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Attorneys for KENDRON FRYER, on behalf
of himself, all others similarly situated, and
on behalf of the general public.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

KENBRON FRYER on behalf of himself, all
others similarly situated, and on behalf of the
general public,

Plaintiffs,

v.

TRANSFORCE, INC. and DOES 1-100,

Defendants.

Case No. RG20071048

[Consolidated with Case No. HG20075197]

**DECLARATION OF DAVID MARA IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION
SETTLEMENT, ATTORNEYS' FEES,
COSTS, CLASS REPRESENTATIVE
PAYMENT, AND ENTERING OF FINAL
JUDGMENT**

Date: August 9, 2022
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Dept.: 21
Reservation #: 789004215125

1 I, DAVID MARA, declare the following:

- 2 1. I am President of Mara Law Firm, PC and counsel of record for Plaintiffs and the putative
3 class in this matter. I am duly admitted to practice before all the courts of the state of
4 California. The following facts are within my personal knowledge and, if called to testify, I
5 could and would competently testify thereto.
- 6 2. I have been practicing law in California since 2004.
- 7 3. I extensively handle employment cases which involve violations of the California Labor Code
8 and Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, such as wage and hour class actions and
9 cases alleging violations of the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”).
- 10 4. I was co-class counsel in *Hohnbaum v. Brinker Restaurant Corp.*, San Diego Superior Court,
11 Case No. GIC834348, which was the underlying case in the California Supreme Court’s
12 landmark decision in *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, in
13 which the California Supreme Court delineated the scope of employer obligations to provide,
14 and employee rights to receive, meal and rest periods under California law.
- 15 5. I wrote an Amicus brief on behalf of Consumer Attorneys Of California (“CAOC”) in the
16 recent decision by the California Supreme Court in *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*
17 (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257 (rest breaks must be duty-free and time spent being on call during rest
18 breaks is not considered duty-free).
- 19 6. My firm also wrote an Amicus brief on behalf of CAOC in the recent decision by the
20 California Supreme Court in *Williams v. Superior Court* (2017) 3 Cal. 5th 531 (PAGA and
21 wage and hour class action).
- 22 7. I have also lectured as a panelist for California Employment Lawyers Association regarding
23 a host of wage and hour issues.
- 24 8. My firm has been granted class certification in both state and federal courts.
- 25 9. I am also Plaintiff’s counsel in a host of other class actions involving violations of California’s
26 wage and hour laws. For example, I have been and am involved as counsel for plaintiffs in
27 the following sampling of class action cases involving wage and hour violations under
28 California law: *Peron v. The Vons Companies, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2014-00006965);

1 *Hilderbrand v. LinkUs Enterprises, LLC* (Case No. DR150155); *Martin v. Sysco Central*
2 *California, Inc.* (Case No. 1:16-cv-00990-DAD-SAB); *Paramo v. Cintas Corporate Services,*
3 *Inc., et. al.* (Case No. CIVDS1719941); *Cortez v. United Natural Foods, Inc.* (Case No. 5:18-
4 cv-04603-BLF); *Frieri v. Sysco San Diego, Inc.* (Case No. 3:16-cv-1432-JLS-NLS); *Allen v.*
5 *J.S. West Hardister, LLC, et. al.* (Case No. 9000289); *Betts v. Foster Dairy Farms* (Case No.
6 9000320); *Perez v. City of San Diego* (Case No. 37-2014-00016621); *Cuellar-Ramirez v. US*
7 *Foods, Inc.* (Case No. RG15770766); *Rodriguez v. Delta Sierra Beverage, LLC* (Case No.
8 34-2017-00206727); *Helton v. Pepsi-Cola Sales and Distribution, Inc., et. al.,* (Case No. 3:17-
9 cv-01135-EMC); *Kramer v. XPO Logistics, Inc.* (Case No. 3:16-cv-07039-WHO).

10 10. Plaintiff filed his class action complaint in the Alameda County Superior Court on August 14,
11 2020, against Defendant entitled *Kenbron Fryer v. Transforce, Inc.*, Alameda Superior Court,
12 Case No. RG20071048 (“Class Action”). The complaint alleges the following causes of action
13 against Defendant: (1) Failure to pay all straight time wages; (2) Failure to pay all overtime
14 wages; (3) Failure to provide meal periods; (4) Failure to authorize and permit rest periods;
15 (5) Knowing and intentional failure to comply with itemized employee wage statement
16 provisions; (6) Failure to pay all wages due at the time of termination of employment; (7)
17 Failure to adopt a complaint sick pay policy; and (8) Violation of Unfair Competition Law.

18 11. On July 9, 2020, in compliance with Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(l), Plaintiff submitted written
19 notice via online filing to the LWDA, setting forth the facts and theories of the violations
20 alleged against Defendant, claiming that he and others were subject to Labor Code violations
21 as a result of Defendant’s policies and practices. Plaintiff then filed his PAGA action against
22 Defendant on September 16, 2020, entitled *Kenbron Fryer v. Transforce, Inc.*, Alameda
23 Superior Court, Case No. HG20075197 (“PAGA Action”). He alleged causes of action
24 seeking civil penalties under PAGA for: (1) Failure to Pay for All Time Worked; (3) Failure
25 to Pay Overtime; (3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; (4) Failure to Authorize and Permit
26 Rest Periods; (5) Failure to Pay All Wages Due at Termination; (6) Failure to Provide
27 Itemized Wage Statements; (7) Failure to Pay All Wages Owed Twice Per Month; and (8)
28 Failure to adopt a compliant sick pay policy. The Class Action and PAGA Action have been

- 1 consolidated for settlement purposes.
- 2 12. Defendant denies the allegations of the action in their entirety, denies any liability or
3 wrongdoing of any kind associated with the claims alleged in this action, and further denies
4 that, for any purpose other than settling this action, this matter is appropriate for class
5 treatment. Defendant further contends that it has complied with all applicable California laws,
6 the California Labor Code, the applicable California Wage Order(s), and the Unfair
7 Competition Law. Defendant finally contends that, if this matter were to be litigated further,
8 it would have strong defenses to oppose class certification and succeed on the merits of
9 Plaintiff's causes of action.
- 10 13. After filing, the Parties engaged in extensive discovery. This discovery led to Defendant
11 producing over three thousand (3,000) documents. These documents included, but were not
12 limited to, the employee handbook that was in place during the relevant time period, time
13 records and the corresponding wage statements for Plaintiff and an approximately 15%
14 sampling of these time records and wage statements for Class Members, documents provided
15 to Class Members at orientation, and Plaintiff's personnel file. The employee handbook
16 produced by Defendant details its wage and hours policies that covered Class Members during
17 the relevant time period.
- 18 14. The gravamen of Plaintiff's claims is that Defendant failed to provide duty-free meal periods
19 and rest breaks to Class Members in violation of *Labor Code* sections 512 and 226.7, Wage
20 Orders, *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, and *Augustus v.*
21 *ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, and failed to pay Class Members for all
22 hours worked as defined in Wage Order 9-2001. This proposed Settlement was only possible
23 following significant discovery and evaluation of Defendant's relevant policies, procedures,
24 and records, which permitted Plaintiff's Counsel to engage in a comprehensive analysis of
25 liability and potential damages to prepare for the mediation and class certification.
- 26 15. Defendant vigorously denies Plaintiff's contentions, claiming that all meal and rest breaks
27 were provided in compliance with California law and that Class Members were paid for all
28 time worked. Specifically, Defendant contends that Plaintiff's and Class Members Claims for

1 meal and rest periods are preempted by Federal law. Second, Defendant argues that the
2 policies Plaintiff relies upon in claiming that Class Members did not receive compliant meal
3 and rest periods do not even apply during meal and rest periods at all. Therefore, without a
4 common written policy to support his allegations, Defendant contends Plaintiffs face a
5 difficult burden of proof at certification to show his claims are common to all putative Class
6 Members. Further, Defendant contends that beyond the limited accusations of Plaintiffs, there
7 is no evidence that Defendant had a policy that resulted in any purported failure to be paid for
8 all hours worked. As such, Defendant contends that the Court would have to ask each and
9 every single Class Member if they were paid appropriately, devolving into individualized
10 issues that would be unsuitable for class certification.

11 16. The Parties agreed to participate in an all-day mediation with wage and hour mediator Michael
12 Dickstein. The mediation took place on April 6, 2021 but was unsuccessful. The Parties
13 continued their negotiations after mediation with the help of Mr. Dickstein. After extensive
14 settlement negotiations, the Parties were able to reach an agreement on the key terms of a
15 settlement. The Parties then met and conferred regarding all the terms of the settlement and
16 finalized their agreement in the Joint Stipulation and Settlement Agreement that the Parties
17 now seek to finally approve.

18 17. The Parties agreed (subject to and contingent upon the Court's approval) that this action be
19 settled and compromised for the non-reversionary total sum of \$725,000 ("Gross Settlement
20 Amount" or "GSA") which includes, subject to Court approval: (a) attorneys' fees of up to
21 \$241,666.66 (33 1/3% of the GSA) to compensate Class Counsel for work already performed
22 and all work remaining to be performed in documenting the settlement, administering the
23 settlement and securing Court approval; (b) litigation costs of \$16,812.09 (originally
24 estimated not to exceed \$25,000); (c) Class Representative Payment to the named class
25 representative, Kendron Fryer, in a sum not to exceed \$7,500 in consideration for a general
26 release of his claims against Defendant and for initiating and prosecuting this Class Action,
27 serving as Class Representative, work performed, and risks undertaken for the payment of
28 Defendant's attorneys' fees and costs in the event he had been unsuccessful in either matter;

1 (d) claims administration fees and expenses to Phoenix, in the amount of \$15,450 (originally
2 estimated not to exceed \$20,000); and (e) the \$40,000 allocated to Plaintiff's claims under the
3 PAGA.

4 18. Under no circumstances will any portion of the \$725,000 settlement revert to Defendant.

5 19. Plaintiff argues that the FMCSA Opinion is subject to the presumption of prospectivity and
6 because the statutory grant of authority (49 U.S.C. 31141) does not *expressly* permit it to issue
7 retroactive preemptive determinations, it cannot be applied retroactively. Section 31141
8 simply grants the Agency authority to issue preemption determinations and does not state that
9 its determinations will apply retroactively. Subsection (a) of section 31141 reads:
10 "Preemption after decision. A state may not enforce a State law or regulation on commercial
11 motor vehicle safety that the Secretary of Transportation decides under this section may not
12 be enforced." There is no *express* congressional permission granted the Agency in section
13 31141 to issue preemption determinations retroactively and therefore no basis to find
14 Plaintiff's meal and rest break claims – which arose exclusively during the time when the
15 Agency did not find for preemption - impacted by the determination.

16 20. Defendant contends that the FMCSA Opinion is fully enforceable and extinguishes Plaintiff's
17 and the Class Members' claims for meal and rest period violations in their entirety (not only
18 for purported violations after the opinion was issued), as the truck drivers who are included
19 in the class are the individuals encompassed by this binding federal precedent. Defendant can
20 point to numerous state and federal decisions enforcing the FMCSA opinion and granting
21 summary judgment as to meal and rest period claims for truck drivers subject to the Federal
22 Hours of Service requirements, to which Plaintiff and Class Members were indisputably
23 beholden. Specifically, in cases like *Ayala v. U.S Xpress Enterprises, Inc.*, 2019 U.S. Dist.
24 LEXIS 77089, 2019 WL 1986760, at *3 (C.D. Cal. May 2, 2019), courts have applied the
25 FMCSA opinion to enter summary judgment on claims like those made here, finding both
26 that "retroactivity" was not at issue because the courts lack authority to enforce
27 the preempted laws, and that any challenge to the opinion must be brought in United States
28 Courts of Appeal. Numerous decisions that have been issued after *Ayala* have reached the

1 same conclusion. *See Robinson v. Chefs' Warehouse, Inc.*, No. 15-CV-05421-RS, 2019 WL
2 4278926, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2019) (finding the reasoning of *Ayala* persuasive and
3 holding the court had no authority to enforce the preempted law at all, including
4 retroactively); *Henry v. Cent. Freight Lines, Inc.*, No. 2:16-CV-00280-JAM (EFB), 2019 U.S.
5 Dist. LEXIS 99594, 2019 WL 2465330, at *4 (E.D. Cal. June 13, 2019) (granting summary
6 judgment to all California meal and rest break claims as preempted); *Connell v. Heartland*
7 *Express*, No. 2:19-CV-09584-RGK-JC, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29235, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 6,
8 2020) (“[T]his Court concurs with the line of cases that have found that the FMCSA order
9 applies retroactively by necessity because the FMCSA order forecloses present enforcement
10 of the preempted laws.”).

11 21. Plaintiff believes his meal and rest period claims are the strongest claims in this case, not only
12 in the evidence they have obtained, but also in terms of obtaining class certification and
13 Defendant’s potential exposure. Therefore, Plaintiff’s arguments, as outlined below, are only
14 relevant if the Court were to find that the FMCSA opinion does not apply retroactively.
15 Because of this, Plaintiff had to take into consideration the possibility that Defendant’s
16 position could prevail and had to discount their damage exposure significantly.

17 22. Defendant’s employee handbook contained written policies in its employee handbook that
18 dictated what Class Members were and were not permitted to do throughout their workday.
19 For example, the policies in Defendant’s handbook forbid Class Members from transporting
20 passengers or leaving their vehicles unattended. Furthermore, the handbook provided that
21 drivers were forbidden from “leaving work or work premises without authorization,” with
22 progressive disciplinary measures imposed for violations of this policy. Leaving work or work
23 premises resulted in a potential discharge pending investigation for merely a single violation
24 of the policy. Plaintiff argues Defendant cannot reasonably claim that these policies did not
25 apply during meal and rest periods because it failed to provide Class anything in writing
26 saying that these limitations did **not** apply during meal or rest periods. Defendant is not
27 permitted to interfere with an employee’s incontrovertible right to duty-free meal and rest
28 periods, as mandated under *Brinker* and *Augustus*.

1 23. Defendant contends that these policies do not apply during meal and rest periods, Class
2 Members are not under Defendant's control and command during lunches breaks, and that
3 drivers are provided with duty-free lunches and breaks that Class Members can use to do
4 whatever they choose. Defendant informs Class Members that they are to take duty-free meal
5 and rest breaks wherever they choose and that they do not need to stay with the truck during
6 these times. Further, Defendant argues that the Court would need to ask each and every Class
7 Member whether they thought these policies applied during meal and rest periods, causing
8 individual issues to predominate and rendering a trial for all Class Members inherently
9 unmanageable. Based on the foregoing, Defendant contends that Plaintiff's meal and rest
10 break claims cannot be certified and will not succeed on the merits.

11 24. In addition, Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to pay all wages owed to Class Members
12 for the same reasons just discussed with the meal and rest period claims. Under California
13 law, employees must be paid for all "hours worked," as that phrase is defined in the Industrial
14 Welfare Commission Wage Orders and interpreted by California law. Hours worked is
15 defined in Wage Order 9-2001 – the Wage Order that governs the driver class members in
16 this case – as "the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer,
17 and includes the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required
18 to do so." Wage Order 9-2001, Subd. 2(K); *see also Mendiola v. CPS Security Solutions, Inc.*
19 (2015) 60 Cal.4th 833. Based upon the uniform policies outlined above, Plaintiff asserts that
20 the unpaid time spent on meal periods is compensable hours worked. Therefore, Plaintiff
21 contends that Class Members are owed wages for the time they spend on unpaid meal periods.

22 25. Defendant contends that these policies do not apply during meal periods. Defendant asserts
23 that drivers are informed that their meal periods must be duty-free and are told that they are
24 able to use meal period time for their own purposes. Defendant argues that Plaintiff would
25 have to ask each driver what they thought the policy meant and whether they felt that they
26 had any employer controls placed on them during meal periods. Because each driver would
27 have to testify as to their understanding of the policy, individual issues would predominate
28 and any trial would unmanageable. Defendant contends that it would be able to obtain

1 numerous declarations from drivers, that it would present to the Court at class certification,
2 as well as the summary judgment and/or trial phase, which refute Plaintiff's position.

3 26. Plaintiff also pursued claims for failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements and
4 waiting time penalty claims. These claims are derivative of Plaintiff's unpaid wages claims.
5 Should Plaintiff's unpaid wages claims fail, these claims would also fail.

6 27. In addition, Defendant contends that even if Plaintiff were successful in his unpaid wages
7 claims, he would have to prove Defendant "willfully" failed to pay Class Members
8 appropriate wages due upon separation of employment. "A willful failure to pay wages within
9 the meaning of Labor Code Section 203 occurs when an employer intentionally fails to pay
10 wages to an employee when those wages are due. However, a good faith dispute that any
11 wages are due will preclude imposition of waiting time penalties under Section 203." Cal.
12 Code Regs. Tit. 8 § 13520. "A 'good faith dispute' that any wages are due occurs when an
13 employer presents a defense, based in law or fact, which would preclude any recovery on the
14 part of the employee. The fact that a defense is ultimately unsuccessful will not preclude a
15 finding that a good faith dispute did exist." *Id.* Defendant contends that any failure to pay
16 wages due at the separate of employment was not willful. Defendant argues that it would not
17 be liable for waiting time penalties because a "good faith dispute" exists over the payment of
18 those wages. *See* Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 8 § 13520; *Amaral v. Cintas Corp. No. 2* (2008) 163
19 Cal.App.4th 1157, 1201.

20 28. Defendant also argues that Plaintiff's unpaid wage claims cannot form the basis of his wage
21 statement claim. Defendant relies on the case *Maldonado v. Epsilon Plastics, Inc.* (2018) 22
22 Cal.App.5th 1308, for the position that employees do not suffer injury under California Labor
23 Code § 226(a) so long as the wage statements correctly reflected the hours worked and the
24 pay received even if the pay is later determined to be inaccurate.

