief requested herein in a proposed order in support of final approval of the Settlement.



**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA
EUFULA DIVISION**

**LUCY CALTON, TEREETHA SPANN, and
CHAKA FORD, individually, and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**MCBH, LLC d/b/a MEDICAL CENTER
BARBOUR, ALLIANT MANAGEMENT
SERVICES, INC., and THE HEALTH
CARE AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF
EUFULA,**

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 69-CV-2025-900014.00

**DECLARATION OF ANNESLEY H. DEGARIS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS’
MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS’ FEES, EXPENSES AND SERVICE AWARDS**

I, ANNESLEY H. DEGARIS, being competent to testify, make the following declaration based on my personal knowledge and, where stated, upon information and belief. I declare:

1. I am one of the lead attorneys for the Plaintiffs in this action and have personal knowledge of the facts and matters stated herein. I, along with my co-counsel, are Class Counsel on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class. I submit this Declaration in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for Attorneys’ Fees, Expenses, and Service Awards. Except as otherwise noted, I have personal knowledge of the facts stated below. If called on to do so, I could and would competently testify thereto.

Counsel Qualifications

2. Each of the attorneys named as Class Counsel in this Settlement— DeGaris Law, LLC, Srourian Law Firm, P.C., and Cafferty Clobes Meriwether & Sprengel LLP—have extensive experience in class action litigation generally and data breach class action litigation in particular.

See Declaration of Annesley H. DeGaris In Support Of Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion For Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement.

Initial Investigation and Communications

3. According to Defendant, on or about October 29, 2023, an alleged Data Incident (as defined below) was suffered by MCBH wherein cybercriminals were able to access MCBH’s data systems and potentially access information belonging to MCBH’s current and former patients and employees (the “Data Incident”). This information included both highly sensitive personally identifiable information (“PII”) and private health information (“PHI”), and included full names, Social Security numbers, driver’s license or state identification information, passport numbers, dates of birth, addresses, medical information, biometric information, and health insurance information (referred to herein as “Private Information”). MCBH sent written notice of the Data Incident in August 2024. All three Representative Plaintiffs received notifications from MCBH indicating that their PII/PHI may have been implicated in the Data Incident. Representative Plaintiffs allege that they would not have provided their Private Information to MCBH or any other party without the understanding that it would be adequately protected from foreseeable threats. Representative Plaintiffs allege Defendants failed to implement and maintain basic security measures to adequately protect their Private Information. In the weeks following, several class action lawsuits were filed against Defendant, each seeking to redress the harms caused by the Data Security Incident. All the actions filed focus on the same factual predicate—the Data Security Incident—and assert nearly identical claims for relief.

4. After the named Plaintiffs received notice that their Personal Information may have been impacted by the Data Breach, they retained the various firms who are proposed Class Counsel.

5. I and my team, and proposed class counsel, vigorously and aggressively gathered all information available regarding MCBH and the alleged Data Breach, including publicly available documents concerning announcements of the Data Breach and Notice of the Data Security Incident that were sent to MCBH's current and former patients and employees.

6. Class Counsel swiftly gathered all the information regarding the Data Security Incident and extensively researched the potential legal claims and theories that were available.

7. Our initial investigation into the facts and circumstances of the alleged Data Security Incident revealed that the attack against MCBH likely involved highly sensitive personal information belonging to its current and former patients and employees, which information was stored in MCBH's computer network.

8. After Plaintiffs were counseled on their duties and responsibilities to serve as class representatives, Plaintiffs agreed to serve as class representatives and retained Class Counsel on a purely contingency fee basis, with Class Counsel advancing all litigation costs and expenses, without assurance of recovering said expenses.

9. This matter has required Class Counsel to spend time on this litigation that could have been spent on other matters. At various times during the litigation of this class action, this lawsuit has consumed significant amounts of my time and Class Counsel's time.

10. Such time could otherwise have been spent on other fee-generating work. Because our Firm undertook representation of this matter on a contingency-fee basis, we shouldered the risk of expending substantial costs and time in litigating the action without any monetary gain in the event of an adverse judgment.

11. If not devoted to litigating this action, from which any remuneration is wholly contingent on a successful outcome, the time our firms spent working on this case could and would have been spent pursuing other potentially fee-generating matters.

Procedural Posture

12. After Defendants notified affected individuals, several class actions lawsuits were filed against Defendants, each seeking to redress the harms caused by the Data Security Incident. All of the actions filed focus on the same factual predicate – the Data Security Incident – and assert nearly identical claims for relief. On August 27, 2024, the first action arising out of the Data Incident was filed: *Calton v. Medical Center Barbour, et al.*, Case No. 69-CV-2024-900054.00 (Barbour Cnty. Cir. Ct.) (“Calton”). On August 30, 2024, a second related action was filed: *Spann, et al. v. MCBH, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 69-CV-2024-900056.00 (Barbour Cnty. Cir. Ct.) (“Spann”). On September 23, 2024, the Calton and Spann plaintiffs filed a joint motion to consolidate the cases, which was granted on October 9, 2024. On November 8, 2024, Representative Plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint, including the plaintiffs from Calton and Spann, against Defendants. Shortly thereafter, the Parties agreed to participate in mediation before experienced mediator Hon. David E. Jones (Ret.), in an effort to reach an early negotiated resolution of the consolidated litigation. Ultimately, the parties agreed to stay the cases for purposes of those negotiations.

