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IN NEWS



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Bob Nightengale: Season is young, but Series champs are worst in AL

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RICHARD SHOTWELL/INVISION/AP

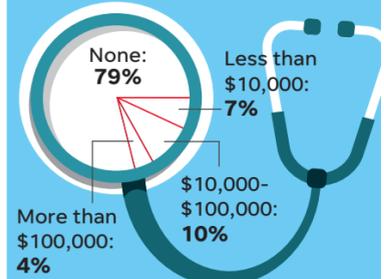


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NADIA AL FAOUR FOR USA TODAY

"I try to stay strong for my Adam. He's my lifeline. I don't even want him to know about ISIS."

Hoda Muthana

American terror: 'Depraved path' took teen to ISIS

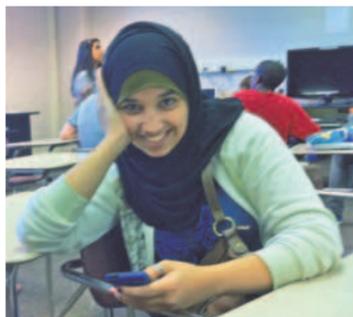
Woman pleads for return from radicalism

Nadia Al Faour, Kim Hjelmgaard, Trevor Hughes and Deirdre Shesgreen USA TODAY

ROJ CAMP, Syria

Hoda Muthana pushes a stroller in the middle of a conflict zone. If there's a textbook example of extremism, this probably isn't it. ■ That's partly because of what is in Muthana's arms: Adam, her 18-month-old son. He's a cute kid. Bright brown eyes, like his mom. His tiny hooded coat is emblazoned with patterns of elephants in profile. Some are upside down. What Adam couldn't know is that his mother abandoned the comforts of a suburban American life for one of the world's most barbaric terror organizations. ■ The Trump administration said Muthana, 24, born in New Jersey and raised in Alabama, is too big a threat to the United States to return.

"They don't seem to want to understand what happened in my life that led me to this depraved path. I didn't just wake up in the morning and decide to join the most horrendous jihadist group in history," Muthana told USA TODAY from the camp in northern Syria where she has been detained by a U.S.-backed Kurdish militia since last year amid the collapse of the Islamic State group's self-proclaimed caliphate. Muthana sneaked off to Syria in



Muthana went to Hoover High School in 2011. LIAM YOUNGBLOOD

See **TERROR**, Page 4A

Nielsen is out as DHS chief

Turbulent tenure ends as border tension escalates

Bart Jansen, William Cummings, and Michael Collins USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Kirstjen Nielsen, who oversaw President Donald Trump's hard-line immigration policies as secretary of Homeland Security, is leaving her post amid tensions with some in the White House who felt she hasn't done enough to stem border crossings.

Trump tweeted Sunday that Nielsen is leaving the post she has held since the end of 2017.

"Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen will be leaving her position, and I would like to thank her for her service," he said. He said Kevin McAleenan, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection commissioner, will become the acting DHS secretary. McAle-



Kirstjen Nielsen has said her agency has "tried everything we can" at the southern border. ALEX BRANDON/AP

nan has held senior posts within CBP dating back to President George W. Bush's administration.

Nielsen confirmed her resignation, effective immediately, on Twitter.

"This afternoon I submitted my resignation to @POTUS and thanked him for the opportunity to serve in his administration," she wrote.

Nielsen's departure comes as a surge of migrants has overwhelmed the U.S. immigration system. In response, Trump threatened to close the border and cut off aid to the Central American countries that migrants continue to flee. Trump visited the border in Calexico, California, on Friday along with Nielsen.

Nielsen has voiced increasing frustration at the situation, which the administration considers a national security crisis, and last week she compared it to a Category 5 hurricane.