25 29. Although Plaintiff is confident in the strengths of his claims and believes this case is suitable
26 for certification on the claimed basis that there are company-wide policies that Plaintiff
27 contends violate California law and uniformly affect the Class Members, Defendant's
28 counterarguments raise uncertainties with respect to both class certification and success on

1 the merits. As the California Supreme Court ruled in *Sav-On v. Superior Court* (2004) 34
2 Cal.4th 319, class certification is always a matter of the trial court's sound discretion.
3 Decisions following *Sav-On* have reached different conclusions, with respect to certification
4 of wage and hour claims. In light of Defendant's defenses, supporting evidence, and position
5 that the action is not suitable for class treatment, the settlement amount of \$725,000 — with
6 an average settlement share estimated at \$291.81, with a high payment of \$2,349.76 —
7 Plaintiff and her counsel believe this is a reasonable and fair settlement.

8 30. I devoted 205 hours to this case. The following is a summary of my tasks and the activities I
9 performed in this litigation: initial intake and discussions with potential plaintiff, investigation
10 into Defendants, including whether other cases have been filed against them, research into law
11 in preparation for filing complaints, interoffice discussions about causes of action to plead,
12 draft complaints, review and revise complaints, review and revise notice to the LWDA,
13 discussions with Plaintiffs and other class members throughout case, interoffice discussions
14 about case and initial litigation strategy, review Defendants' answer, discussions and emails
15 with defense counsel throughout case, review and analyze documents produced by Defendant,
16 create exhibits for use in the case, interoffice discussions about documents produced
17 throughout case, review case file for mediation, communicate with expert retained to analyze
18 time and wage records produced, draft mediation brief and exposure analysis, interoffice
19 discussions about mediation and mediation brief, prepare for mediation, attend mediation,
20 post-mediation settlement discussions with mediator and Defense counsel, review and revise
21 memorandum of understanding, negotiate terms of memorandum of understanding, draft and
22 revise long form settlement agreement, negotiate terms of settlement agreement, review and
23 revise preliminary approval motion and supporting papers, draft and revise declaration in
24 support of preliminary approval motion, review and revise supplemental brief for preliminary
25 approval and supporting documents, review weekly reports from settlement administrator,
26 review and revise final approval motion and supporting papers, and draft and revise declaration
27 in support of final approval motion.

28 31. My hourly rate is \$800. Based on my hourly rate and the hours expended 205, my fee is

- 1 \$164,000, which is reasonable and necessary to the successful litigation of this matter.
- 2 32. Jill Vecchi is an associate at the Mara Law Firm. Ms. Vecchi has been a member of the
- 3 California Bar since 2014. Ms. Vecchi received her training in wage and hour class action and
- 4 PAGA lawsuits while at Mara Law Firm, PC. She has been substantially involved in all phases
- 5 of this litigation and in the following sampling of wage and hour class action and PAGA cases,
- 6 of which our firm is the attorney of record: *Thompson v. Costco Wholesale Corporation* (Case
- 7 No. 14-cv-2778-CAB-WVG); *Cuellar-Ramirez v. US Foods, Inc.* (Case No. RG15770766);
- 8 *Peron v. The Vons Companies, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2014-00006965-CU-OE-CTL); *Little v. Gate*
- 9 *Gourmet, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2016-00010636-CU-OE-CTL); *Limon v. National Retail*
- 10 *Transportation, Inc.* (Case No. 2:16-cv-02054); *Belton v. Pacific Pulmonary Services* (Case
- 11 No. CGC-15-547564); *Medina v. Central Cal Transportation, Inc.* (Case No. RG15770011);
- 12 *Shroeder v. YRC Global, Inc.* (Case No. 2:16-cv-06173); *Spikes v. Bear Trucking, Inc.* (Case
- 13 No. 16CECG02389); *Montes v. CORAM Specialty Infusion Services, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2016-
- 14 00028950-CU-OE-CTL); *Rodriguez v. Freshpoint, Inc.* (Case No. 4:16-cv-05271); *Valentich*
- 15 *v. Hub Construction Specialties, Inc.* (Case No. RIC 1610267); *Smith v. Roadrunner*
- 16 *Management Services, Inc.* (Case No. BC630949).
- 17 33. Ms. Vecchi devoted 29 hours to this case. The following is a summary of her tasks and
- 18 activities performed in the litigation of this matter: interoffice discussions throughout case,
- 19 review and analyze documents produced in case, research into law in preparation for
- 20 mediation, discuss theories of liability and damage exposure for mediation.
- 21 34. Ms. Vecchi's hourly rate is \$575. Based on her hourly rate and the 29 hours expended, her fee
- 22 is \$16,675, which is reasonable and necessary to the successful litigation of this matter
- 23 35. Matthew Crawford is an associate at the Mara Law Firm. Mr. Crawford has been a member of
- 24 the California Bar since 2016. Mr. Crawford received his training in wage and hour class action
- 25 and PAGA lawsuits while at Mara Law Firm, PC. He has been substantially involved in all
- 26 phases of this litigation and in the following sampling of wage and hour class action and PAGA
- 27 cases, of which our firm is the attorney of record: *Norona v. B&G Delivery System, Inc.* (Case
- 28 No. RG1577005); *Limon v. National Retail Transportation, Inc.* (Case No. 2:16-cv-02054);

1 *Medina v. Central Cal Transportation, Inc.* (Case No. RG15770011); *Shroeder v. YRC Global,*
2 *Inc.* (Case No. 2:16-cv-06173); *Davidson v. A&B Trucking Services, Inc.* (Case No.
3 16CECG02390); *Spikes v. Bear Trucking, Inc.* (Case No. 16CECG02389); *Montes v. CORAM*
4 *Specialty Infusion Services, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2016-00028950-CU-OE-CTL); *Valentich v.*
5 *Hub Construction Specialties, Inc.* (Case No. RIC 1610267); *Roby v. Pan Pacific Petroleum,*
6 *Inc.* (Case No. BCV-16-101856); *Smith v. Roadrunner Management Services, Inc.* (Case No.
7 BC630949); *Terry v. Hoovestol, Inc.* (Case No. RG16823879); *Belton v. Satellite Affordable*
8 *Housing Associates* (Case No. RG17885127).

9 36. Mr. Crawford devoted 155 hours to this case. The following is a summary of his tasks and
10 activities performed in the litigation of this matter: draft notice to the LWDA, discussions with
11 Plaintiff throughout case, discussions and emails with Defense Counsel throughout case,
12 interoffice discussions throughout case, review and analyze documents produced in case and
13 create documents summary of key documents, draft joint case management statements, attend
14 case management conferences, communicate with expert retained to analyze time and wage
15 records produced, assist in drafting mediation brief, prepare for and attend mediation, review
16 memorandum of understanding, discuss terms of memorandum of understanding, assist in
17 drafting long-form settlement agreement, discuss terms of settlement agreement, obtain bids
18 from settlement administrators, draft stipulation to consolidate cases, draft motion for
19 preliminary approval and supporting documents, draft supplemental brief for preliminary
20 approval and supporting documents, communicate with the settlement administrator
21 throughout the administration process, review weekly reports from settlement administrator,
22 and draft motion for final approval and supporting documents.

23 37. Mr. Crawford's hourly rate is \$550. Based on his hourly rate and the hours expended 155, his
24 fee is \$85,250 which is reasonable and necessary to the successful litigation of this matter.

25 38. As Class Counsel's lodestar fee is in excess of their fee request, a multiplier on their lodestar
26 fee is not sought herein.

27 39. Class Counsel seeks reimbursement of the litigation costs and expenses of \$16,812.09
28 (originally estimated not to exceed \$25,000). These costs were all reasonable and necessary to

- 1 the prosecution of this case and the results achieved and are fair, and reasonable.
- 2 40. In addition, Plaintiff agreed to a general release of his claims against Defendant in exchange
- 3 for the \$7,500 Class Representative Payment. Courts routinely approve service payments, or
- 4 incentive awards, to compensate a named plaintiff for the services he or she provides and the
- 5 risks he or she incurs during class litigation. Courts have regularly and routinely granted
- 6 approval of settlements containing such enhancements. In my experience, the typical
- 7 enhancement award in wage and hour class action settlements ranges from \$5,000 to \$75,000.
- 8 Very commonly there is more than one class representative who receives an award in the
- 9 above range.
- 10 41. The proposed settlement is the product of serious, informed, non-collusive negotiations, has
- 11 no obvious defects, does not improperly grant preferential treatment to the class representative
- 12 or segments of the class and falls within the range of fair and reasonable settlements. I believe
- 13 that this non-reversionary settlement is in the best interests of the class as fair, reasonable, and
- 14 adequate. Therefore, I recommend approval of the settlement.
- 15 42. A true and correct copy of the Summary of Time and Costs is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.
- 16 43. A true and correct copy of Westlaw Court Express's Legal Billing Report, Volume 14,
- 17 Number 3, California Region for December 2012 is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.
- 18 44. A true and correct copy of the 2014 Declaration of Richard Pearl in *Hohnbaum v. Brinker*
- 19 *Restaurant Corp.* SDSC GIC834348 is attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**.
- 20 45. A true and correct copy of the 2012 National Law Journal Survey of Hourly Billing Rates for
- 21 Partners and Associates is attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.
- 22 46. A true and correct copy of the Joint Stipulation and Settlement Agreement is attached hereto
- 23 as **Exhibit 5**.
- 24 47. A true and correct copy of the filing receipt from Plaintiff's upload of his final approval
- 25 motion and supporting documents to the LWDA's website is attached as **Exhibit 6**.
- 26 48. A true and correct copy of the confirmation that the upload of Plaintiff's final approval motion
- 27 was received by the LWDA is attached as **Exhibit 7**.
- 28

1 I hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
2 foregoing is true and correct.

3 Dated: July 18, 2022

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'DM', is written over a horizontal line.

David Mara, Esq.

EXHIBIT 1

SUMMARY OF TIME AND COSTS

Kenbron Fryer v. Transforce, Inc.

Alameda County Superior Court Case No. RG20071048

Hours: 389
Lodestar Fees: \$ 265,925.00
Costs: \$ 16,812.09

As of 7/18/2022

FIRM/ ATTORNEYS	YEAR ADMITTED	HOURS	HOURLY RATE	TOTAL
MARA LAW FIRM, PC				
David Mara	2004 (18)	205	\$800	\$164,000.00
Jill Vecchi	2014 (8)	29	\$575	\$16,675.00
Matthew Crawford	2016 (6)	155	\$550	\$85,250.00
MARA LAW FIRM, PC TOTAL:		389		\$265,925.00

*****This does NOT include the anticipated attorney time to prepare for/travel to/attend final approval and any supplemental hearings, administrator declarations, work with defense counsel and administrator re: funding, distribution, tax forms, transmittal instruments - process, answer class member questions, etc.***

LITIGATION EXPENSES	
MARA LAW FIRM, PC	\$16,812.09
TOTAL COSTS	\$16,812.09

Kenbron Fryer v. Transforce, Inc.
Alameda County Superior Court Case No. RG20071048

Costs Summary

Attorney Service:	\$	120.00
Court Fees:	\$	3,884.19
Mediation:	\$	11,000.00
Postage:	\$	7.90
Experts:	\$	1,800.00

TOTAL COSTS	\$	<u>16,812.09</u>
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Exhibit 2

Westlaw Court Express

LEGAL BILLING REPORT

VOLUME 14, NUMBER 3

December 2012

CA REGION

BY REGION, BY FIRM

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California Report

FIRM		GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP	Partner	1993	1993	CA	\$ 825.00	8.10	\$ 6,682.50
	David P. Simonds	1993	1993	CA	\$ 725.00	2.60	\$ 1,885.00
	Senior Counsel Edward P. Christian	1993	1993	CA	\$ 725.00	10.70	\$ 8,567.50
TOTAL							
DLA Piper LLP							
Partner	Nate McQuirk	1979	1979	CA	\$ 790.00	0.60	\$ 474.00
Partner	Richard Yankovich	1979	1979	CA	\$ 790.00	39.40	\$ 30,732.00
Partner	Ann Lawrence	1989	2000	CA	\$ 755.00	90.30	\$ 68,176.50
Partner	Heather Dunn	2000	2001	CA	\$ 705.00	1.30	\$ 916.50
Partner	Jeffrey D. Aaronson	1998	1998	CA	\$ 650.00	12.70	\$ 8,255.00
Of Counsel	Ben Gipson	2002	2002	CA	\$ 640.00	3.10	\$ 1,984.00
Associate	Bethand Pan	2004	2004	CA	\$ 630.00	170.00	\$ 107,100.00
Associate	Diana M. Melzer	2008	2008	CA	\$ 510.00	67.00	\$ 34,170.00
Associate	Natasha Heleth	2011	2011	CA	\$ 470.00	1.80	\$ 846.00
Associate	Thia Bhanthall	2000	2000	CA	\$ 400.00	4.10	\$ 1,640.00
TOTAL						390.30	\$ 254,254.00
Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP							
Associate	Virginia Pitt	2010	2010	CA	\$ 445.00	18.20	\$ 8,544.00
Associate	Matthew Bouslog	2011	2011	CA	\$ 395.00	12.60	\$ 4,977.00
TOTAL						31.80	\$ 13,521.00

U.S.B.C New York Southern
Private Airline Corp (12-11343 REG)

From the fee application covering
July 1, 2012 through October 31, 2012

NLI Ranking: 40
Firm Size: 791

U.S.B.C Delaware
Trident Microsystems, Inc. (12-10063 CSS)

From the fee application covering
October 1, 2012 through October 31, 2012

NLI Ranking: 2
Firm Size: 3,348

U.S.B.C New York Southern
LightSquared, Inc (12-12080 SCC)

From the fee application covering
October 1, 2012 through October 31, 2012

NLI Ranking: 21
Firm Size: 1,039

California Report

FIRM

Kornfield, Nyberg, Bander & Kuhrer, P.C.,
Partner Eric A. Nyberg
Paraprofessional Nancy L. Nyberg

GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
1987	1987	CA	\$ 425.00	15.90	\$ 7,182.50
			90.00	0.30	24.00
				17.20	\$ 7,206.50
TOTAL					

U.S.B.C California Northern
Hawrey LLP(41-34376-DJ)
From the fee application covering
August 1, 2012 through August 31, 2012
NJ Ranking: n/a
Firm Size: 3

Loeb & Loeb

Partner	Lance N. Jurich	1987	CA	\$ 695.00	1.50	\$ 1,320.50
Partner	Christopher W. Campbell	1999	CA	550.00	46.20	30,030.00
Associate	Ryan M. Audin	2007	CA	550.00	122.30	67,255.00
Associate	Jeanne C. Wanless	1993	CA	435.00	18.20	7,917.00
Paraprofessional	S. Steadman			280.00	0.20	52.00
TOTAL					182.30	\$ 105,584.50

U.S.B.C California Central
American Medical Technologies(8-12-12339-MW)
From the fee application covering
July 1, 2012 to September 30, 2012
NJ Ranking: 144
Firm Size: 301

Pachtulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub

Of Counsel	James K. T. Hunter	1976	CA	\$ 745.00	0.10	\$ 74.50
Partner	Samuel R. Matzel	1985	CA	725.00	40.90	29,652.50
Of Counsel	Jeffrey Kandell	1984	CA	615.00	0.50	307.50
Partner	Mahar S. Pagay	1997	CA	615.00	1.80	1,107.00
Partner	Scotta McFarland	1980	CA	615.00	47.80	29,397.00
Of Counsel	Mary Lane	1976	CA	595.00	3.80	2,261.00
Partner	Nina Hong	1995	CA	595.00	0.50	297.50
Associate	Teddy M. Kapur	2004	CA	495.00	8.40	4,158.00
Library	Leslie A. Forrester			295.00	1.10	324.50
Paraprofessional	Felice Harrison			275.00	23.00	6,325.00
TOTAL					127.90	\$ 73,904.50

U.S.B.C California Central
American Medical Technologies(8-12-12339-MW)
From the fee application covering
July 1, 2012 to July 31, 2012
NJ Ranking: n/a
Firm Size: 55

California Report

FIRM

Pedraza & Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub

	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
Partner	1979	1979	CA	\$ 975.00	0.80	\$ 780.00
Partner	1982	1983	CA	\$ 875.00	12.80	\$ 11,200.00
Of Counsel	1975	1976	CA	\$ 745.00	4.00	\$ 2,980.00
Partner	1983	1983	CA	\$ 745.00	50.80	\$ 37,846.00
Partner	1983	1984	CA	\$ 725.00	11.10	\$ 8,047.50
Of Counsel	1987	1987	CA	\$ 675.00	15.80	\$ 10,462.50
Of Counsel	1987	1987	CA	\$ 595.00	5.20	\$ 3,094.00
Of Counsel	1980	1980	CA	\$ 575.00	4.30	\$ 2,472.50
Associate	2004	2010	CA	\$ 525.00	31.00	\$ 16,275.00
Paraprofessional				265.00	2.50	\$ 862.50
Paraprofessional				265.00	7.70	\$ 2,040.50
Paraprofessional				265.00	1.00	\$ 265.00
Case Management				185.00	5.40	\$ 993.00
Case Management				185.00	0.40	\$ 74.00
TOTAL					152.50	\$ 57,198.50