13. After exchanging substantial informal discovery to confirm the foundational facts of the case, the parties worked at arm’s length to negotiate a settlement over the course of numerous phone calls, emails, and mediation. The negotiations were hard fought on each side, but the parties were eventually able to come to an agreement in principle.

14. It is my opinion, and the opinion of my co-counsel, that the Settlement represents an excellent result considering the significant benefits to the Settlement Class as well as the risks

and delays attendant to further protracted litigation. Under the Settlement, Defendant will provide Settlement Class Members with (1) up to \$5,000 in reimbursement of documented losses fairly traceable to the Data Security Incident; (2) *pro rata* cash payments from the Settlement Fund, and (2) two years of financial account monitoring. SA, ¶¶ 2.1-2.3. This is a very favorable Settlement when compared to similar data breach recoveries. Moreover, by settling the matter when they did, Class Counsel avoided the risks and delays associated with protracted litigation. This was particularly important here because there was only a limited, wasting insurance policy available to fund the defense and/or judgment on behalf of MCBH. Thus, there was a very real risk that there would be a smaller recovery for the Class were the litigation to proceed. Thus, a timely Settlement was crucial to obtaining a recovery for the Class.

15. The issue of attorneys' fees, costs, and class representative service awards was only discussed after the parties reached agreement in principle on all material terms of substantive relief for the settlement class. Like the other negotiations, these discussions were conducted at arm's length.

16. Following negotiations, the parties ultimately reached an agreement in principle on all issues related to the settlement and began drafting, exchanging, and editing the detailed Settlement Agreement, including its accompanying exhibits, notices, and claim form. The parties sought bids from numerous claims administrators, and ultimately selected a qualified and cost-effective company after an extensive bidding process.

17. The time and effort spent by all parties to this litigation demonstrate the rigor, intensity, and thoroughness of the mediation efforts, as well as the parties' commitment to working constructively toward a resolution. Eventually, these discussions culminated in the Settlement Agreement that this Court preliminarily approved on October 3, 2025.

18. The Court has preliminarily approved the terms of the settlement as being fair and adequate, the notice plan has now been partially completed by the Settlement Administrator. Class members are now in the process of filing claims. Specifically, Direct Notice was mailed to 45,325 individuals by postcard via United States Postal Service and was initiated on November 3, 2025.

19. To date, there have been no objections submitted as to any of the terms of the Settlement, including the requests for fees, expenses, and service awards.

Fees, Costs, and Service Awards

20. The Settlement allows Counsel to make an application to the Court for an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses to be paid by MCBH out of the Settlement Fund.

21. The Parties did not discuss payment of attorneys' fees, costs, expenses, and service awards until after the substantive terms of the settlement had been agreed upon. All negotiations were conducted at arm's length and mediated by a neutral party Hon. David E. Jones (Ret.).

22. We, as Counsel, now apply for a reasonable attorneys' fee and costs award of \$300,000.00 for our extensive work in achieving this substantial settlement for the Settlement Class Members.

23. Class Counsel spent many hours prosecuting this matter for the benefit of Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class Members. Specifically, we investigated and litigated this case rigorously and thoroughly, which included pre-suit investigations, extensive legal research, drafting pleadings, plaintiff vetting, organizing the various related actions, drafting pleadings, engaging in hard-fought settlement discussions, conducting pre-mediation written discovery and document review, negotiating a meaningful settlement, seeking approval of the Settlement, and now overseeing the administration of the Settlement.

24. Part of the amount being sought is comprised of reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of the Litigation totaling \$4,438.09 which is the total amount of money that Class Counsel advanced to prosecute this case with no guarantee of recoupment. These costs include court filing fees, service fees, mediation fees, and photocopy and postage fees.

25. Detailed documentation and receipts supporting these costs and expense amounts are available for inspection at the Court's request.

26. All the costs and expenses for which we are seeking reimbursement were reasonable and necessary to fully prosecute this matter and incurred for the benefit of the Class Members.

27. MCBH also agreed to pay each Class Representative a Service Award in the amount of \$1,500.00 for their services rendered on behalf of the Settlement Classes, subject to Court approval. I believe this is a reasonable amount to award based on the time, energy, and efforts of the Class Representatives and is in line with awards granted in similar cases.

28. The Service Awards requested are meant to recognize the Class Representatives for their efforts on behalf of the Settlement Class. Plaintiffs participated in the initial investigation of their claims and provided their information and records to Class Counsel to aid in preparing the initial pleadings and issuing discovery, reviewed the pleadings prior to filing, consulted with Class Counsel, and provided feedback on the settlement negotiations and a number of other filings including, most importantly, the Settlement Agreement.

29. Plaintiffs' support for the Settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate is not conditioned upon the Court's award of the requested Service Award. The parties did not discuss or agree upon the amount of Service Awards for which Plaintiffs as Class Representatives could apply until after the substantive terms of the Settlement had been agreed upon.

30. In my opinion, the attorneys' fees, costs and expense reimbursement, and Service Awards that Class Counsel are requesting are reasonable, appropriate, and warranted based on the significant benefits that have been recovered by Class Counsel and Plaintiffs for the benefit of the Settlement Class Members.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing facts are true and correct and that this declaration was executed on 12/22/2025.

/s/ Annesley H. DeGaris
Annesley H. DeGaris