"The rate at which this crisis is evolving is tremendous," she said Thursday in an interview on CNN. "So we absolutely need additional resources, more than

See **NIELSEN**, Page 2A

Boeing lacked backup for Max

Some doubt company can fix flaw in design

Chris Woodyard USA TODAY

When it comes to safety, modern commercial aircraft are known not only for having backup systems, but in some cases, backups of their backups. So even though Boeing took respon-

sibility for a fatal flaw in a key anti-stalling system in its 737 Max 8, it's still a mystery why the software was designed to be dependent on a single outside sensor, though it was equipped with two, triggering a chain of events that led to the crashes of Lion Air and Ethiopian Airlines jetliners less than five months apart.

Boeing "violated a basic principle of aircraft design by allowing a single point failure to trigger a sequence of events

that could result in a loss of control," said Brian Alexander, an attorney for a law firm specializing in aviation accidents, Kreindler & Kreindler in New York, that is contemplating lawsuits on behalf of victims' families in the Ethiopian Airlines crash.

Based on an initial report from crash investigators, Boeing CEO Dennis Muilenburg acknowledged Thursday

See **BOEING**, Page 6A

Terror

Continued from Page 1A

2014 at age 19. She married Islamic State, or ISIS, fighters and exhorted her fellow Americans to commit mass murder and terror attacks.

She is at the center of a political, legal and diplomatic firestorm that carries far-reaching implications for the way the United States confronts Americans who join extremist groups. Muthana's story is equally about hindsight, about radicalization's hidden indicators and warning signs that can be extremely hard to detect.

It is also about testing the limits of American compassion.

Muthana was devoted to a terrorist organization known for beheadings and other gruesome violence, which militants recorded for recruitment videos. She helped circulate those videos on social media. Now she wants to return to the USA with Adam, whom she conceived with one of the Islamic State fighters she married in Syria – and outlived.

There is a major obstacle in her way: President Donald Trump.

The president does not want to let Muthana come back to the USA, even though she expressed remorse for her actions and is willing to face the U.S. justice system and near-certain jail time. Trump is trying to block her return in a court case that raises constitutional questions about Americans' citizenship rights.

How did a quiet and respectful high school student transform into a would-be terrorist who aggressively called for the deaths of Americans?

"I would like to apologize to all Muslims for what we've done. We painted such a horrifying picture of Islam to the world, it's practically unforgivable. ISIS ruined my life and my religion," Muthana said at Roj Camp, the Kurdish-run holding facility where she is held with about 1,500 Western wives and children born to Islamic State fighters.

"I don't want to think about what will come of me if I am not allowed to go back home. It's bleak. I don't think I will survive," she said.

"Sometimes I think if I didn't have Twitter, I wouldn't be here," Muthana said.

'OK, 9:11'

The young woman, her head wrapped in a scarf revealing only her brown eyes, picks up the phone and begins to speak: "Oh, we're doing it today? Nine o'clock? 9:11, oh. We drop the bombs at Hoover High School. Right on D-Hall, the broadcasting class, because I just hate that class and I need to get revenge. OK, 9:11."

She hangs up and dissolves into teenage giggles as she pulls the purple-blue scarf, a hijab-type veil worn by some Muslim women, from her face.

Filmed by a classmate in 2011, the video can easily be interpreted as a harmless prank by a precocious teen – Muthana's implicit punchline about the deadliest terror attacks on American soil in U.S. history never intended to reach a broader audience.

But today in a new context, the video, exclusively obtained by USA TODAY, offers a glimpse into the activities of a woman who would use social media three years later to call on Muslims in the USA to "go on drive-bys and spill all of their blood, or rent a big truck and drive all over them. Veterans, Patriot,



Hoda Muthana took a broadcasting class at Hoover High School in Alabama in 2011. She later broadcast recruitment videos for terrorists. LIAM YOUNGBLOOD



Hoda Muthana's family moved to Hoover, Ala., from New Jersey in the late 1990s. TREVOR HUGHES/USA TODAY

Memorial etc Day parades."

Muthana did not address the video when interviewed in Syria.

Liam Youngblood, 23, who filmed it during the broadcasting class he took with Muthana at Hoover High in 2011, said, "We thought it was a joke at the time, but now you look back, and it's kind of chilling."