Paul Hastings LLP

Partner	1976	1976	CA	\$ 840.00	15.80	\$ 13,272.00
Of Counsel	1983	1983	CA	\$ 785.00	132.40	\$ 115,062.00
Associate	2006	2006	CA	\$ 615.00	31.10	\$ 19,126.50
Associate	2007	2008	CA	\$ 575.00	181.70	\$ 104,477.50
Associate	2009	2009	CA	\$ 485.00	87.10	\$ 42,343.50
Associate	2010	2010	CA	\$ 385.00	57.00	\$ 37,345.00
Associate	2010	2010	CA	\$ 385.00	160.20	\$ 81,577.00
TOTAL					725.30	\$ 393,203.50

Seyfarth Shaw LLP

Counsel	1996	1996	CA	\$ 580.00	2.40	\$ 1,832.00
Partner	1985	1985	CA	\$ 620.00	1.50	\$ 930.00
Counsel	1997	1997	CA	\$ 540.00	56.60	\$ 30,564.00
TOTAL					60.50	\$ 33,416.00

U.S.B.C Delaware
Trident Microsystems, Inc. (12-10089 (CSS))

From the fee application covering
September 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012

N.J. Ranking: n/a
Firm Size: 55

U.S.B.C New York Southern
AMR Corporation (11-15463 (SHL))

From the fee application covering
July 1, 2012 through July 31, 2012

N.J. Ranking: 30
Firm Size: 851

U.S.B.C New York Southern
Grubb & Ellis Company (12-10085 (MG))

From the fee application covering
July 2, 2012 through October 31, 2012

N.J. Ranking: 50
Firm Size: 733

California Report

FIRM Sidley Austin LLP

	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
Partner	1995	1995	CA	\$ 875.00	18.10	\$ 12,217.50
Associate	2010	2010	CA	450.00	117.50	53,065.00
Associate	2011	2011	CA	355.00	41.00	14,555.00
TOTAL					177.00	\$ 79,827.50

U.S.B.C Delaware
Tribune Company, et al. (08-13144 FJCJ)

From the fee application covering
September 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012

NLI Ranking: 10
Firm Size: 1,592

Tenys LLP

Partner	1983	1983	CA	\$ 995.00	5.50	\$ 5,472.50
Partner	1974	1974	CA	995.00	0.40	398.00
Partner	1977	1977	CA	810.00	0.50	405.00
Associate	2008	2008	CA	695.00	21.10	14,564.50
Associate	2007	2007	CA	565.00	110.00	62,150.00
Associate	2008	2008	CA	500.00	0.50	250.00
Library				355.00	0.80	284.00
Law Clerk				395.00	43.90	13,389.50
Paraprofessional				250.00	28.20	7,332.00
Paraprofessional					210.90	\$ 104,345.50
TOTAL						

U.S.B.C Delaware
Nettel Networks Inc. (09-10138)

From the fee application covering
August 1, 2012 through October 31, 2012

NLI Ranking: n/a
Firm Size: 236

Westlaw Court Express

LEGAL BILLING REPORT

VOLUME 14, NUMBER 3

December 2012

CA REGION

BY BILLING RATE

California Rate Report

PROFESSIONAL	FIRM	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
Partner	John Cameron	1983	1983	CA	\$ 995.00	5.50	\$ 5,472.50
Partner	Shelia Block	1974	1974	CA	\$ 995.00	0.40	398.00
Partner	Richard M. Pachulski	1979	1979	CA	\$ 975.00	0.80	780.00
Partner	Ira D. Kharasch	1982	1982	CA	\$ 875.00	12.80	11,200.00
Partner	J. A. Latham Jr.	1978	1978	CA	\$ 840.00	15.80	13,272.00
Partner	David P. Stronids	1983	1983	CA	\$ 825.00	9.10	6,682.50
Partner	Michael Rotszala	1977	1977	CA	\$ 810.00	0.50	405.00
Partner	Nate McKittick	1989	1989	CA	\$ 780.00	0.60	474.00
Partner	Richard Yankeiwich	1979	1979	CA	\$ 760.00	39.40	30,732.00
Partner	Ana Lawton	1989	1989	CA	\$ 755.00	50.30	68,176.50
Of Counsel	Jennifer S. Baldocchi	1983	1983	CA	\$ 755.00	152.40	115,062.00
Of Counsel	James K.T. Hunter	1976	1976	CA	\$ 745.00	0.10	74.50
Of Counsel	James K.T. Hunter	1976	1976	CA	\$ 745.00	4.00	2,980.00
Partner	John D. Fiero	1989	1989	CA	\$ 745.00	50.80	37,846.00
Senior Counsel	Edward P. Christian	1985	1985	CA	\$ 725.00	2.60	1,885.00
Partner	Samuel R. Malzel	1985	1985	CA	\$ 725.00	40.90	29,632.50
Partner	Bruce Grohschal	1983	1984	CA	\$ 725.00	11.10	8,077.50
Partner	Heather Dunn	2000	2000	CA	\$ 705.00	1.30	916.50
Partner	Lance N. Jurth	1987	1987	CA	\$ 695.00	1.90	1,320.50
Associate	Jessica Bullock	2003	2003	CA	\$ 695.00	21.10	14,684.50
Counsel	Ellen Sueda	1983	1983	CA	\$ 675.00	2.40	1,632.00
Of Counsel	Henry Hochman	1987	1987	CA	\$ 675.00	16.50	10,462.50
Partner	Max C. Fischer	1985	1985	CA	\$ 675.00	18.10	12,217.50
Partner	Jeffrey D. Karsonson	1988	1988	CA	\$ 650.00	12.70	8,255.00
Partner	Christopher W. Campbell	1989	1989	CA	\$ 650.00	46.20	30,030.00
Of Counsel	Ben Gibson	2002	2002	CA	\$ 640.00	3.10	1,984.00
Associate	Bertrand Pan	2004	2004	CA	\$ 630.00	170.00	107,100.00
Partner	Colleen M. Regan	1985	1985	CA	\$ 620.00	1.50	930.00
Of Counsel	Jeffrey Kamel	1984	1984	CA	\$ 615.00	0.50	307.50
Partner	Malhar S. Pargy	1984	1987	CA	\$ 615.00	1.60	1,107.00
Partner	Scott McFarland	1980	1980	CA	\$ 615.00	47.80	29,337.00
Associate	Melinda A. Gordon	2009	2009	CA	\$ 615.00	31.10	19,126.50
Of Counsel	Mary Lane	1976	1976	CA	\$ 595.00	3.90	2,261.00
Partner	Nina Hong	1986	1986	CA	\$ 595.00	0.90	535.50
Of Counsel	Gabriele Rohrer	1997	1997	CA	\$ 595.00	5.20	3,094.00

California Rate Report

PROFESSIONAL	FIRM	GRADUATED	ADMITTED	STATE	RATE	HOURS	TOTAL
Of Counsel	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	1980	1980	CA	\$ 575.00	4.30	\$ 2,472.50
William Ramseyer	Paul Hastings LLP	2007	2008	CA	\$ 575.00	191.70	104,477.50
Robert E. Zivver	Tony's LLP	2007	2007	CA	\$ 555.00	110.00	62,150.00
Adam Siverts	Loeb & Loeb	2007	2007	CA	\$ 550.00	122.30	67,265.00
Associate	Seyfarth Shaw LLP	1997	1997	CA	\$ 40.00	56.60	30,854.00
Associate	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2004	2010	CA	\$ 525.00	31.00	16,275.00
Counsel	John W. Lucas	2004	2010	CA	\$ 510.00	87.00	34,170.00
Associate	Diana M. Malzer	2008	2008	CA	\$ 500.00	0.50	250.00
Associate	Madhew Akoy	2008	2008	CA	\$ 495.00	8.40	4,158.00
Associate	Teddy M. Kumar	2004	2008	CA	\$ 485.00	87.10	42,243.50
Associate	Paul Hastings LLP	2009	2009	CA	\$ 470.00	1.80	846.00
Associate	DLA Piper LLP	2011	2011	CA	\$ 450.00	117.50	53,055.00
Associate	Natasha Hsieh	2010	2010	CA	\$ 445.00	19.20	8,544.00
Associate	Michael T. Gustafson	2010	2010	CA	\$ 435.00	18.20	7,917.00
Associate	Sidley Austin LLP	2010	2010	CA	\$ 425.00	16.90	7,182.50
Associate	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP	1993	1993	CA	\$ 400.00	4.10	1,640.00
Associate	Loeb & Loeb	1987	1987	CA	\$ 395.00	12.60	4,977.00
Partner	Eric A. Nyberg	2000	2000	CA	\$ 385.00	97.00	37,345.00
Associate	Kornfield, Nyberg, Bendes & Kuhner, P.C.	2010	2010	CA	\$ 385.00	160.20	61,677.00
Associate	Tina Bhattachal	2010	2010	CA	\$ 355.00	41.00	14,555.00
Associate	Matthew Bourisog	2011	2011	CA	\$ 355.00	0.80	284.00
Associate	Ji Hae Kim	2010	2010	CA	\$ 305.00	43.90	13,389.50
Associate	Paul Hastings LLP	2010	2010	CA	\$ 285.00	1.10	324.50
Associate	Clare Mauro	2011	2011	CA	\$ 275.00	23.00	6,325.00
Law Clerk	Tony's LLP	2011	2011	CA	\$ 265.00	2.50	662.50
Librarian	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2011	2011	CA	\$ 265.00	7.70	2,040.50
Librarian	Loeb & Loeb	2011	2011	CA	\$ 265.00	1.00	265.00
Librarian	Tony's LLP	2011	2011	CA	\$ 260.00	0.20	52.00
Librarian	Loeb & Loeb	2011	2011	CA	\$ 260.00	28.20	7,352.00
Librarian	Tony's LLP	2011	2011	CA	\$ 185.00	5.40	995.00
Librarian	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2011	2011	CA	\$ 185.00	0.40	74.00
Librarian	Kornfield, Nyberg, Bendes & Kuhner, P.C.	2011	2011	CA	\$ 80.00	0.30	24.00

Exhibit 3

1 DEBRA L. HURST (SBN 106118)
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3 JULIE CORBO RIDLEY (SBN 234274)
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Additional Counsel Listed After Signature Page
Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the certified Class

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CENTRAL DIVISION

ADAM HOHNBAUM, ILLYA HAASE,
ROMEO OSORIO, AMANDA JUNE RADER,
and SANTANA ALVARADO and ROES 1
through 500, Inclusive on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly situated, and on behalf
of the general public,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRINKER RESTAURANT CORPORATION,
BRINKER INTERNATIONAL, INC. and
BRINKER INTERNATIONAL PAYROLL
COMPANY, LP a Delaware Corporation; and
DOES 1 through 500, Inclusive

Defendants.

CASE NO.: GIC834348

CLASS ACTION

DECLARATION OF RICHARD M.
PEARL IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR FINAL
APPROVAL AND OF CLASS ACTION
SETTLEMENT AND MOTION FOR
AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES,
COSTS, CLASS REPRESENTATIVE
SERVICE PAYMENTS, AND CLAIMS
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Date: December 12, 2014

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: C-69

Judge: Hon. Katherine A. Bacal

Complaint Filed: August 16, 2004

1 I, RICHARD M. PEARL, hereby declare the following:

2 1. I am a member in good standing of the California State Bar. I am in
3 private practice as the principal of my own law firm, the Law Offices of Richard
4 M. Pearl, in Berkeley, California. I specialize in issues related to court-awarded
5 attorneys' fees, including the representation of parties in fee litigation and
6 appeals, serving as an expert witness, and serving as a mediator and arbitrator in
7 disputes concerning attorneys' fees and related issues. In this case, I have been
8 asked by Plaintiffs' counsel to render my opinion on the reasonableness of the
9 hourly rates they are requesting in this matter. I make this Declaration in Support
10 of Plaintiffs' Motion for Award of Reasonable Attorneys' Fees.

11 **Professional Background**

12 1. Briefly summarized, my background is as follows: I am a 1969
13 graduate of Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley,
14 California. I took the California Bar Examination in August 1969 and passed it in
15 November of that year, but because I was working as an attorney in Atlanta,
16 Georgia for the Legal Aid Society of Atlanta (LASA), I was not admitted to the
17 California Bar until January 1970. I worked for LASA until summer of 1971,
18 when I then went to work in California's Central Valley for California Rural Legal
19 Assistance, Inc. (CRLA), a statewide legal services program. From 1977 to 1982,
20 I was CRLA's Director of Litigation, supervising more than fifty attorneys. In
21 1982, I went into private practice, first in a small law firm, then as a sole
22 practitioner. Martindale Hubbell rates my law firm "AV." I also have been
23 selected as a Northern California "Super Lawyer" in Appellate Law for 2005,
24 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. A copy of my current
25 Resume is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

26 2. Since 1982, my practice has been a general civil litigation and
27 appellate practice, with an emphasis on cases and appeals involving court-awarded
28 attorneys' fees. I also am the author of *California Attorney Fee Awards* (3d ed.

1 Cal. CEB 2010) and its February 2011, 2012, 2013, and March 2014 Supplements,
2 as well as all its previous editions and annual supplements. California appellate
3 courts have cited this treatise on more than 35 occasions. *See, e.g., Graham v.*
4 *DaimlerChrysler Corp.* (2004) 34 Cal.4th 553, 576, 584; *Lolley v. Campbell* (2002)
5 28 Cal.4th 367, 373; *Chacon v. Litke* (2010) 181 Cal.App.4th 1234, 1259; *Syers*
6 *Properties III, Inc. v. Rankin* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 691, 698, 700. I also have
7 lectured and written extensively on court-awarded attorneys' fees. I have been a
8 member of the California State Bar's Attorneys' Fees Task Force and have
9 testified before the State Bar Board of Governors and the California Legislature on
10 attorneys' fee issues. In addition, I authored a federal manual on attorneys' fees
11 entitled *Attorneys' Fees: A Legal Services Practice Manual*, published by the
12 Legal Services Corporation. I also co-authored the chapter on "Attorney Fees" in
13 Volume 2 of CEB's *Wrongful Employment Termination Practice*, 2d Ed. (1997).

14 3. More than 90% of my practice is devoted to issues involving court-
15 awarded attorneys' fees. I have been counsel in over 180 attorneys' fee
16 applications in state and federal courts, primarily representing other attorneys. I
17 also have briefed and argued more than 40 appeals, at least 25 of which have
18 involved attorneys' fees issues. I have successfully handled five cases in the
19 California Supreme Court involving court-awarded attorneys' fees: (1) *Maria P. v.*
20 *Riles* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 1281, a landmark early decision on the scope of California
21 Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5; (2) *Delaney v. Baker* (1999) 20 Cal.4th
22 23, which held that heightened remedies, including attorneys' fees, are available in
23 suits against nursing homes under California's Elder Abuse Act; (3) *Ketchum v.*
24 *Moses* (2001) 24 Cal.4th 1122, which held, *inter alia*, that contingent risk
25 multipliers remain available under California attorney fee law, despite the United
26 States Supreme Court's contrary ruling on federal law (note that in *Ketchum*, I was
27 primary appellate counsel in the Court of Appeal and "second chair" in the
28 Supreme Court); (4) *Flannery v. Prentice* (2001) 26 Cal.4th 572, which held that in

1 the absence of an agreement to the contrary, statutory attorneys' fees belong to the
2 attorney whose services they are based upon; and (5) *Graham v. DaimlerChrysler*
3 *Corp.* (2004) 34 Cal.4th 553, which held, *inter alia*, that the "catalyst" theory was
4 still valid under California law despite federal Supreme Court authority to the
5 contrary. I also represented and argued on behalf of *amicus curiae* in
6 *Conservatorship of McQueen* (2014) 59 Cal.4th 602, and, along with Richard
7 Rothschild, filed an *amicus curiae* brief in *Vasquez v. State of California* (2009) 45
8 Cal.4th 243. I also have handled numerous other appeals involving attorney's fees,
9 including: *Davis v. City & County of San Francisco* (9th Cir. 1992) 976 F.2d 1536;
10 *Mangold v. CPUC* (9th Cir. 1995) 67 F.3d 1470; *Moore v. Bank of America* (9th
11 Cir. 2007) 245 Fed.Appx. 613; *Velez v. Wynne* (9th Cir. 2007) 2007
12 U.S.App.LEXIS 2194; *Camacho v. Bridgeport Financial, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2008) 523
13 F.3d 973; *Center for Biological Diversity v. County of San Bernardino* (2010) 185
14 Cal.App.4th 866; and *Environmental Protection Information Center v. California*
15 *Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection et al* (2010) 190 Cal.App.4th 217. For an
16 expanded list of my representative decisions, see Exhibit A.

17 4. I also have been retained by various governmental entities, including
18 the State of California, at my then current rates to consult with them regarding their
19 affirmative attorney fee claims.

20 5. I am frequently called upon to opine about the reasonableness of
21 attorneys' fees, and numerous federal and state courts have cited my testimony on
22 that issue favorably. The reported cases referencing my testimony include the
23 following California appellate courts: *Laffite v. Robert Half Int'l* (2014)
24 __Cal.App.4th __, 2014 Cal.App.LEXIS 1059; *In re Tobacco Cases I* (2013) 216
25 Cal.App.4th 570; *Heritage Pacific Financial LLC v. Monroy* (2013) 215
26 Cal.App.4th 972, 1009; *Children's Hospital & Medical Center v. Bonta* (2002) 97
27 Cal.App.4th 740; *Wilkinson v. South City Ford* (2010) 2010 Cal.App.Unpub.
28 LEXIS 8680; *Church of Scientology v. Wollersheim* (1996) 42 Cal.App.4th 628

(anti-SLAPP case). My declaration also has been favorably referenced by the following federal courts: *Prison Legal News v. Schwarzenegger* (9th Cir. 2010) 608 F.3d 446, 455, in which the expert declaration referred to in that opinion is mine; *Antoninetti v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2012) Order filed Dec. 26, 2012; *In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litigation* (N.D.Cal. 2013) No. M 07-1827 SI, MDL, No. 1827, Report and Recommendation of Special Master re Motions for Attorneys' Fees etc., filed Nov. 9, 2012, adopted in relevant part, 2013 U.S.Dist.LEXIS 49885; *Rosenfeld v. United States Dept. of Justice* (N.D. Cal. 2012) 904 F.Supp.2d 988; *Stonebrae v. Toll Bros.* (N.D. Cal. 2011) 2011 U.S.Dist.LEXIS 39832, at *9 (thorough discussion), *aff'd* (9th Cir. 2013) 2013 U.S.App.LEXIS 6369; *Hajro v. United States Citizenship & Immigration Service* (N.D.Cal 2012) 900 F.Supp.2d 1034, 1054; *Armstrong v. Brown* (N.D. Cal. 2011) 2011 U.S.Dist.LEXIS 87428; *Californians for Disability Rights, Inc. v. California Dept. of Transportation* (N.D. Cal. 2010) 2010 U.S.Dist.LEXIS 141030; *Prison Legal News v. Schwarzenegger* (N.D. Cal. 2008) 561 F.Supp.2d 1095 (an earlier motion); *Oberfelder v. City of Petaluma* (N.D. Cal. 2002) 2002 U.S.Dist.LEXIS 8635, *aff'd* (9th Cir. 2003) 2003 U.S.App.LEXIS 11371; *Bancroft v. Trizechahn Corp.*, C.D. Cal. No. CV 02-2373 SVW (FMOx), Order Granting Reasonable Attorneys' Fees etc., filed Aug. 14, 2006; *Willoughby v. DT Credit Corp.*, C.D. Cal. No. CV 05-05907 MMM (Cwx), Order Awarding Reasonable Attorneys' Fees After Remand, filed July 17, 2006; *A.D. v. California Highway Patrol* (N.D.Cal. 2009) 2009 U.S.Dist.LEXIS 110743, *rev's'd on other grounds* (9th Cir. 2013) 712 F.3d 446, *reaffirmed and additional fees awarded on remand* at 2013 U.S.Dist.LEXIS 169275; *National Federation of the Blind v. Target Corp.* (N.D.Cal. 2009) 2009 U.S.Dist.LEXIS 67139. In addition, numerous trial courts have relied upon my testimony in unpublished fee orders.

6. I also have extensive experience litigating the merits of class actions, including numerous housing, government benefits, and consumer class actions.

1 See, e.g., *Employment Dev. Dept. v. Superior Court (Boren)* (1981) 30 Cal.3d 256.

2 I also have represented Class Counsel on their fee requests in numerous highly-
3 contested class actions, including *Davis v. City & County of San Francisco, supra*,
4 *Duran v. First National Bank*, Alameda County Superior Court No. 2001-035537,
5 and *Molina, et al. v. Lexmark International, et al.*, Los Angeles County Superior
6 Court No. BC339177.

7 7. In this matter, I have reviewed several documents from the underlying
8 litigation and fee motion, including the entire Motion for Preliminary Approval, as
9 well as the declarations of Plaintiffs' principal counsel filed in support of the
10 instant motion. I also have discussed the case with class counsel Julie Corbo-
11 Ridley.

12 **PLAINTIFFS' ATTORNEYS' HOURLY RATES ARE**
13 **REASONABLE**

14 8. Through my writing and practice, I have become knowledgeable
15 about the non-contingent market rates charged by attorneys in California and
16 elsewhere. I have obtained this knowledge in several ways: (1) by handling
17 attorneys' fee litigation; (2) by preparing expert declarations in numerous cases;
18 (3) by discussing fees with other attorneys; (4) by obtaining declarations regarding
19 prevailing market rates in cases in which I represent attorneys seeking fees; and (5)
20 by reviewing attorneys' fee applications and awards in other cases, as well as
21 surveys and articles on attorneys' fees in the legal newspapers and treatises.

22 9. I am aware of the hourly rates being requested by Plaintiffs' attorneys
23 in this case, their experience and qualifications, the nature of the work performed,
24 and the results achieved. Under California law, Plaintiff's attorneys are entitled to
25 their requested rates if those rates are "within the range of reasonable rates charged
26 by and judicially awarded comparable attorneys for comparable work." *Children's*
27 *Hosp. & Med. Ctr. v. Bonta [CHMC]* (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 740, 783. In my
28 opinion, the information about non-contingent hourly rates I have gathered, some

1 of which is summarized below, shows that the rates requested by Plaintiffs'
2 counsel in this matter are well within the range of the non-contingent market rates
3 charged by California and San Diego attorneys of reasonably comparable
4 experience, skill, and expertise for reasonably comparable services. I base that
5 opinion in large part on the following data:

6 **Court Awards**

7 10. Several of the Plaintiffs' law firms have had the hourly rates requested
8 here, or their equivalent rates in prior years, approved by the courts in other class
9 actions. For example, Hurst & Hurst's rates were found reasonable in *Serochi v.*
10 *Bosa Development California II, Inc., et al.*, San Diego Superior Court Case No.:
11 37-2009-00096686-CU-BT-CTL. Similarly, Ms. Lorens's 2012 rate of \$795/hour
12 was approved in November 2012 in *Hoch v. Rockin' Baja Coastal Cantina, et al.*,
13 San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2012-00095176-CU-OE-CTL/*Mojica v.*
14 *Rockin' Baja Coastal Cantina, et al.*, San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2012-
15 00091490-CU-OE-CTL. This is highly probative evidence of the reasonableness
16 of their rates in subsequent reasonably similar cases.

17 11. Counsel's rates are also consistent with the following court awards
18 from the Southern District of California¹:

19 (1) In *Hartless v. Clorox*, 273 F.R.D. 630, 644 (S.D. Cal. 2011), the
20 Court found, *inter alia*, that class counsel's requested rates were consistent with
21 the hourly rates found reasonable in numerous other class actions and with rates
22 charged by other firms in the San Diego area, including rates of \$795 per hour for a
23 25-year attorney and \$675 per hour for an experienced partner. 273 F.R.D. at 644.

24
25 ¹ In my experience, for purposes of the hourly rates charged and found reasonable by the courts,
26 the differences between types of class actions (i.e. wage and hour class actions versus consumer
27 class actions) are not significant, either factually or legally. See, e.g., *Heritage Pacific Financial,*
28 *LLC v. Monroy*, 215 Cal.App.4th 972, 1009 (2013); *Camacho v. Bridgeport Financial, Inc.*, 523
F.3d 973, 979 (9th Cir. 2008).

1 Given the rate increases that have occurred over the ensuing three years, counsel's
2 rates here are certainly within the same range.

3 (2) In *Shames v. Hertz Corp.*, 2012-2 Trade Case. (CCH) ¶78,120 (S.D.
4 Cal. 2012), the Court, relying on *Hartless*, found that plaintiffs' San Diego
5 Counsel there were comparable in skill and experience to the attorneys whose rates
6 were found reasonable in *Hartless*. At *59-61.

7 (3) In *Briarwood Capital LLC v. HCC Investors LLC*, San Diego
8 Superior Court No. GIC877446, on March 30, 2011, the court (Judge William R.
9 Nevitt Jr.) found that the 2009 hourly rates charged by the San Diego office of
10 Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossman LLP -- \$725 for partners, \$490-550 for
11 associates -- were reasonable.

12 (4) Similarly, in the same case, the court found that the 2009 rates
13 charged by the Century City office of O'Melveny & Myers LLP, including rates of
14 \$860-950 for a 36-37 year attorney and \$700-710 for 16-18 year attorneys also
15 were reasonable for San Diego litigation. Again, given the rate increases that have
16 occurred over the past three years, Plaintiffs' attorneys' current rates here are in the
17 same range as those found reasonable in *Briarwood Capital*.

18 (5) In *Atlas v. Accredited Home Lenders Holdings, Co.* Case No. 07-
19 CV-488-H-CAB (S.D. Cal. 2009), the court (Judge Marilyn Huff) found the 2009
20 rates charged by Bernstein Litowitz's San Diego office reasonable. Again, those
21 rates ranged from \$490 to \$550 for associates, and \$725 for a partner.

22 (6) In *In re Virgil's Tours*, Case No. 08-30659 (Bank. N.D. Cal. 2008),
23 the court found reasonable the 2008 rates requested by Morrison & Foerster LLP's
24 San Diego office. Those rates ranged from \$600 to \$675 for partners, from \$350 to
25 \$485 for associates, and from \$220 to \$245 for paralegals.

26 (7) In *Qualcomm, Inc. v. Broadcom, Inc.* Case No. 05-CV-1958-B,
27 2008 WL 2705161 (S.D. Cal. 2008), the court found the 2007 hourly rates
28 requested by Wilmer Cutler, Pickering, Hale & Dorr LLP reasonable for San

1 Diego-based litigation. Those rates ranged from \$45 to \$300 for staff and
2 Paralegals, from \$275 to \$505 for associates and counsel, and from \$435 to \$850
3 for partners.

4 12. In addition to local courts, the following hourly rates have been
5 found reasonable by various California courts for reasonably similar services:

6 **2014**

7 (1) *IPVX Patent Holdings, Inc. v. Voxernet LLC*, N.D. Cal. No.
8 5:13-CV-01708-HRL, a patent infringement case, in which the court found the
9 following hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<u>2014</u>	
45	\$750
35	750
23	725
19	695
5	400
3	350
Paralegal	125
<u>2013</u>	
18	\$755
11	595
2	425
<u>2012</u>	
40	\$865
17	755
10	595
1	375

23 (2) *Doe v. United Healthcare Insurance Co., et al.*, C.D. Cal. No.
24 SACV 13-0864 DOC(JPRx), Order Granting Attorney's Fees and Costs, filed
25 October 15, 2014, a multi-Plaintiff consumer action, in which the court found the
26 following hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Whatley Kallas</u>	
<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
36	\$950

Whatley Kallas

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
27	900
32	800
33	750
21	700
10	600
4	400
2	375
Paralegal	225
Intern	125

Consumer Watchdog

35	\$925
19	650
4	425

(3) *Rose v. Bank of America Corp.*, N.D. Cal. No. 5:11-CV-02390-EJD; 5:12 CV-04009-EJD, Order Granting Motion for Final Approval of Settlement; Granting in Part and Denying in Part Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, filed August 29, 2014, a consumer class action involving the Bank's loan servicing calls, in which the court found the following hourly rates reasonable:

Partners: \$775-350

Associates: \$525-325

(4) *Carpio v. California Department of Social Services, Los Angeles County Superior Court*, No. BS 135127, Order Granting Petitioner's Motion For Attorney's Fees, filed July 24, 2014, a government benefits writ of mandate, in which the court found the following hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Rate</u>
39	\$750
35	730
13	500
8	460
6	440

(5) *Cornell v. City & County of San Francisco*, San Francisco County

1 Superior Court No. CGC-11-509240, Order Granting Motion for Reasonable
2 Attorneys' Fees, Subject to Modifications, filed May 15, 2014, an individual police
3 misconduct/employment action, in which the court found the following hourly
4 rates reasonable, plus a 1.25 lodestar multiplier for merits work:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
45	\$750
35	750
23	725
19	695
5	400
3	350
Paralegal	125

11 **2013 Rates**

12 (1) *Ellis v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, N.D. Cal. No. C04-3341 EMC,
13 Order Granting Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement, filed May
14 27, 2014, an employment class action, in which the court found the following
15 hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
38	\$700
35	825
30	650-825
29	875
19	725
9	500
8	460
7	425-575
6	435
3	315
Paralegals	155-295
Law Clerks	185-275

25 (2) *In re Pacific Bell Late Fee Litigation*, Contra Costa County Superior
26 Ct. No. MSC10-00840, Order Awarding Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Expenses and
27 Authorizing Payment of Incentive Award to the Class Representative, filed
28 October 18, 2013, a consumer class action, in which the court found the following

hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
17	\$850
16	680
11 (partner)	680
36	675
32	675
28 (assoc.)	620
4	400
3	390
Paralegals and Litigation Support	160-180

(3) *Reuters America LLC v. The Regents of the Univ. of Calif.*, Alameda County Superior Court No. RG12-613664, Order Granting in Part Motion of Petitioner for Attorneys' Fees filed May 2, 2013, reversed on the merits sub nom *Regents of U.C. v. Superior Court* (2014) 222 Cal.App.4th 383, a California Public Records Act action, in which the trial court found the following hourly rates reasonable, before applying a 1.3 lodestar multiplier:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
31	\$785
27	600
6	400

(4) *Recouvreur v. Carreon* (N.D. Cal. 2013) 940 F.Supp.2d 1063, a Lanham Act/ sanctions fee motion, in which the court found the following hourly rate reasonable:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
20+	\$700

2012 Rates

(1) *In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litigation* (N.D.Cal. 2013) No. M 07 1827 SI, MDL, No. 1827, an antitrust class action, in which the court found the following hourly rates reasonable:

Zelle Hofman

<u>Bar Admission</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1967	\$1000
1978	861
2001	619
2002	525
2005	500
2006	472
2009	417

Steyer, Lowenthal et al.

<u>Bar Admission</u>	<u>Rate 2012</u>	<u>Rate 2011</u>	<u>Rate 2010</u>
1981	\$820	\$770	\$730
1995	660	640	590
2007	380	360	320
2008	380	360	320
1982	750	710	680
Paralegal	190		

Cooper & Kirkham

<u>Bar Admission</u>	<u>Rates 2010-2012</u>
1964	\$950
1975	825
2001	550

(2) *Rosenfeld v. United States Dept. of Justice* (N.D. Cal. 2012) 904 F.Supp.2d 988, a Freedom of Information Act action, in which the court found the following hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
28	\$700
21	550
1	200
Law students	160-180

(3) *Williams v. H&R Block Enterprises, Inc.*, Alameda County Superior Ct. No. RG08366506, Order of Final Approval and Judgment filed November 8, 2012, a wage and hour class action, in which the court found the following hourly

1 rates reasonable:

<u>Year of Bar Admission</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1970	\$785
1976	775
1981	750
1993	650-700
1994-1997	500-650
2004	500
2005	470
2006	445-475
2007	450
2008	400
2009	350

11 (4) *American Civil Liberties Union v. Drug Enforcement Administration*,
12 N.D. Cal. No. C-11-01977 RS, Order Granting Motion for Attorneys' Fees and
13 Litigation Costs Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552, filed November 8, 2012, a Freedom of
14 Information Act case, in which the court found the following hourly rates
15 reasonable:

<u>Year of Bar Admission</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1970	\$700
1996	595
1999	575
Law Clerks	150

20 (5) *Luquetta v. The Regents of the Univ. of California*, San Francisco
21 Superior Ct. No.CGC-05-443007, Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Common
22 Fund Attorneys' Fees and Expenses, filed October 31, 2012, a class action to
23 recover tuition overcharges, in which the court found the following hourly rates
24 reasonable:

<u>Year of Bar Admission</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1977	\$850
1986	785
1991	750
1994	700
1998	625

2000	570
2001	550
2002	520
Law Clerks	250
Paralegals	215

(6) *Davis v. Prison Health Services* (N.D. Cal. 2012) 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 138556, an individual Fair Employment and Housing Act case, in which the court found the following hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
33	\$750
29	675
4	300
6	265

2011 Rates

(1) *Pierce v. County of Orange* (C.D. Cal. 2012) 905 F.Supp.2d 1017, a civil rights class action brought by pre-trial detainees, in which the court approved a lodestar, including appellate fees, based on the following 2011 rates:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
42	\$850
32	825
23	625
18	625
Law Clerks	250
Paralegals	250

(2) *Davis v. Prison Health Services* (N.D. Cal. 2012) 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 138556, an individual Fair Employment and Housing Act case, in which the court found the following hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
33	\$750
29	675
4	300
6	265

(3) *Holloway et. al. v. Best Buy Co., Inc.* (N.D. Cal. 2011) No. 05-5056

1 PJH, Order dated November 9, 2011, a class action alleging that Best Buy
2 discriminated against female, African American and Latino employees by denying
3 them promotions and lucrative sales positions, in which the court approved a
4 lodestar award based on the following rates:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
37	\$825
Associates	
8	490
6	405
Law Clerks	225
Paralegals	215

10 (3) *Molina, et al. v. Lexmark International, et al.*, Los Angeles County
11 Superior Court No. BC339177, Order Granting Petitioners' Motion for Attorneys'
12 Fees and Costs in the Amount of \$5,722,008.07, filed October 28, 2011, *aff'd*
13 (2013) 2013 Cal.App.Unpub. LEXIS 6684, a class action to recover forfeited
14 vacation pay, in which the court found the following hourly rates reasonable
15 (before applying a 2.0 multiplier):

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
42	\$675
25	550
24	655-675
23	625
20	550
17	600
9	475
6	350
Paralegals	210
Paralegals	210

23 **2010 Rates**

24 (1) *Californians for Disability Rights, Inc., et al. v. California*
25 *Department of Transportation, et al.* (N.D.Cal. 2010) 2010 U.S.Dist.LEXIS
26 141030, adopted by Order Accepting Report and Recommendation filed February
27 2, 2011, a disability-access class action, in which the court found the following
28

2010 hourly rates reasonable:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
49	\$835
34	730
26	740
25	730
19	660
10	570
9	560
7	535
6	500
5	475
3	350
2	290
1	225-265
Senior Paralegals	265
Law Clerks	175
Case Clerks	165

Rate Information from Surveys

12. I also base my opinion on several credible surveys of legal rates, including the following:

- The 2014 *Laffey Matrix* is a survey of District of Columbia hourly rates that is often relied upon in other jurisdictions, with appropriate adjustments for differences in income levels, to determine reasonable hourly rates. See, e.g., *Syers Properties III, Inc. v. Rankin* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 691, 695. A copy of that survey is attached hereto as Exhibit B. It shows that for attorneys with 20+ years out of law school, the prevailing market in the period between June 1, 2013, and May 31, 2014 was \$771 per hour. For lawyers with 11-19 years out of law school, the prevailing rate for the same period was \$640 per hour. The difference in the Local Pay Tables for the Washington D.C. area and the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos areas are de minimis -- .03%.