"It's something that those of us who know her are struggling with," said Youngblood, a coffee shop barista who was known as William in high school.

Family history

Muthana's family moved to Hoover, Alabama, in the late 1990s from New Jersey. A few miles outside the regional hub of Birmingham, it is a city of about 84,000 people.

Muthana's father, Ahmed Ali, came to the USA in 1990 to work as a Yemeni diplomat to the United Nations. His wife, Basma Mohamed Eshayri, had relatives in Alabama and on the East Coast, including her father, a U.S. citizen in Buffalo.

In July 1994, when Yemen was engulfed in a civil war, Ahmed Ali Muthana was discharged from his U.N. position. Realizing he and his wife could not return to Yemen, the couple applied for permanent U.S. residency, and he became a naturalized citizen in 2009. Basma Eshayri's application for U.S. citizenship is still pending.

Their daughter Hoda was born in October 1994, in Hackensack, New Jersey, the youngest of five children. The Muthanas moved to Alabama, in part because Basma Eshayri had family there, and Ahmed found work helping manage a convenience store.

Muthana was in the class of 2013 at Hoover High. A handful of Muslims attended the high school at the same time she did, but Hoover is a majority evan-

"Oh, we're doing it today? Nine o'clock? 9:11, oh. We drop the bombs at Hoover High School. Right on D-Hall, the broadcasting class, because I just hate that class and I need to get revenge. OK, 9:11."

Hoda Muthana, in a 2011 video

gelical Christian city. Fewer than 1% of Alabamans identify as Muslims, according to the Washington-based Pew Research Center.

Muthana and her family worshiped at the Hoover Crescent Islamic Center.

Mixed with announcements of youth soccer, family picnics and a ladies' stretch class on the center's website are messages rejecting extremism.

At Roj Camp, Muthana lives in one of the many tents pitched throughout the area. Wives and children of Islamic State fighters come from at least 40 countries, from Denmark to Russia. They are provided with basic supplies, but conditions are poor. There are no counselors or humanitarian workers on site. At night, the temperature plummets, and it is hard to stay warm.

When USA TODAY visited in late March, scores of women in face-covering black niqabs and colorful hijabs walked with their children along the camp's main dirt thoroughfare. Many of the children were dressed in raggedy hand-me-down clothes too big for them. They wore slippers with no socks.

Though the camp's detainees have not been accused of any crime, they are not allowed to leave unless a government – in Muthana's case, the United States – grants permission.

For a while, Muthana shared a tent with Shamima Begum, a British teenager who left London for Syria to join the Islamic State at age 15. Begum's 3-week-old infant son died in Camp Roj in early March from a suspected combination of malnutrition and hypothermia. Two more children of Begum's born to ISIS fighters also died in infancy from malnutrition.

Adam, Muthana's son, has chronic bronchitis. During the interview, Muthana kept him away from cigarette smoke puffed by the camp's guards.

She described her predicament to

USA TODAY as "torture."

"I don't sleep properly. My mental state is deteriorating," Muthana said. "I try to stay strong for my Adam. He's my lifeline. I don't even want him to know about ISIS. He's lucky to be so young – he won't remember a thing."

'Household wasn't a happy one'

No single profile of a would-be American jihadist fully explains a willingness to travel thousands of miles to a war zone, even though the journey is often wrongly characterized by participants as an effort to fulfill a religious obligation.

The program on extremism at George Washington University identified 76 Americans, 13 of them women, who traveled to Iraq and Syria to join jihadist groups since 2011. About 50 Americans tried to do so but were prevented by law enforcement, typically arrested at an airport. The average age is 28.

The three U.S. states with the highest Islamic State recruitment rates – which have rapidly declined as the militant group has lost virtually all of its territory in Iraq and Syria – are California, Minnesota and Texas.

Muthana's case is relatively unique because she appears to have been radicalized entirely online, without ever having met or conspired with anyone in person, said Seamus Hughes, a former counterterrorism analyst at the State Department who interviewed Muthana's family after she left for Syria in 2014. "Hoda Muthana ruined my model," said Hughes, deputy director of the program on extremism at George Washington University. He said radicalization usually takes place in a small group of people with personal connections.

For Muthana, the Islamic State seemed to offer an escape from her cloistered life in Alabama.

"My household wasn't a happy one. My father traveled a lot. I got along with my siblings well, but my relationship with my mother was always strained," she said. "I never went to her for advice nor comfort. We had no bond; we had no mother-daughter relationship."

Muthana's classmates remember a young woman who, like many teenagers, sometimes made dark comments or talked back, but only under her breath, and nothing serious.

The classmates said they were aware she was raised in a strict home – she wasn't allowed to have a cellphone, and her friendships outside the classroom were limited.

But they said they saw nothing to indicate her future path.

"She was not shy about her faith, but it wasn't anything you'd call extremist," said Tripp White, 24, a graduate student at Southern Oregon University.

Will Ogburn, 24, another Hoover High classmate of Muthana's who works as a digital television producer, said he remembers her as "kind of angry at her situation. ... There were conversations I had with her that were really dark." Ogburn said Muthana was strictly limited by her family to just a few friends. She never showed up at parties and rarely socialized outside school.

Muthana's family declined to be interviewed for this story.

In a WhatsApp message to USA TODAY, Muthana's father, Ahmed, said only that he repeatedly told his daughter not to do any media interviews because they inevitably lead to "more difficulties" for her family.

Confidants of Muthana's parents

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Continued from previous page

said the family was as shocked and appalled as the rest of Hoover when they learned their daughter had joined the Islamic State.

"Her mother won't speak of her," said Charles Swift, a Texas-based civil rights attorney who represents Ahmed in the family's case against the Trump administration's attempt to block Muthana's return. Her father "despises ISIS, despises his daughter," Swift said. "But she's still his daughter.

"She betrayed him and the family," Swift said. Her father "felt a great deal of anger and sorrow, but nevertheless, he wasn't going to leave her (in Syria) with his grandson."

Hassan Shibly, a Florida-based civil rights lawyer whom Muthana's parents enlisted to try to persuade their daughter to come home, said, "This was just a girl who was unhappy with her life and was given an opportunity for an adventure. I tried to talk sense into her that she made a horrible decision and that she needed to come back, legally, through the system. She was too brainwashed. She was irrational."

Since fleeing to the Kurdish-run refugee camp in Syria, Muthana has had to borrow cellphones, and contact with her lawyers and family has been sporadic. Shibly was initially able to communicate with Muthana in Syria through WhatsApp, the encrypted social messaging platform.

He said that when Muthana was in Hoover, jihadist recruiters influenced her after infiltrating her online chat groups. Shibly said the recruiters isolated Muthana, limiting her communication with friends and family and even telling her not to go to the Islamic Center in Hoover.

"All my conversations and contacts were online," Muthana said.

Freedom in a cellphone

After high school, Muthana began studying business at the University of Alabama-Birmingham. She lived at home but gained a small measure of freedom: a cellphone.

But the same strict family rules that had limited her social life in high school still applied.

"I remember her saying she felt rebellious, once, for going to a boy's house," said Youngblood, who recorded the video of Muthana performing the skit about 9/11.

By 2014, Muthana had secretly withdrawn from college, using tuition money to buy a plane ticket to Turkey. Then, like most other Western recruits to the Islamic State, she met up with someone in a hotel lobby in Turkey who smuggled her across the border to Syria.

"There was me and a bunch of Russians in the car. We'd keep changing into different vehicles every now and then to avoid being caught," she said.

Eventually, she reached Raqqa, the Islamic State's capital at the time – and later, its last stronghold.

Muthana was taken to the "House of Women" in Raqqa, a tightly guarded building that she said contained "what seemed like a hundred women and a hundred kids." The building's windows were always shut, its doors always locked.

"When confronted by reality, I was confused and shocked," she said.

She learned there was a way out: marriage.