- 1 • On January 13, 2014, the National Law Journal published an article
2 about its most recent rate survey. That article included a chart listing
3 the billing rates of the 50 firms that charge the highest average hourly
4 rates for partners. A true and correct copy of that article is attached
5 hereto as Exhibit C. Of the 50 firms listed, several have offices in the
6 San Diego area and many others have significant litigation experience
7 in this area. And, although the rates that Plaintiffs' counsel are
8 requesting here are significantly *lower* than many of the rates charged
9 by the top 50 firms, the NLJ chart does show the *range* of rates
10 charged for similar services, which *is* the applicable standard. *See*
11 *CHMC*, 97 Cal.App.4th at 783.
- 12 • In an article entitled "On Sale: The \$1,150-Per Hour Lawyer,"
13 written by Jennifer Smith and published in the Wall Street Journal on
14 April 9, 2013, the author describes the rapidly growing number of
15 lawyers billing at \$1,150 or more revealed in public filings and major
16 surveys. A true and correct copy of that article is attached hereto as
17 Exhibit D. The article also notes that in the first quarter of 2013, the
18 50 top-grossing law firms billed their partners at an *average* rate
19 between \$879 and \$882 per hour.
- 20 • In an article published April 16, 2012, the Am Law Daily described
21 the 2012 Real Rate Report, an analysis of \$7.6 billion in legal bills
22 paid by corporations over a five-year period ending in December
23 2011. A true and correct copy of that article is attached hereto as
24 Exhibit E. That article confirms that the rates charged by experienced
25 and well-qualified attorneys have continued to rise over the five-year
26 period between 2006 and 2011, particularly in large urban areas. It
27 also shows, for example, that the top quartile of lawyers bill at an
28 *average* of "just under \$900 per hour."

1 **Rates Charged by Other Law Firms**

2 14. The standard hourly non-contingent rates for comparable civil
3 litigation stated in court filings, depositions, surveys, or other reliable sources by
4 numerous California law firms or law firms with offices or practices in California
5 also support counsel's rates. The following hourly rates are those charged where
6 full payment is expected promptly upon the rendition of the billing and without
7 consideration of factors other than hours and rates. If any substantial part of the
8 payment were to be contingent or deferred for any substantial period, for example,
9 the fee arrangement would be adjusted accordingly to compensate the attorneys for
10 those factors. These rates include, in alphabetical order:²

11 **Altshuler Berzon LLP****

12 **2014 Rates:** Years of Experience Rate
13 38 \$895

14 **2012 Rates:** Years of Experience Rate
15 34 \$850
16 26 785
17 21 750
18 18 700
19 14 625
20 12 570
21 11 550
22 10 520
23 6 410
24 5 385
25 4 335

26 Law Clerks 250
27 Paralegals 215
28 **2011 Rates:** Years of Experience Rate
 43 \$825
 17 675
 12 575
 10 520
 Law Clerks 225

² Firms based in San Diego are marked with an *. Firms with substantial class action practices, which tend to be statewide, are marked "***".

Altshuler Berzon LLP**

Paralegals	215
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Arnold Porter LLP

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	Average Partner	\$815
	Highest Partner	950
	Lowest Partner	670
	Average Associate	500
	Highest Associate	610
	Lowest Associate	345

The Arns Law Firm LLP **

<u>2014 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	37	\$950
	Law Clerks	165

Bernstein Litowitz Borger & Grossman LLP
(San Diego Office) *, **

<u>2009 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	\$725
	Associates	490-550

Bingham McCutchen

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	Average Partner	\$795
	Highest Partner	1,080
	Lowest Partner	670
	Average Associate	450
	Highest Associate	605
	Lowest Associate	185

<u>2011 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	30	\$780

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	13	\$655
	4	480
	2	400

Blood Hurst & O'Reardon *, **

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	22	\$655
	17	585

Blood Hurst & O'Reardon*, **

6	510
5	410
1	305
Paralegals	260

Burson & Fisher**

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	16	\$680-850
	11	680
	4	400
	3	390
	2	375
	1	300
	Law Clerks	225
	Litigation Support Specialists	180

Chavez & Gertler*

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	33	\$750
	29	725
	32	675
	21	575
	11	535
	7	475
	Legal Assistant	185

<u>2011 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	32	\$725
	28	700
	10	550
	9	510
	5	425
	Paralegals	225

Coblentz Patch & Duffy

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Year of Bar Admission</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	1979	\$720
	1994	575
	2008	320
	Paralegals/Case Clerks	295

Cohelan Khoury & Singer

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	38	\$750
	28	750
	11	400
	Paralegal	170

Cooper & Kirkham

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	48	\$950
	37	825
	11	600

Covington Burling

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	28	\$750
	16	670
	14	670
	7	510
	2	375
	5	490
	Litigation Support	110-355

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	27	\$730
	15	632-650
	13	650

<u>2011 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	26	\$710
	14	640
	12	600
	9	565
	7	550
	5	425
	3	390
	1	320

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	25	\$710
	13	640
	11	575-600
	8	550-565

Covington Burling

6	525-550
4	390-425
2	350-390

Farella Braun & Martell LLP

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	31	\$715

Fenwick & West

<u>2014 Rates</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	45	\$750
	35	750
	23	725
	19	695
	5	400
	3	350
	Paralegal	125
<u>2013 Rates</u>	18	\$755
	11	595
	2	425
<u>2012 Rates</u>	40	\$865
	17	755
	10	595
	1	375

Furth Firm LLP**

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	51	\$875
	39	750
	38	600
	33	775
	25	550
	23	650
	21	625
	19	610
	18	600
	17	585
	16	570
	15	560

Furth Firm LLP**

14	550
13	525
12	515
11	510
10	505
9	500
7	460
4	435
Law Clerks	125-260

Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	Average Partner	\$980
	Highest Partner	1,800
	Lowest Partner	765
	Average Associate	590
	Highest Associate	930
	Lowest Associate	175

Goldstein, Borgen, Dardarian & Ho**

<u>2014 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	33	\$795
	27	750
	8	500
	4	395
	3	350
	1	300
	Law Clerks/Paralegals	160-250

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	42	\$785
	36	750
	31	700
	18	650

	Associates	
	7	470
	6	445
<u>2011 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	41	\$725
	35	725

Goldstein, Borgen, Dardarian & Ho**

30	700
24	650
18	600
17	600
16	550

2010 Rates:

Years of Experience Rate

Partners

40	\$700
34	700
29	675
23	625
17	575
16	575

Of Counsel

40	725
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Associates

15	\$500
11	440
6	375
5	365
4	355
3	340
2	325
1	305

Law Clerks

Paralegals	195
	150-225

Greenberg, Traurig, LLP

2010 Rates:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
22	\$850

Greines, Martin, Stein & Richland

2012 Rates:

<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
41	\$850
29	850
23	650
18	500
Law Clerks	100

**Hadsell, Stormer, Keeny, Richardson &
Renick****

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	38	\$825
	33	775
	22-23	625
	17	600
	12	525
	10	425
	4	275
	3	250

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	36	\$800
	31	750
	20-21	600
	15	575
	10	475-500
	8	425
	4	325
	2	275
	1	250

Hausfeld LLP**

<u>2014 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	45	\$985
	37	935-895
	15	610-510
	14	600
	7	490
	3	370
	Paralegals	300-320
	Law Clerks	325

Irell & Manella

<u>2013 Rates:</u>		
	Average Partner	\$890
	Highest Partner	975
	Lowest Partner	800
	Average Associate	535
	Highest Associate	750
	Lowest Associate	395

Janssen Malloy LLP

<u>2014 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	33	\$775
	Paralegals	175

Jones Day

<u>2013 Rates:</u>		
	Average Partner	\$745
	Highest Partner	975
	Lowest Partner	670
	Average Associate	435
	Highest Associate	775
	Lowest Associate	205

Kaye, McLane, Bednarski & Litt **

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	44	\$925
	27	725
	24	725
	7	525
	5	475

Keker & Van Nest, LLP

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	32	\$775
	Other Partners	525-975
	Associates	340-500
	Paralegals/Support Staff	120-260

Kemnitzer, Barron & Krieg

<u>2014 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	38	\$750
	32	750
	8	475
	3	350
	Senior Paralegal	250

Kiesel, Boucher, Larson LLP *, **

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	27-28	\$890

Kiesel, Boucher, Larson LLP *, **

Associates 625-325

Kingsley & Kingsley**

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	14	\$655
	8	475-515
	7	475
	6	485
	5	375
	3	350
	2	300

Kirkland & Ellis

<u>2013 Rates:</u>		
	Average Partner	\$825
	Highest Partner	995
	Lowest Partner	670
	Average Associate	540
	Highest Associate	715
	Lowest Associate	235

Knapp, Petersen & Clarke

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	36	\$753
	9	554
	6	383

Knobbe Martin Olson & Bear LLP

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	\$395-710
	Associates	285-450

Latham & Watkins

<u>2013 Rates:</u>		
	Average Partner	\$990
	Highest Partner	1,100
	Lowest Partner	670
	Average Partner	895
	Average Associate	605
	Highest Associate	725
	Lowest Associate	465

**Lewis Feinberg Lee, Renaker & Jackson,
P.C. ****

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	38	\$825
	29	750
	24	725
	21	700
	8	450
	7	425
	3	375
	Senior Paralegals	250
	Law Clerks	225

Litt, Estuar, & Kitson, LLP**

<u>2011 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	42	\$825
	18	625
	17	625
	5	425
	3	375
	Senior Paralegals	125-235
	Law Clerks	225

Manatt, Phelps & Phillips

<u>2013 Rates:</u>		
	Average Partner	\$740
	Highest Partner	795
	Lowest Partner	670
	Lowest Partner	640
<u>2010 Rates:</u>	Partners	525-850
	Associates	200-525

McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP

<u>2014 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	30	\$775
	9	650

McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP

5	420
Litigation Support Mgr.	350
Paralegals	225

Minami Tamaki LLP

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	36	\$750
	15	525
	5	395
	Paralegals	175

Morrison Foerster LLP

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Average Partner	\$865
	Highest Partner	1,195
	Lowest Partner	670
	Lowest Partner	595
	Average Associate	525
	Highest Associate	725
	Lowest Associate	230

<u>2011 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	22	\$775
	11	625
	10	620
	1	335

<u>2009 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	24	\$750

O'Melveny & Myers

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Average Partner	\$715
	Highest Partner	950
	Lowest Partner	615

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	12	\$695
	4	495

Patton Boggs

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
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Patton Boggs

Partners	
14	\$830
29	750
20	750
33	700
27	700
13	575
24	550
14	530
Of Counsel	
30	600
15	500
Associates	
9	450
7	425
3	340
2	315
Senior Paralegals	200-265
Paralegals	170

Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Average Partner	\$865
	Highest Partner	1,070
	Lowest Partner	670
	Average Associate	520
	Highest Associate	860
	Lowest Associate	375
<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	30	\$705-775
	Other Partners	595-965
	Associates	320-650
	Paralegals/Support Staff	85-380

Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	Average Partner	\$915
	Highest Partner	1,075
	Lowest Partner	810
	Average Associate	410

Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan

Highest Associate	675
Lowest Associate	320

Reed Smith LLP

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partner	
	36	\$830
	30	805
	17	610-615
	14	570
	Associates	
	8	450-535
	6	495

Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP *, **

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	26	\$695
	19	575
	Associates	535-345
	Paralegals	295

Rosen, Bien, Galvan & Grunfeld LLP

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	51	\$875
	33	780
	29	660
	16	630
	Of Counsel	
	30	580
	Associates	
	20	550
	10	480
	9	465
	8	445-450
	7	440
	6	435
	5	405
	4	375

Rosen, Bien, Galvan & Grunfeld LLP

3	355
Paralegals	220-280
Litigation Support/ Paralegal clerk	170
Law Clerk/Students	250
Word Processing	80

2012 Rates:

Years of Experience Rate

Partners

50	\$860
32	760
28	640
15	610

Of Counsel

29	570
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Associates

19	540
10	470
9	460
7	400
6	400
5	380
4	360
3	340

Paralegals 215-280

Litigation Support/ 150

Paralegal clerk

Law Clerk/Students 240

Word Processing 80

2011 Rates:

Years of Experience Rate

Partners

49	\$840
31	740
27	625
14	590

Of Counsel

28	540
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Associates

18	525
11	465
10	450

Rosen, Bien, Galvan & Grunfeld LLP

9	440
8	420
6	385
5	365
4	350
3	325
2	315
Paralegals	205-275
Litigation Support/ Paralegal clerk	140-220
Law Clerk/Students	225
Word Processing	75

2010 Rates:

Years of Experience Rate

Partners

48	\$800
30	700
26	575
13	560
Of Counsel	
27	520

Associates

17	510
13	490
9	430
8	415
7	390
5	360
3	325
1	285
Paralegals	200-275
Litigation Support/ Paralegal clerk	135-220
Law Clerk/Students	190
Word Processing	70

Rudy, Exelrod, Zieff & Lowe LLP

2010 Rates:

Years of Experience Rate

Partners

42	\$725
32	725

Rudy, Exelrod, Zieff & Lowe LLP

15	625
Associates	
21	495
13	485
8	450

**Schneider Wallace Cottrell Brayton Konecky
LLP****

<u>2014 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	13-22	\$750
	Associates/Of Counsel	575
	20	535-345
	37	295
	10-13	650
	0-3	350-475
	Paralegals/Law Clerks	135-300

**Schonbrun, DeSimone, Seplow, Harris &
Hoffman****

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	27	\$695
	22	630

Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	\$495-820
	Associates	270-620

Sidley Austin

<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	33	\$900
	Senior Partners	1,100
	Legal Assistants	120-280

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

<u>2013 Rates:</u>	<u>Average Partner</u>	<u>\$1,035</u>
	Highest Partner	1,150
	Lowest Partner	845

1 **Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom**

2	Average Associate	620
3	Highest Associate	845
4	Lowest Associate	340

5 **Spiro Moore LLP****

6	<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
7		30+	\$700
8		17	600

9 **Law Offices of Michael D. Thamer**

10	<u>2014 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
11		31	\$775

12 **Townsend and Townsend and Crew**

13	<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
14		Partners	\$470-475
15		Associates	260-460

16 **Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC**

17	<u>2010 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
18		28	\$875
19		Other Partners	650-975
20		Associates	290-610
21		Paralegals/Litigation	120-300
22		Support	

23 **Zelle Hofmann Voelbel & Mason, LLP****

24	<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
25		Partners	Up to \$950
26		Associates	Up to \$540
27		Paralegals	Up to \$290
28		Law Clerks	Up to \$250
29	<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
30		Partners	
31		38	\$800
32		26	685
33		23	650
34		22	640
35		Associates	
36		9	500

1 **Zelle Hofmann Voelbel & Mason, LLP****

2	4	435
3	3	415
4	2	405
5	1	395
6	Paralegals	210-290

7 13. The declaration of San Diego attorneys Vincent J. Bartolotta and
8 Timothy Blood, filed with this motion, also support the rates requested here. All of
9 this evidence shows that Plaintiffs' requested rates are well within the range of
10 rates charged in this forum by comparably qualified and experienced attorneys for
11 comparably difficult work.

12 14. In my experience, fee awards are almost always determined based on
13 current rates, *i.e.*, the attorney's rate at the time a motion for fees is made, rather
14 than the historical rate at the time the work was performed. This is a common and
15 accepted practice to compensate attorneys for the delay in being paid. The hourly
16 rates set forth above are those charged where full payment is expected promptly
17 upon the rendition of the billing and without consideration of factors other than
18 hours and rates. If any substantial part of the payment were to be deferred for any
19 substantial period of time, for example, the fee arrangement would be adjusted
20 accordingly to compensate the attorneys for those factors.

21 15. If called as a witness, I could and would competently testify from my
22 personal knowledge to the facts stated herein. I declare under penalty of perjury
23 that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 25th day of November 2014, in
24 Berkeley, California.

25 

26 Richard M. Pearl

1 **ADDITIONAL COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS AND THE CERTIFIED CLASS**

2 Timothy D. Cohelan (Bar No. 60827)

3 Michael D. Singer (Bar No. 115301)

4 COHELAN KHOURY & SINGER

5 605 "C" Street, Suite 200

6 San Diego, CA 92101

7 Telephone: (619) 595-3001

EXHIBIT A

RESUME OF RICHARD M. PEARL

RICHARD M. PEARL
LAW OFFICES OF RICHARD M. PEARL
1816 Fifth Street
Berkeley, CA 94710
(510) 649-0810
(510) 548-5074 (facsimile)
rpearl@interx.net (e-mail)

EDUCATION

University of California, Berkeley, B.A., Economics (June 1966)
Boalt Hall School of Law, Berkeley, J.D. (June 1969)

BAR MEMBERSHIP

Member, State Bar of California (admitted January 1970)
Member, State Bar of Georgia (admitted June 1970) (inactive)
Admitted to practice before all California State Courts; the United States Supreme Court; the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and Ninth Circuits; the United States District Courts for the Northern, Central, Eastern, and Southern Districts of California, for the District of Arizona, and for the Northern District of Georgia; and the Georgia Civil and Superior Courts and Court of Appeals.

EMPLOYMENT

LAW OFFICES OF RICHARD M. PEARL (April 1987 to Present): Civil litigation practice (AV rating), with emphasis on court-awarded attorney's fees, class actions, and appellate practice. Selected Northern California "Super Lawyer" in Appellate Law for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

QUALIFIED APPELLATE MEDIATOR, APPELLATE MEDIATION PROGRAM, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District (October 2000 to 2013) (program terminated).

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR, HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW (January 1988 to Present): Teach Public Interest Law Practice, a 2-unit course that focuses on the history, strategies, and issues involved in the practice of public interest law.

PEARL, McNEILL & GILLESPIE, Partner (May 1982 to March 1987): General civil litigation practice, as described above.

RICHARD M. PEARL

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CALIFORNIA RURAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE, INC. (July 1971 to September 1983) (part-time May 1982 to September 1983):

Director of Litigation (July 1977 to July 1982)

Responsibilities: Oversaw and supervised litigation of more than 50 attorneys in CRLA's 15 field offices; administered and supervised staff of 4-6 Regional Counsel; promulgated litigation policies and procedures for program; participated in complex civil litigation.

Regional Counsel (July 1982 to September 1983 part-time)

Responsibilities: Served as co-counsel to CRLA field attorneys on complex projects; provided technical assistance and training to CRLA field offices; oversaw CRLA attorney's fee cases; served as counsel on major litigation.

Directing Attorney, Cooperative Legal Services Center (February 1974 to July 1977) (Staff Attorney February 1974 to October 1975)

Responsibilities: Served as co-counsel on major litigation with legal services attorneys in small legal services offices throughout California; supervised and administered staff of four senior legal services attorneys and support staff.

Directing Attorney, CRLA McFarland Office (July 1971 to February 1974) (Staff Attorney July 1971 to February 1972)

Responsibilities: Provided legal representation to low income persons and groups in Kern, King, and Tulare Counties; supervised all litigation and administered staff of ten.

HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW, Instructor, Legal Writing and Research Program (August 1974 to June 1978)

Responsibilities: Instructed 20 to 25 first year students in legal writing and research.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, Staff Attorney, General Counsel's Office (November 1975 to January 1976, while on leave from CRLA)

Responsibilities: Prosecuted unfair labor practice charges before Administrative Law Judges and the A.L.R.B. and represented the A.L.R.B. in state court proceedings.

ATLANTA LEGAL AID SOCIETY, Staff Attorney (October 1969 to June 1971)

Responsibilities: Represented low-income persons and groups as part of 36-lawyer legal services program located in Atlanta, Georgia.

RICHARD M. PEARL

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PUBLICATIONS

Pearl, *California Attorney Fee Awards, Third Edition* (Cal. Cont. Ed. Bar 2010) and February 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 Supplements

Pearl, *California Attorney Fee Awards, Second Edition* (Cal. Cont. Ed. Bar 1994), and 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 Supplements

Graham v. DaimlerChrysler Corp. and *Tipton-Whittingham v. City of Los Angeles*, Civil Litigation Reporter (Cal. Cont. Ed. Bar Feb. 2005)

Current Issues in Attorneys' Fee Litigation, California Labor and Employment Law Quarterly (September 2002 and November 2002)

Flannery v. Prentice: Shifting Attitudes Toward Fee Agreements and Fee-Shifting Statutes, Civil Litigation Reporter (Cal. Cont. Ed. Bar Nov. 2001)

A Practical Introduction to Attorney's Fees, Environmental Law News (Summer 1995)

Wrongful Employment Termination Practice, Second Edition (Cal. Cont. Ed. Bar 1997) (co-authored chapter on "Attorney Fees")

California Attorney's Fees Award Practice (Cal. Cont. Ed. Bar 1982) (edited), and 1984 through 1993 Supplements

Program materials on attorney fees, prepared as panelist for CEB program on Attorneys' Fees: Practical and Ethical Considerations in Determining, Billing, and Collecting (October 1992)

Program materials on Attorney's Fees in Administrative Proceedings: California Continuing Education of the Bar, prepared as panelist for CEB program on Effective Representation Before California Administrative Agencies (October 1986)

Program materials on Attorney's Fees in Administrative Proceedings: California Continuing Education of the Bar, prepared as panelist for CEB program on Attorneys' Fees: Practical and Ethical Considerations (March 1984)

Settlers Beware/The Dangers of Negotiating Statutory Fee Cases (September 1985) Los Angeles Lawyer

Program Materials on Remedies Training (Class Actions), sponsored by Legal Services Section, California State Bar, San Francisco (May 1983)

RICHARD M. PEARL

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Attorneys' Fees: A Legal Services Practice Manual (Legal Services Corporation 1981)

PUBLIC SERVICE

Member, Attorneys' Fee Task Force, California State Bar

Chairperson, Board of Directors, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation

REPRESENTATIVE REPORTED CASES

Alcoser v. Thomas

(2011) 2011 Cal.App.Unpub.LEXIS 1180

Boren v. California Department of Employment

(1976) 59 Cal.App.3d 250

Cabrera v. Martin

(9th Cir. 1992) 973 F.2d 735

Camacho v. Bridgeport Financial, Inc.

(9th Cir. 2008) 523 F.3d 973

Campos v. E.D.D.

(1982) 132 Cal.App.3d 961

Center for Biological Diversity v. County of San Bernardino

(2010) 185 Cal.App.4th 866

Committee to Defend Reproductive Rights v. A Free Pregnancy Center

(1991) 229 Cal.App.3d 633

David C. v. Leavitt

(D. Utah 1995) 900 F.Supp. 1547

Delaney v. Baker

(1999) 10 Cal.4th 23

Employment Development Dept. v. Superior Court (Boren)

(1981) 30 Cal.3d 256

Environmental Protection Information Center, Inc. v. Pacific Lumber Co.

(N.D. Cal. 2002) 229 F. Supp.2d 993, *aff'd* (9th Cir. 2004) 103 Fed. Appx. 627

Center for Biological Diversity

(2010)

Center for Biological Diversity

RICHARD M. PEARL

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Representative Reported Cases (cont.)

Flannery v Prentice

(2001) 26 Cal. 4th 572

Graham v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.

(2004) 34 Cal. 4th 553

Horsford v. Board of Trustees of Univ. of Calif.

(2005) 132 Cal.App.4th 359

Ketchum v. Moses

(2001) 24 Cal.4th 1122

Kievlan v. Dahlberg Electronics

(1978) 78 Cal.App.3d 951, cert. denied (1979)
440 U.S. 951

Lealao v. Beneficial California, Inc.

(2000) 82 Cal.App.4th 19

Lewis v. California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board

(1976) 56 Cal.App.3d 729

Local 3-98 etc. v. Donovan

(N.D. Cal. 1984) 580 F.Supp. 714,
Aff'd (9th Cir. 1986) 792 F.2d 762

Mangold v. California Public Utilities Commission

(9th Cir. 1995) 67 F.3d 1470

Maria P. v. Riles

(1987) 43 Cal.3d 1281

Martinez v. Dunlop

(N.D. Cal. 1976) 411 F.Supp. 5,
aff'd (9th Cir. 1977) 573 F.2d 555

McQueen, Conservatorship of

(2014) 59 Cal.4th 602 (argued for *amici curiae*)

McSomebodies v. Burlingame Elementary School Dist.

(9th Cir. 1990) 897 F.2d 974

RICHARD M. PEARL

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Representative Reported Cases (cont.)

McSomebodies v. San Mateo City School Dist.
(9th Cir. 1990) 897 F.2d 975

Molina v. Lexmark International
(2013) 2013 Cal.App. Unpub. LEXIS 6684

Moore v. Bank of America
(9th Cir. 2007) 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 19597

Moore v. Bank of America
(S.D. Cal. 2008) 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 904

Mora v. Chem-Tronics, Inc.
(S.D. Cal. 1999) 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10752,
5 Wage & Hour Cas. 2d (BNA) 1122

Nadaf-Rahrov v. Nieman Marcus Group
(2014) 2013 Cal.App. Unpub. LEXIS 6975

Pena v. Superior Court of Kern County
(1975) 50 Cal.App.3d 694

Ponce v. Tulare County Housing Authority
(E.D. Cal 1975) 389 F.Supp. 635

Ramirez v. Runyon
(N.D. Cal. 1999) 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20544

Rubio v. Superior Court
(1979) 24 Cal.3d 93 (amicus)

Sokolow v. County of San Mateo
(1989) 213 Cal. App. 3d 231

S.P. Growers v. Rodriguez
(1976) 17 Cal.3d 719 (amicus)

Tongol v. Usery
(9th Cir. 1979) 601 F.2d 1091,
on remand (N.D. Cal. 1983) 575 F.Supp. 409,
revs'd (9th Cir. 1985) 762 F.2d 727

RICHARD M. PEARL

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Representative Reported Cases (cont.)

Tripp v. Swoap

(1976) 17 Cal.3d 671 (amicus)

United States (Davis) v. City and County of San Francisco

(N.D. Cal. 1990) 748 F.Supp. 1416, *aff'd in part*
and revs'd in part sub nom Davis v. City and County
of San Francisco (9th Cir. 1992) 976 F.2d 1536,
modified on rehearing (9th Cir. 1993) 984 F.2d 345

United States v. City of San Diego

(S.D.Cal. 1998) 18 F.Supp.2d 1090

Vasquez v. State of California

(2008) 45 Cal.4th 243 (amicus)

Velez v. Wynne

(9th Cir. 2007) 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 2194

REFERENCES

Furnished upon request.

September 2014

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10/1/2011

EXHIBIT B

LAFFEY MATRIX

History

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Expert Opinion

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Year	Adjustmt Factor**	Paralegal/ Law Clerk	Years Out of Law School *				
			1-3	4-7	8-10	11-19	20 +
6/01/13- 5/31/14	1.0244	\$175	\$320	\$393	\$567	\$640	\$771
6/01/12- 5/31/13	1.0258	\$170	\$312	\$383	\$554	\$625	\$753
6/01/11- 5/31/12	1.0352	\$166	\$305	\$374	\$540	\$609	\$734
6/01/10- 5/31/11	1.0337	\$161	\$294	\$361	\$522	\$589	\$709
6/01/09- 5/31/10	1.0220	\$155	\$285	\$349	\$505	\$569	\$686
6/01/08- 5/31/09	1.0399	\$152	\$279	\$342	\$494	\$557	\$671
6/01/07-5/31/08	1.0516	\$146	\$268	\$329	\$475	\$536	\$645
6/01/06-5/31/07	1.0256	\$139	\$255	\$313	\$452	\$509	\$614
6/1/05-5/31/06	1.0427	\$136	\$249	\$305	\$441	\$497	\$598
6/1/04-5/31/05	1.0455	\$130	\$239	\$293	\$423	\$476	\$574
6/1/03-6/1/04	1.0507	\$124	\$228	\$280	\$405	\$456	\$549
6/1/02-5/31/03	1.0727	\$118	\$217	\$267	\$385	\$434	\$522
6/1/01-5/31/02	1.0407	\$110	\$203	\$249	\$359	\$404	\$487
6/1/00-5/31/01	1.0529	\$106	\$195	\$239	\$345	\$388	\$468
6/1/99-5/31/00	1.0491	\$101	\$185	\$227	\$328	\$369	\$444
6/1/98-5/31/99	1.0439	\$96	\$176	\$216	\$312	\$352	\$424
6/1/97-5/31/98	1.0419	\$92	\$169	\$207	\$299	\$337	\$406
6/1/96-5/31/97	1.0396	\$88	\$162	\$198	\$287	\$323	\$389
6/1/95-5/31/96	1.032	\$85	\$155	\$191	\$276	\$311	\$375
6/1/94-5/31/95	1.0237	\$82	\$151	\$185	\$267	\$301	\$363

The methodology of calculation and benchmarking for this Updated Laffey Matrix has been approved in a number of cases. See, e.g., McDowell v. District of Columbia, Civ. A. No. 00-594 (RCL), LEXSEE 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8114 (D.D.C. June 4, 2001); Salazar v. Dist. of Col., 123 F.Supp.2d 8 (D.D.C. 2000).

* "Years Out of Law School" is calculated from June 1 of each year, when most law students graduate. "1-3" includes an attorney in his 1st, 2nd and 3rd years of practice, measured from date of graduation (June 1). "4-7" applies to attorneys in their 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years of

practice. An attorney who graduated in May 1996 would be in tier "1-3" from June 1, 1996 until May 31, 1999, would move into tier "4-7" on June 1, 1999, and tier "8-10" on June 1, 2003.

** The Adjustment Factor refers to the nation-wide Legal Services Component of the Consumer Price Index produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

EXHIBIT C

\$1,000 Per Hour Isn't Rare Anymore; Nominal billing levels rise, but discounts ease blow.

The National Law Journal

January 13, 2014 Monday

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**THE NATIONAL
LAW JOURNAL**

Section: NLJ'S **BILLING SURVEY**; Pg. 1; Vol. 36; No. 20

Length: 1860 words

Byline: KAREN SLOAN

Body

As recently as five years ago, law partners charging \$1,000 an hour were outliers. Today, four-figure hourly rates for indemand partners at the most prestigious firms don't raise eyebrows-and a few top earners are closing in on \$2,000 an hour.

These rate increases come despite hand-wringing over price pressures from clients amid a tough economy. But everrising standard billing rates also obscure the growing practice of discounts, falling collection rates, and slow march toward alternative fee arrangements.

Nearly 20 percent of the firms included in The National Law Journal's annual survey of large law firm billing rates this year had at least one partner charging more than \$1,000 an hour. Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher partner Theodore Olson had the highest rate recorded in our survey, billing \$1,800 per hour while representing mobile satellite service provider LightSquared Inc. in Chapter 11 proceedings.

Of course, few law firm partners claim Olson's star power. His rate in that case is nearly the twice the \$980 per hour average charged by Gibson Dunn partners and three times the average \$604 hourly rate among partners at NLJ 350 firms. Gibson Dunn chairman and managing partner Ken Doran said Olson's rate is "substantially" above that of other partners at the firm, and that the firm's standard rates are in line with its peers.

"While the majority of Ted Olson's work is done under alternative billing arrangements, his hourly rate reflects his stature in the legal community, the high demand for his services and the unique value that he offers to clients given his extraordinary experience as a former solicitor general of the United States who has argued more than 60 cases before the U.S. Supreme Court and has counseled several presidents," Doran said.

In reviewing billing data this year, we took a new approach, asking each firm on the NLJ 350-our survey of the nation's 350 largest firms by attorney headcount-to provide their highest, lowest and average billing rates for associates and partners. We supplemented those data through public records. All together, this year's survey includes information for 159 of the country's largest law firms and reflects billing rates as of October.

The figures show that, even in a down economy, hiring a large law firm remains a pricey prospect. The median among the highest partner billing rates reported at each firm is \$775 an hour, while the median low partner rate is \$405. For associates, the median high stands at \$510 and the low at \$235. The average associate rate is \$370.

Multiple industry studies show that law firm billing rates continued to climb during 2013 despite efforts by corporate counsel to rein them in. TyMetrix's 2013 Real Rate Report Snapshot found that the average law firm billing rate increased by 4.8 percent compared with 2012. Similarly, the Center for the Study of the Legal Profession at the Georgetown University Law Center and Thomson Reuters Peer Monitor found that law firms increased their rates by an average 3.5 percent during 2013.

Richard Pearl

\$1,000 Per Hour Isn't Rare Anymore; Nominal billing levels rise, but discounts ease blow.

Of course, rates charged by firms on paper don't necessarily reflect what clients actually pay. Billing realization rates-which reflect the percentage of work billed at firms' standard rates- have fallen from 89 percent in 2010 to nearly 87 percent in 2013 on average, according to the Georgetown study. When accounting for billed hours actually collected by firms, the realization rate falls to 83.5 percent.

"What this means, of course, is that- on average-law firms are collecting only 83.5 cents for every \$1.00 of standard time they record," the Georgetown report reads. "To understand the full impact, one need only consider that at the end of 2007, the collected realization rate was at the 92 percent level."

In other words, law firms set rates with the understanding that they aren't likely to collect the full amount, said Mark Medice, who oversees the Peer Monitor Index. That index gauges the strength of the legal market according to economic indicators including demand for legal services, productivity, rates and expenses. "Firms start out with the idea of, 'I want to achieve a certain rate, but it's likely that my client will ask for discounts whether or not I increase my rate,'" Medice said.

Indeed, firms bill nearly all hourly work at discounts ranging from 5 percent to 20 percent off standard rates, said Peter Zeughauser, a consultant with the Zeughauser Group. Discounts can run as high as 50 percent for matters billed under a hybrid system, wherein a law firm can earn a premium for keeping costs under a set level or for obtaining a certain outcome, he added. "Most firms have gone to a two-tier system, with what is essentially an aspirational rate that they occasionally get and a lower rate that they actually budget for," he said.

Most of the discounting happens at the front end, when firms and clients negotiate rates, Medice said. But additional discounting happens at the billing and collections stages. Handling alternative fee arrangements and discounts has become so complex that more than half of the law firms on the Am Law 100-NLJ affiliate The American Lawyer's ranking of firms by gross revenue-have created new positions for pricing directors, Zeughauser said.

THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY

Unsurprisingly, rates vary by location. Firms with their largest office in New York had the highest average partner and associate billing rates, at \$882 and \$520, respectively. Similarly, TyMetrix has reported that more than 25 percent of partners at large New York firms charge \$1,000 per hour or more for contracts and commercial work.

Washington was the next priciest city on our survey, with partners charging an average \$748 and associates \$429. Partners charge an average \$691 in Chicago and associates \$427. In Los Angeles, partners charge an average \$665 while the average associate rate is \$401.