Both of her husbands, including Adam's father, who was killed when Muthana was seven months pregnant, died on the battlefield against U.S.-led coalition forces.

She was given a job.

Muthana used her Twitter account, which has since been suspended, to spread Islamic State propaganda and anti-American messages: "There are sooo many Aussies and Brits here but where are the Americans, wake up u cowards," she wrote.

In another message, she posted a photograph of several passports, including an American one, and wrote, "Bonfire soon, no need for these anymore."

By November 2018 – more than four years into her time with the Islamic State – the situation had soured. She contacted Shibly, the attorney whose help she had spurned. As the United States and its allies in Syria were on the verge of reclaiming most of the Islamic State's territory, Muthana was looking for a way out.

"Attempting to flee was basically signing your death warrant," she said.

Shibly put Muthana in touch with Swift, a former U.S. Navy officer who made his name in legal circles with his defense of Salim Ahmed Hamdan, Osama bin Laden's alleged driver and the first detainee indicted at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. "She felt she may have ruined her life ... but she didn't want to ruin (Adam's)," Swift recalled Muthana telling him in one of their initial WhatsApp conversations.

He told her U.S. prosecutors probably had a sealed indictment against her on terrorism-related charges, and the only thing he could do was help her surrender.

In a letter to her family in February, Muthana described herself as "naive, angry and arrogant" when she decided to journey to Syria. "During my years in Syria, I would see and experience a way of life and the terrible effects of war, which changed me. Seeing bloodshed up close changed me. Motherhood changed me. Seeing friends, children and the men I married dying changed me. Seeing how different a society could be compared to the beloved America I was born and raised into changed me."

Muthana wrote that she was willing to serve jail time if necessary and wanted to help de-radicalize other extremists under the sway of the Islamic State.

She fled to Roj Camp with Adam in December 2018 as "ISIS was crumbling," she said.

Bonfire soon, no need for these anymore.
alhamdulillah



Hoda Muthana says goodbye to the West in a tweet. She used Twitter to spread Islamic State propaganda. GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

"There are soooo many Aussies and Brits here but where are the Americans, wake up u cowards."

Hoda Muthana, in a tweet from January 7

It was a journey that involved crossing front lines and traversing landmine-filled territory. They arrived unscathed, but there was a new problem: The Trump administration didn't want her.

"I have instructed Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, and he fully agrees, not to allow Hoda Muthana back into the Country!" Trump tweeted after she wrote to her family.

Muthana finds this that hard to accept. "I am the one who has to live with my foolish and rash teenage decision for the rest of my life. What's inside my mind is torture enough," Muthana said. "People believe I should do time in jail, but I've been doing time since I got to Syria."

'She's a terrorist'

In the legal case, the State Department argues Muthana never qualified for U.S. citizenship because, although her father left his diplomatic post before her birth, the U.S. government hadn't been notified of his change in status. The Trump administration contends that means her father was still a diplomat, and foreign diplomats are immune from U.S. laws, and their children are not granted automatic U.S. citizenship at birth.

Swift, Muthana's Texas-based lawyer, said that's absurd.

The family provided documents from the United Nations showing Ahmed Muthana was terminated from his diplomatic job before his daughter's birth in October 1994, and the United States has twice issued Muthana an American passport based on those records.

The stakes in this case, Swift said, are "far greater than Hoda Muthana."

It could influence how the country determines citizenship, he said. If the Trump administration can "unilaterally" strip Americans of their citizenship, that threatens the rights of all U.S. citizens, Muthana's father argues in his lawsuit against the Trump administration.

In March, a federal judge denied Swift's request for expedited consideration of the family's case, ruling Muthana did not face irreparable harm or danger by waiting in the refugee camp as her case proceeds at the normal pace.

Trump and Pompeo skip the legalese in describing their views on the matter.

"She's a terrorist," Pompeo told USA TODAY last month. "She put American soldiers' lives at risk. You ask the family members, those soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines all across world, who were serving, trying to take down the threat from radical Islamic terrorism ... this woman chose to use her life to try and kill those people."