Pricing also depends heavily on practice area, Zeughauser and Medice said. Bet-the-company patent litigation and white-collar litigation largely remain at premium prices, while practices including labor and employment have come under huge pressure to reduce prices.

"If there was a way for law firms to hold rates, they would do it. They recognize how sensitive clients are to price increases," Zeughauser said. But declining profit margins-due in part to higher technology costs and the expensive lateral hiring market-mean that firms simply lack the option to keep rates flat, he said.

BILLING SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Law Journal's survey of billing rates of the largest U.S. law firms provides the high, low and average rates for partners and associates.

The NLJ asked respondents to its annual survey of the nation's largest law firms (the NLJ 350) to provide a range of hourly billing rates for partners and associates as of October 2013.

For firms that did not supply data to us, in many cases we were able to supplement billing-rate data derived from public records.

In total, we have rates for 159 of the nation's 350 largest firms.

Richard Pearl

\$1,000 Per Hour Isn't Rare Anymore; Nominal billing levels rise, but discounts ease blow.

Rates data include averages, highs and low rates for partners and associates. Information also includes the average full-time equivalent (FTE) attorneys at the firm and the city of the firm's principal or largest office.

We used these data to calculate averages for the nation as a whole and for selected cities.

Billing Rates at the Country's Priciest Law Firms

Here are the 50 firms that charge the highest average hourly rates for partners.

Billing Rates at the Country's Priciest Law Firms

FIRM NAME	LARGEST AVERAGE		PARTNER ASSOCIATE		HOURLY HOURLY		AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW	
	U.S. OFFICE*	FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ATTORNEYS*	RATES	RATES	RATES	RATES				
			AVERAGE		HIGH		LOW		AVERAGE	
* Full-time equivalent attorney numbers and the largest U.S. office are from the NLJ 350 published in April 2013. For complete numbers, please see NLJ.com .										
** Firm did not exist in this form for the entire year.										
Debevoise & Plimpton	New York	615	\$1,055	\$1,075	\$955	\$490	\$760	\$120		
Paul, Weiss, Riffkind, Wharton & Garrison	New York	803	\$1,040	\$1,120	\$760	\$600	\$760	\$250		
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom	New York	1,735	\$1,035	\$1,150	\$845	\$620	\$845	\$340		
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson	New York	476	\$1,000	\$1,100	\$930	\$595	\$760	\$375		
Latham & Watkins	New York	2,033	\$990	\$1,110	\$895	\$605	\$725	\$465		
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher	New York	1,086	\$980	\$1,800	\$765	\$590	\$930	\$175		
Davis Polk & Wardwell	New York	787	\$975	\$985	\$850	\$615	\$975	\$130		
Willkie Parr & Gallagher	New York	540	\$950	\$1,090	\$790	\$580	\$790	\$350		
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft	New York	435	\$930	\$1,050	\$800	\$605	\$750	\$395		
Weil, Gotshal & Manges	New York	1,201	\$930	\$1,075	\$625	\$600	\$790	\$300		
Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan	New York	697	\$915	\$1,075	\$810	\$410	\$675	\$320		
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr	Washington	961	\$905	\$1,250	\$735	\$290	\$695	\$75		
Dechert	New York	803	\$900	\$1,095	\$670	\$530	\$735	\$395		
Andrews Kurth	Houston	348	\$890	\$1,090	\$745	\$528	\$785	\$265		
Hughes Hubbard & Reed	New York	344	\$890	\$995	\$725	\$555	\$675	\$365		
Irell & Manella	Los Angeles	164	\$890	\$975	\$800	\$535	\$750	\$395		
Proskauer Rose	New York	746	\$880	\$950	\$725	\$465	\$675	\$295		
White & Case	New York	1,900	\$875	\$1,050	\$700	\$525	\$1,050	\$220		

Richard Pearl

\$1,000 Per Hour Isn't Rare Anymore; Nominal billing levels rise, but discounts ease blow.

FIRM NAME	LARGEST U.S. OFFICE*	AVERAGE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ATTORNEYS*	PARTNER ASSOCIATE HOURLY HOURLY RATES RATES					
			AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW	
Morrison & Foerster	San Francisco	1,010	\$865	\$1,195	\$595	\$525	\$725	\$230
Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman	Washington	609	\$865	\$1,070	\$615	\$520	\$860	\$375
Kaye Scholer	New York	414	\$860	\$1,080	\$715	\$510	\$680	\$320
Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel	New York	320	\$845	\$1,025	\$740	\$590	\$750	\$400
Hogan Lovells	Washington	2,280	\$835	\$1,000	\$705	-	-	-
Kasowitz, Benson, Torres & Friedman	New York	365	\$835	\$1,195	\$600	\$340	\$625	\$200
Kirkland & Ellis	Chicago	1,517	\$825	\$995	\$590	\$540	\$715	\$235
Cooley	Palo Alto	632	\$820	\$990	\$660	\$525	\$630	\$160
Arnold & Porter	Washington	748	\$815	\$950	\$670	\$500	\$610	\$345
Paul Hastings	New York	899	\$815	\$900	\$750	\$540	\$755	\$335
Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle	New York	322	\$800	\$860	\$730	\$480	\$785	\$345
Winston & Strawn	Chicago	842	\$800	\$995	\$650	\$520	\$590	\$425
Bingham McCutchen	Boston	900	\$795	\$1,080	\$220	\$450	\$605	\$185
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld	Washington	806	\$785	\$1,220	\$615	\$525	\$660	\$365
Covington & Burling	Washington	738	\$780	\$890	\$605	\$415	\$565	\$320
King & Spalding	Atlanta	838	\$775	\$995	\$545	\$460	\$735	\$125
Norton Rose Fulbright	N/A**	N/A**	\$775	\$900	\$525	\$400	\$515	\$300
DLA Piper	New York	4,036	\$765	\$1,025	\$450	\$510	\$750	\$250
Bracewell & Giuliani	Houston	432	\$760	\$1,125	\$575	\$440	\$700	\$275
Baker & McKenzie	Chicago	4,004	\$755	\$1,130	\$260	\$395	\$925	\$100
Dickstein Shapiro	Washington	308	\$750	\$1,250	\$590	\$475	\$585	\$310
Jenner & Block	Chicago	432	\$745	\$925	\$565	\$465	\$550	\$380
Jones Day	New York	2,363	\$745	\$975	\$445	\$435	\$775	\$205
Manatt, Phelps & Phillips	Los Angeles	325	\$740	\$795	\$640	-	-	-
Seward & Kissel	New York	152	\$735	\$850	\$625	\$400	\$600	\$290
O'Melveny & Myers	Los Angeles	738	\$715	\$950	\$615	-	-	-
McDermott Will & Emery	Chicago	1,024	\$710	\$835	\$525	-	-	-
Reed Smith	Pittsburgh	1,468	\$710	\$945	\$545	\$420	\$530	\$295
Dentons	N/A**	N/A**	\$700	\$1,050	\$345	\$425	\$685	\$210
Jeffer Mangels Butler & Mitchell	Los Angeles	126	\$690	\$875	\$560	-	-	-
Sheppard, Mullin,	Los Angeles	521	\$685	\$875	\$490	\$415	\$535	\$275

Richard Pearl

\$1,000 Per Hour Isn't Rare Anymore; Nominal billing levels rise, but discounts ease blow.

FIRM NAME	LARGEST AVERAGE		PARTNER ASSOCIATE					
	U.S. OFFICE*	FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ATTORNEYS*	HOURLY RATES	HOURLY RATES				
			AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW	AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW
Richter & Hampton	Angeles							
Alston & Bird	Atlanta	805	\$675	\$875	\$495	\$425	\$575	\$280

THE FOUR-FIGURE CLUB

These 10 firms posted the highest partner billing rates.

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher	\$1,800
Dickstein Shapiro	\$1,250
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr	\$1,250
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld	\$1,220
Kasowitz, Benson, Torres & Friedman	\$1,195
Morrison & Foerster	\$1,195
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom	\$1,150
Baker & McKenzie	\$1,130
Bracewell & Giuliani	\$1,125
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison	\$1,120

THE FOUR-FIGURE CLUB

Contact Karen Sloan at ksloan@alm.com

SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY (67%); SUPREME COURTS (63%)

Classification

Company: GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP (93%); LIGHTSQUARED INC (83%)

Language: ENGLISH

Publication-Type: Newspaper

Industry: NAICS541110 OFFICES OF LAWYERS (93%); SIC8111 LEGAL SERVICES (93%); NAICS517410 SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (83%); NAICS334220 RADIO & TELEVISION BROADCASTING & WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (83%)

Subject: POLLS & SURVEYS (90%); LEGAL SERVICES (90%); MAJOR US LAW FIRMS (90%); LAW FIRM BILLABLE RATES (90%); LAWYERS (89%); LAW PRACTICE (89%); LAW FIRM BILLABLE HOURS (78%); ECONOMIC CONDITIONS (76%); CORPORATE COUNSEL (73%); US CHAPTER 11 BANKRUPTCY (73%); LAW COURTS & TRIBUNALS (68%);

Geographic: UNITED STATES (92%)

Load-Date: January 13, 2014

Richard Pearl

2011-2012

2011-2012

2011-2012

2011-2012

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The Firms

April 16, 2012 5:20 PM

When It Comes to Billing, Latest Rate Report Shows the Rich Keep Getting Richer

Posted by Sara Randazzo

Hourly rates just keep rising—and the best-paid lawyers are raising their rates faster than everyone else.

Those are two of the key findings contained in the [2012 Real Rate Report](#), an analysis of \$7.6 billion in legal bills paid by corporations over a five-year period ending in December 2011. The report, released Monday, is the second such collaboration between TyMetrix, a company that manages and audits

legal bills for corporate legal departments, and the Corporate Executive Board.

Many of the new rate report's findings echo those contained in the 2010 study, including the fact that rates keep going up, almost across the board, and that the cost of a given matter can vary dramatically depending on a law firm's size and location and its relationship with a particular client.

At the same time, this year's study shows that the legal sector is becoming increasingly bifurcated, with top firms raising rates faster than those at the bottom of the market and large firms charging a premium price based purely on their size.

"What it's really showing is that there's an increased premium being paid for experience and expertise," says Julie Peck, vice president of strategy and market development at TyMetrix. "Some parts of the lawyer market are able to raise rates much more quickly, and are more impervious to economic forces than others."

To compile the current rate report, TyMetrix received permission from its clients to examine legal fees billed to 62 companies across 17 industries including energy, finance, retail, technology, insurance, and health care. The bills, which represent the amount actually paid by the companies in question rather than the amount initially charged, came from more than 4,000 firms in 84 metropolitan areas around the country. Every firm on the 2011 Am Law 100 is represented in the data.

The report's key data points include:

A Widening Gap: Hourly rates charged by lawyers in the legal sector's upper echelon grew faster between 2009 and 2011 than those charged by lawyers toiling on the lower rungs. Particularly striking was the jump in associate rates billed by those falling in the report's top quartile: 18 percent on average, to just over \$600 per hour. Rates billed by top quartile partners, meanwhile, rose 8 percent, to just under \$900 per hour. In the bottom quartile, associate rates rose 4 percent and partner rates rose 3 percent during the same period.

The Recession's (Minor) Toll: Even amid the economic downturn, the cost of an hour of a lawyer's time continued to rise faster than key measures of inflation. That said, the legal industry wasn't completely immune to the broader economy's slowdown. After rising 8.2 percent between 2007 and 2008, hourly rates rose just 2.3 percent in 2009. Law firms bounced back a bit last year, with rates climbing 5.1 percent, to an average of \$530 an hour.

Location Counts: Not surprisingly, lawyers working in major metropolitan areas—where, as the rate report notes, rents are typically higher—are the priciest. An address in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, or Washington, D.C., alone adds about \$161 to the hourly rate charged by an individual lawyer. Those six cities and Baltimore, Houston, Philadelphia, and San Jose are the ten U.S. markets with the highest hourly rates. With an average partner rate topping \$700 per hour and average associate rate of more than \$450 per hour, New York is the most expensive market in the country. The least expensive? Riverside, California, where the average partner bills at under \$250 per hour and associates bill at just over \$300 an hour.

In the Minority: A small group of lawyers—12 percent—bucked the trend toward higher fees and actually lowered rates between 2009 to 2011—and 3 percent trimmed rates by \$50 or more per hour. (Most of those in the rate-cutting camp were based outside the big six markets identified above.) At the other end of the spectrum, 52 percent of lawyers increased rates by between \$25 and \$200 or more per hour. Another 18 percent increased rates by less than \$25 per hour, and the final 18 percent held rates steady.

First-Year Blues: Even before the recession hit, clients balked at paying for what they considered on-the-job training for first-year associates. The latest rate report is likely to reinforce that reluctance, given its finding that using entry-level lawyers adds as much as 20 percent to the cost of a legal matter. The report offers evidence that firms may be accommodating clients on this front: The percentage of bills attributed to entry-level associates dropped from 7 percent in 2009 to 2.9 percent last year.

Ties That Bind: The more work one firm handles for a client—and the longer the client relationship extends—the higher the average rate the firm charges. For companies that paid one firm \$10 million or more in a single year, the average hourly rate paid was \$553 in 2011. By comparison, clients that limited their spending on an individual firm to \$500,000 paid that firm an average of \$319 per hour.

Four-Digit Frontier: Data has consistently shown that many lawyers hesitate to charge more than \$1,000 an hour, and in 2011 just under 3 percent of the lawyers covered by the rate report had broken that barrier. Of those, the vast majority were working in the six main legal markets identified above and 60 percent of the time, they billed in increments of one hour or less.

Playing Favorites: Across all practice areas, 90 percent of lawyers charged different clients different rates for similar types of work. (The figure for mergers and acquisitions lawyers was 100 percent.) The differences from client to client can be extreme, and were even more pronounced in the current report than in the 2010 edition. Rates charged by intellectual property specialists, for instance, had a median variance of 23.1 percent, while lawyers doing commercial and contract work showed a 18.7 percent median difference.

Who's Doing What? A closer look at law firm bills for work performed on litigation and intellectual property assignments shows that the kind of timekeeper billing on a matter varies by practice type. On patent matters, the report shows, 47 percent of hours billed on average are attributed to paralegals, and 37 percent by partners. By comparison, paralegals account for just 8 percent of the work done on labor and employment litigation hours, while partners handle 45 percent.

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The Big Law law firm is a dinosaur - a dying species. This kind of self-interested greed will ultimately kill the beast.

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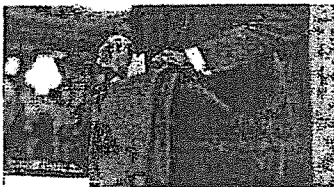
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By JENNIFER SMITH

Top partners at leading U.S. law firms are charging more than ever before, yet those hourly rates aren't all they appear to be.



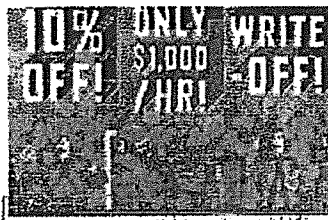
Top partners at leading U.S. law firms are charging more than ever — routinely \$1,150 or more an hour — but after discounts and write-offs the nosebleed rates aren't all they appear to be. Jennifer Smith reports. Photo: Getty Images.

Having blown past the once-shocking price tag of \$1,000 an hour, some sought-after deal, tax and trial lawyers are commanding hourly fees of \$1,150 or more, according to an analysis of billing rates compiled from public filings.

But, as law firms boost their standard rates, many are softening the blow with widespread discounts and write-offs, meaning fewer clients are paying full freight. As a result, law firms on

average are actually collecting fewer cents on the dollar, compared with their standard, or "rack," rates, than they have in years.

Think of hourly fees "as the equivalent of a sticker on the car at a dealership," said legal consultant Ward Bower, a principal at Altman Weil Inc. "It's the beginning of a negotiation.... Law firms think they are setting the rates, but clients are the ones determining what they're going to pay."



James Kobaczewski

the firm's database billed at that level in the first quarter of 2013, up from 158 a year earlier.

Star lawyers still can fetch a premium, and some of them won't budge on price. The number of partners billing \$1,150-plus an hour has more than doubled since this time last year, according to Valeo Partners, a consulting firm that maintains a database of legal rates pulled from court filings and other publicly disclosed information. More than 320 lawyers in

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That glided circle includes tax experts such as Christopher Roman of King & Spalding LLP and Todd Maynes of Kirkland & Ellis LLP, intellectual-property partner Nader A. Mousavi of Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, and deal lawyers such as Kenneth M. Schneider of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP.

Those lawyers and their firms either declined to comment or didn't reply to requests for comment.

When corporate legal departments need a trusted hand to fend off a hostile takeover or win a critical court battle, few general counsels will nitpick over whether a key lawyer is charging \$900 an hour or \$1,150 an hour. But for legal matters where their future isn't on the line, companies are pushing for—and winning—significant price breaks.

"We almost always negotiate rates down from the rack rates," said Randal S. Milch, general counsel for phone giant Verizon Communications Inc. [VZ +0.29%] The result, he said, is a "not-insignificant discount."

For the bread-and-butter work that many big law firms rely on, haggling has become the norm. Many clients grew accustomed to pushing back on price during the recession and continue to demand discounts.

Some companies insist on budgets for their legal work. If a firm billing by the hour exceeds a set cap, lawyers may have to write off some of that time.

Other clients refuse to work with firms who don't discount, lopping anywhere from 10% to 30% off their standard rates. Some may grant rate increases to individual partners or associates they deem worthy. Another tactic: locking in prices with tailored multiyear agreements with formulas governing whether clients grant or refuse a requested rate increase.

In practical terms, that means the gap between law firms' sticker prices and the amount of money they actually bill and collect from their clients is wider than it has been in years.