Sen. Doug Jones, D-Ala., a former U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, said that by not bringing Muthana back to the USA for prosecution, the Trump administration would effectively give her a "get-out-of-jail-free card."

"We have a history in this country of trying to send strong messages that if you commit crimes against the people of the United States, you come back and face the music," Jones said.

The State Department's attorneys have until mid-April to respond to the family's lawsuit, and the judge could decide the case this summer.

In Hoover, Muthana's classmates remain mystified. They've pored over texts, photos and videos from her time in high school, searching for some sort of explanation for what exactly it was that led a young woman into the arms of the Islamic State.

There's disagreement about whether the Hoda Muthana they all thought they knew deserves the chance to return home, despite likely jail time.

"Even some of my more conservative friends have been struggling with this. They knew her, knew her as a person," Youngblood said. "Seeing the president tweet about your high school classmate is surreal."

At Roj Camp, Muthana fears Islamic State sympathizers may try to harm her for disowning the terrorists: "I don't feel safe," she said. "I expect retaliation from any side."

Hjelmgaard reported from London, Hughes from Hoover, Alaboma, and Shesgreen from Washington. Al Faour reported from Roj, Syria.

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If you are a Settlement Class Member and want to receive a payment, you need to complete and submit a Claim Form, either by mailing it to Zaklit v. Nationstar Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box 4349 Portland, OR 97208-4349 or submitting it online at www.CallRecordingsSettlement.com. Your Valid Claim Form must be submitted online or postmarked no later than **July 2, 2019**. The claim form is available at www.CallRecordingsSettlement.com.

WHO REPRESENTS ME?

The Court has appointed the Law Offices of Todd M. Friedman, P.C. to represent you and other Class members as Class Counsel. You do not have to pay Class Counsel or anyone else to participate. You may hire your own lawyer to represent you at your own expense. Alfred and Jessy Zaklit are class members, and the Court has appointed them to serve as the "Class Representatives."

WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS?

If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself from the Settlement Class by submitting an Opt-Out Form, which can be accessed at the Settlement Website address below. If you do not exclude yourself and remain in the Settlement Class, you may object to the Settlement. The deadline to object to the settlement and request exclusion is **July 5, 2019**. Specific instructions about how to object to, or exclude yourself from, the Settlement are available at www.CallRecordingsSettlement.com.

WHEN WILL THE COURT CONSIDER WHETHER TO APPROVE THE SETTLEMENT?

The Court will hold a hearing on **August 19, 2019** at United States District Court Central District of California, 350 W. 1st Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012, Courtroom 8D, to consider whether to approve the Settlement and Plaintiffs' request for attorneys' fees and expenses and for Service Awards to the Plaintiffs. You may appear at the hearing, but are not required to do so.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION?

If you want detailed information or other documents about this lawsuit and your rights, visit the website: www.CallRecordingsSettlement.com, call 1-877-845-8059, write to Zaklit v. Nationstar Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box 4349, Portland, OR 97208-4349, or call Class Counsel at 1-877-619-8966.

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY In re Duro Dyme National Corp., et al. Debtors. Case No. 18-2793-MBK NOTICE OF MOTIONS TO APPROVE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS AND POLICY BUY-BACKS AND ENTERING INJUNCTIONS

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on May 22, 2019, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey will conduct a hearing on whether to approve Settlement Agreements between (i) debtors Duro Dyme National Corp., Duro Dyme Corporation, Duro Dyme West Corp., Duro Dyme Midwest Corp., and Duro Dyme Machinery Corp. (collectively, "Duro Dyme"), and each of (ii) Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company, Federal Insurance Company, MidStates Reinsurance Corp. (the "Meat Reinsurance Corporation"), and Munich Re America, Inc. (the "American Re-Insurance Company" (collectively, the "Insurers")) resolving disputes regarding certain historical liability insurance policies (the "Policies") issued by each of the Insurers to Duro Dyme, or under which Duro Dyme is insured or may claim to be insured or entitled to benefits (as more particularly defined in the Settlement Agreements). Under the terms of the Settlement Agreements, (i) the Insurers agree to pay their respective settlement amounts to the Asbestos Trust (as defined in the Agreements), (ii) the Insurers and their affiliates will receive a release of all past, present, and future Claims, known and unknown, based upon, arising from, or attributable to the Policies, and (iii) any and all rights and interests in the Policies will be deemed to have been sold back to each of the Insurers free and clear of any interests, thus permanently and irrevocably extinguishing all rights, duties, and coverage under the Policies. In addition to asking the court to approve the Settlement Agreements, Duro Dyme is also asking the court to enter orders that permanently enjoin the prosecution, continuation, or commencement of any Claim or Interest that any Person holds or asserts or may in the future hold or assert against any of the Insurers, based upon, arising from, or attributable to any of the Policies (the "Sale Injunctions").

Copies of Duro Dyme's motion and the Settlement Agreements can be obtained on the Bankruptcy Court's website (<http://www.nj.uscourts.gov/>), at <https://www.bmcgroup.com/restructuring/Docket.aspx?ClientID=427>, or by contacting counsel for Debtors or the Insurers at the addresses set forth below. YOUR RIGHTS MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS AND THE ORDERS APPROVING THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS AND ENTERING THE INJUNCTIONS. If you wish to object to approval of any of the Settlement Agreements or entry of the Injunctions, you must file an objection on or by April 24, 2019. Any such objection should be filed with the Bankruptcy Court at the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey, Clarkson S. Fisher U.S. Courthouse, 402 East State Street, Trenton, New Jersey, and served on the following: (i) counsel for Debtors, Lowenstein Sandler LLP, One Lowenstein Drive, Roseland, New Jersey 07068 (Attn: Jeffrey D. Prol, Esq., jprol@lowenstein.com); (ii) the Office of the United States Trustee, One Newark Center, 1085 Raymond Boulevard, Suite 2100, Newark, New Jersey 07102 (Attn: Mitchell B. Hausman, Esq., Mitchell.B.Hausman@usdoj.gov); (iii) counsel for the Creditors' Committee, Gilbert LLP, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005 (Attn: Kami E. Quinn, Esq., kquinn@gilbertlegal.com); (iv) Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered, One Thomas Circle, N.W., Washington, DC 20005 (Attn: James P. Weiner, Esq., jweiner@capdry.com); and (v) the Law Offices of John A. Falco, LLC, 89 Headquarters Plaza, North Suite 1216, Morristown, New Jersey 07960 (Attn: John A. Falco, Esq., jfalco@falcoandlaw.com); (vi) counsel for the Future Claimants' Representative, Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor, 1000 North King Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801 (Attn: Edwin J. Harron, Esq., eharron@yvcst.com); (vii) counsel for Federal, Crowell & Moring LLP, Three Embarcadero Center, 26th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111 (Attn: Mark D. Plevin, mplevin@crowell.com); (viii) counsel for Hartford, Shipman & Goodwin LLP, 1875 K Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, DC 20006 (Attn: Joshua D. Weinberg, jweinberg@goodwin.com); (ix) counsel for MidStates, Duane Morris LLP, 865 S. Figueroa Street, Suite 3100, Los Angeles, California 90017 (Attn: Jeff D. Kahane, jkahane@duanemorris.com); (x) counsel for Munich Re, Dilworth Paxson LLP, 2 Research Way, Princeton, NJ 08540 (Attn: William McGrath, Jr., wmcgrath@dilworth.com) and (xi) all other parties entitled to notice pursuant to the Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002 service list in the Debtors' case.

The description of the terms of the settlement contained herein is subject to the provisions of the Settlement Agreements. To the extent there is any inconsistency between the description of the terms of the settlement contained herein and the provisions of the Settlement Agreements, the provisions of the Settlement Agreements shall control.

For more information on how to place your legal notice in
Marketplace Today, call 1-800-872-3433 (toll-free in the U.S. only)