According to data collected by Thomson Reuters Peer Monitor, big law firms raised their average standard rate by about 9.3% over the past three years. But they weren't able to keep up on the collection side, where the increase over the same period was just 6%. Firms that used to collect on average about 92 cents for every dollar of standard time their lawyers worked in 2007, before the economic downturn, now are getting less than 85 cents. "That's a historic low," said James Jones, a senior fellow at the Center for the Study of the Legal Profession at Georgetown Law.

To be sure, things have certainly picked up some since the recession, when some clients flat-out refused to pay rate increases.

In the first quarter of 2013, the 50 top-grossing U.S. law firms boosted their partner rates by as much as 5.7%, billing on average between \$879 and \$882 an hour, according to Valeo Partners. Rates for junior lawyers, whose labors have long been a profit engine for major law firms, jumped even more.

While some clients resisted using associate lawyers during the downturn, refusing to pay hundreds of dollars an hour for inexperienced first- or second-year attorneys, the largest U.S. law firms have managed to send the needle back up again. This year, for the first time, the average rate for associates with one to four years of experience rose to \$500 an hour, according to Valeo.

The increases continue the upward trend of 2012, when legal fees in general rose 4.8% and associate billing rates rose by 7.4%, according to a coming report by TyMetrix Legal Analytics, a unit of Wolters Kluwer, [WKLAE +0.95%] and CEB, a research and advisory-services company. Those numbers are based on legal-spending data from more than 17,000 law firms.

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More than a dozen leaders at major law firms declined to discuss rate increases on the record, though some said privately that the increase in associate rates could be caused in part by step increases as junior lawyers gain in seniority.

Joe Sims, an antitrust partner at Jones Day and former member of the firm's partnership committee, said clients don't mind paying for associates, as long as they feel they are getting their money's worth.

Sophisticated clients, he said, tend to focus on the overall price tag for legal work, not on individual rates. "They are more concerned about how many people are working on the project and the total cost of the project," Mr. Sims said. "Clients want value no matter who is on the job."

While a handful of elite lawyers have successfully staked out the high end—the deal teams at Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, for example—legal experts say that client pressure to control legal spending means most law firms must be considerably more flexible on price.

"There will always be some 'bet the company' problem where a client will not quibble about rates," said Mr. Jones, the Georgetown fellow. "Unfortunately, from the law firms' standpoint, that represents a small percentage of the work."

Write to Jennifer Smith at jennifer.smith@wsj.com

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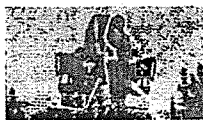
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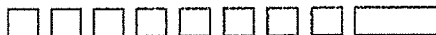
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Одобрено редакцией 12.05.2018

630-044-1111

EXHIBIT 5

AMENDED JOINT STIPULATION AND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Subject to final approval by the Court, this settlement agreement is made between Plaintiff Kendron Fryer (hereinafter “Plaintiff”) on behalf of himself and the Class and Defendant Transforce, Inc. (hereinafter “Defendant” or “Transforce”) (collectively Plaintiff and Defendant are referred to in this Agreement as the “Parties”). This agreement is intended to settle the cases entitled *Kenbron Fryer v. Transforce, Inc.* (Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG20071048) and *Kenbron Fryer v. Transforce, Inc.* (Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG20075197) (collectively, “the Complaints” or “Action”).

I. DEFINITIONS

In addition to the other terms defined in this agreement, the terms below have the following meaning:

1. **Administration Costs:** The costs incurred by the Settlement Administrator, Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions, to administer this Settlement, which shall not exceed \$20,000. All Administration Costs shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. If the actual administration costs are less than the amount allocated in this agreement, or if the Court awards less than the amount requested, the difference in the amount allocated in this agreement and the amount awarded by the Court will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
2. **Agreement, Settlement Agreement, Joint Stipulation, or Settlement:** The settlement agreement reflected in this document, titled “Joint Stipulation and Settlement Agreement.”
3. **Aggrieved Employees:** All hourly or non-exempt individuals employed as drivers by Defendant in California from July 9, 2019 through September 1, 2021.
4. **Attorneys Fee Award:** The amount of attorneys’ fees approved of by the Court and awarded to Class Counsel. This amount shall not exceed 33 1/3% of the Gross Settlement Amount. 33 1/3% of the Gross Settlement Amount is \$241,666.66. The Attorneys Fee Award shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. If the Court awards less than the amount requested, any amount not awarded will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
5. **Class:** All hourly or non-exempt individuals employed as drivers by Defendant in California from August 14, 2016, through September 1, 2021. The Settlement Class consisted of approximately 1,300 drivers as of February 1, 2021.

6. **Class Counsel:** David Mara and Matthew Crawford of Mara Law Firm, PC.
7. **Class Data:** The electronic database Defendant shall deliver to the Settlement Administrator which will list the following information for each Class Member: (1) first and last name; (2) last known mailing address; (3) social security number; and (4) the total number of weeks during which the Class Member performed actual work during the Class Period. The Class Data shall be based on Defendant's payroll, personnel, and other business records.
8. **Class Member:** Each person eligible to participate in this Settlement who is a member of the Class as defined above.
9. **Class Notices:** The Notice of Class Action Settlement, substantially similar to the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, subject to Court approval.
10. **Class Period:** August 14, 2016, through September 1, 2021.
11. **Class Representative or Plaintiff:** Kendron Fryer.
12. **Class Representative Enhancement Payment:** The amount the Court awards to Plaintiff, which will not exceed \$7,500. This payment shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. This payment is being offered in consideration for Plaintiff executing a general release of claims against Defendant, a release that is broader than any Participating Class Member will provide in consideration for a settlement share. This payment is also offered in consideration for the Plaintiff's actions in conferring a benefit upon the State of California and the Class, and the time and effort Plaintiff put into pursuing the litigation. If the Court awards less than the amount requested, any amount not awarded will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
13. **Cost Award:** The amount that the Court orders Defendant to pay Class Counsel for payment of actual litigation costs, which shall not exceed \$25,000. The Cost Award will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount and will not be opposed by Defendant. The Cost Award is subject to Court approval. If the actual costs incurred are less than the amount allocated in this Agreement, or if the Court awards less than the amount requested, the difference in the amount allocated in this Agreement and the amount awarded by the Court will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
14. **Counsel for Defendant:** Angela Rafoth and Philip Baldwin of Littler Mendelson, P.C.
15. **Court:** Superior Court of California for the County of Alameda.
16. **Defendant:** Transforce, Inc.

17. **Disbursement of the Settlement:** Within fifteen (15) calendar days after the Settlement Administrator's receipt of the Gross Settlement Amount, the Settlement Administrator shall disburse: (1) the Net Settlement Amount to be paid to Participating Class Members; (2) the Net PAGA Settlement Amount to Aggrieved Employees; (3) the Attorney Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and costs, as approved by the Court; (4) the Class Representative Enhancement Payment paid to the Class Representative, as approved by the Court; (5) the Administration Costs, as approved by the Court; and (6) the LWDA Payment to the LWDA.
18. **Effective Final Settlement Date:** The Settlement shall become effective on the date that the Court grants final approval unless there are objector/objections to the settlement, in which case the Effective Final Settlement Date shall be the first regular business day after the appeal period runs (if no appeal is filed) or the first day after all appeals are denied or otherwise finally resolved or decided in favor of the settlement.
19. **Employer Taxes:** Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer (including the employer's payment of applicable FICA, FUTA, and SUI contributions, etc.) owed to the appropriate local, state, and federal taxing authorities. Defendant will pay its portion of payroll taxes separate and apart from the Gross Settlement Amount.
20. **Final Judgment or Final Approval:** The final order entered by the Court approving this Agreement.
21. **Funding of Settlement:** Defendant shall wire or otherwise provide to the Settlement Administrator the Gross Settlement Amount no later than fifteen (15) calendar days of the Effective Final Settlement Date.
22. **Gross Settlement Amount or GSA:** The total value of the Settlement is a non-reversionary \$725,000. This is the gross amount Defendant can be required to pay under this Settlement Agreement, with the exception of its obligation to pay Employer Taxes. The Gross Settlement Amount includes without limitation: (1) the Net Settlement Amount to be paid to Participating Class Members; (2) the Attorneys Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and costs, as approved by the Court; (3) the Class Representative Enhancement Payment paid to the Class Representative, as approved by the Court; (4) the Administration Costs, as approved by the Court; and (5) the PAGA Payment to the LWDA and to Aggrieved Employees, as approved by the Court. Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer will be paid outside of and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. No portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant for any reason.

23. **Individual Class Settlement Share(s)**: The amount payable to each Participating Class Member under the terms of this Settlement Agreement. Class Members are not required to submit a claim form to receive their Individual Class Settlement Shares pursuant to this Agreement. Rather, Participating Class Members will receive an Individual Class Settlement Share automatically, without the return of a claim form.
24. **Individual PAGA Settlement Share(s)**: The amount payable to each Aggrieved Employee under the terms of this Settlement Agreement. Aggrieved Employees are not required to submit a claim form to receive their Individual Settlement Shares pursuant to this Agreement. Also, even if an Aggrieved Employee requests exclusion from the Class Settlement as described in this Agreement, the Aggrieved Employee will receive an Individual PAGA Settlement Share. Therefore, Aggrieved Employees will receive an Individual PAGA Settlement Share automatically, without the return of a claim form and regardless of whether they request to be excluded from the Class Settlement.
25. **LWDA**: California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”). The LWDA is empowered to enforce the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act, California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.*, and has delegated such authority to Plaintiff with regard to the claim in this Action through the procedural mechanisms provided for by statute.
26. **LWDA Payment**: Refers to the Seventy-five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment (\$40,000) that is to be paid to the LWDA as described in this Settlement.
27. **Net PAGA Settlement Amount or NPSA**: The total amount of money for payout to Aggrieved Employees, which is the PAGA Payment less the LWDA Payment.
28. **Net Settlement Amount or NSA**: The total amount of money available for payout to Participating Class Members, which is the GSA less the Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, Class Representative Enhancement Payment, the PAGA Payment, and Administration Costs. In other words, the NSA is the portion of the GSA that will be distributed to Participating Class Members. The payment of employee-side taxes on the portion of the settlement shares earmarked as wages shall be paid out of the Net Settlement Amount. Thus, the Individual Settlement Shares that are paid out of the Net Settlement Amount shall be reduced by the employee’s tax liability for the share for the portion of the settlement shares allocated as wages.
29. **PAGA**: The California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*).

30. **PAGA Data**: The electronic database Defendant shall deliver to the Settlement Administrator which will list the following information for each Class Member: (1) first and last name; (2) last known mailing address; (3) social security number; and (4) the total number of weeks the total number of weeks during which the Aggrieved Employee performed any actual work during the PAGA Period as a member of the Aggrieved Employees. The Class Data shall be based on Defendant's payroll, personnel, and other business records.
31. **PAGA Payment**: Refers to the \$40,000 the Parties have agreed to settle the PAGA claims. 75% of this amount, or \$30,000, shall be paid to the LWDA. The remaining 25% of the \$40,000, or \$10,000, shall become part of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount payable to Aggrieved Employees.
32. **PAGA Period**: July 9, 2019 through September 1, 2021.
33. **PAGA Settlement**: Refers to the settlement of claims included in the Released PAGA Claims, for which Aggrieved Employees will receive an Individual PAGA Settlement Share payment.
34. **Participating Class Members**: All Class Members who do not submit a valid and timely request to exclude themselves from this Settlement.
35. **Parties**: Plaintiff Kendron Fryer, as an individual and as Class Representative, and Defendant Transforce, Inc.
36. **Preliminary Approval or Preliminary Approval Order**: The Court's order preliminarily approving the Class Settlement.
37. **Released Class Claims**: The Released Class Claims include, for the entire Class Period, all claims made or that could have been made against the Releasees based on the facts and circumstances alleged in the Complaints, including claims under California Labor Code sections 201-204, 205.5, 218, 218.5, 222-224, 226, 226.7, 233-234, 246, 246.5, 510, 512, 515, 558, 1174-1175, 1194-1197.1, 1199, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 11090, 11040, and 11070, the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, California Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*, California Wage Order No. 9-2001; and any claim for attorneys' fees and costs related to the above-referenced released claims.
38. **Released PAGA Claims**: The Released PAGA Claims include, for the entire PAGA Period, all claims belonging to the State of California, the LWDA, and Plaintiff (as representative of the State of California, the LWDA, and the general public) under the California Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA"), Cal. Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.* to the extent such claims are predicated on a Released Class Claim.

39. **Released Parties:** Transforce, Inc., any predecessors and successors in interest, any current or former parent corporations, subsidiary corporations, affiliates, and assigns, companies acquiring any or all of Defendant's assets or capital stock, current or former officers, directors, shareholders, agents, representatives, and employees of Defendant, any client companies of Defendant for which the Class Members serviced while employed by Defendant, and insurers of any of the foregoing persons or entities.
40. **Response Deadline:** Sixty (60) calendar days from the initial mailing of the Class Notices.
41. **Settlement Administration:** The Settlement Administrator will use the National Change of Address Database to obtain updated addresses for Class Members. The Settlement Administrator will mail the Class Notices by first class U.S. mail to all Class Members at the address resulting from the search of the National Change of Address Database. The Class Notices will inform Class Members that they have until the Response Deadline to either object to the Settlement or to opt-out of the Settlement. Any Class Member who does not receive notice after the steps outlined above have been taken will still be bound by the Settlement and/or judgment.
42. **Settlement Administrator:** The third party administrator agreed upon by Parties to administer this Settlement is Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions.

II. **RECITALS**

43. A class action complaint against Defendant was filed by Plaintiff in the Alameda County Superior Court on August 14, 2020 (Case No. RG20071048). The complaint alleged the following causes of action against Defendant: (1) failure to pay all straight time wages; (2) failure to pay all overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods; (4) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (5) knowing and intentional failure to comply with itemized employee wage statement provisions; (6) failure to pay all wages at the time of termination of employment; (7) failure to adopt a compliant sick pay/paid time off policy; and (8) violation of Unfair Competition Law, on behalf Plaintiff and those similarly situated hourly or nonexempt drivers.
44. A PAGA representative action complaint against Defendant was filed by Plaintiff (as an agent of the LWDA) in the Alameda County Superior Court on September 16, 2020 (Case No. HG20075197). The complaint sought civil penalties under the PAGA in relation to the following alleged violations suffered by allegedly similar aggrieved employees: (1) failure to pay all straight time wages; (2) failure to pay all overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods; (4) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (5) failure to pay all wages at the time of termination of employment; (6) knowing and intentional

failure to comply with itemized employee wage statement provisions; (7) failure to pay all wages owed twice per month; and (8) failure to adopt a compliant sick pay/paid time off policy.

45. The parties met and conferred regarding the cases on multiple occasions and then agreed to attend a mediation. Prior to the mediation, Defendant provided class-wide data, documents, and information permitting Plaintiff and his lawyers to fully evaluate class-wide exposure.
46. On April 6, 2021, the parties participated in a full-day mediation with respected wage and hour mediator, Michael Dickstein, which resulted in the settlement that is reflected in this Agreement.
47. **Benefits of Settlement to Class Members.** Plaintiff and Class Counsel recognize the expense and length of continued proceedings necessary to continue the litigation against Defendant through trial and through any possible appeals. Plaintiff and Class Counsel also have taken into account the uncertainty and risk of further litigation, the potential outcome, and the difficulties and delays inherent in such litigation. Plaintiff and Class Counsel have conducted extensive settlement negotiations. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff and Class Counsel believe the Settlement set forth in this Agreement is a fair, adequate, and reasonable settlement, and is in the best interests of the Class Members.
48. **Defendant's Reasons for Settlement.** Defendant recognizes that the defense of this litigation will be protracted and expensive. Substantial amounts of time, energy, and resources of Defendant have been and, unless this Settlement is made, will continue to be devoted to the defense of the claims asserted by Plaintiff. Defendant, therefore, has agreed to settle in the manner and upon the terms set forth in this Agreement to put to rest the Released Claims.
49. **Defendant's Denial of Wrongdoing.** Defendant generally and specifically denies any and all liability or wrongdoing of any sort with regard to any of the claims alleged, makes no concessions or admissions of liability of any sort, and contends that for any purpose other than settlement, the Action is not appropriate for class or representative treatment. Defendant asserts a number of defenses to the claims, and has denied any wrongdoing or liability arising out of any of the alleged facts or conduct in the Action. Neither this Agreement, nor any document referred to or contemplated herein, nor any action taken to carry out this Agreement, is or may be construed as, or may be used as an admission, concession, or indication by or against Defendant or any of the Released Parties of any fault, wrongdoing, or liability whatsoever. There has been no final determination by any court as to the merits of the claims asserted by Plaintiff against Defendant or as to whether a class or classes should be certified, other than for settlement purposes only.

50. **Plaintiff's Claims.** Plaintiff asserts that Defendant's defenses are without merit. Neither this Agreement nor any documents referred to or contemplated herein, nor any action taken to carry out this Agreement is, may be construed as, or may be used as an admission, concession or indication by or against Plaintiff, Class Members, or Class Counsel as to the merits of any claims or defenses asserted, or lack thereof, in the Action. However, in the event that this Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the Plaintiffs, Participating Class Members, and Class Counsel will not oppose Defendant's efforts to use this Agreement to prove that Plaintiff and Participating Class Members have resolved and are forever barred from re-litigating the claims released under this Agreement.

III. SETTLEMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

51. **Gross Settlement Amount.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the maximum Gross Settlement Amount, that Defendant is obligated to pay under this Settlement Agreement is \$725,000. The Gross Settlement Amount includes, but is not limited to: (1) the Net Settlement Amount to be paid to Participating Class Members; (2) the Attorneys Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and costs, as approved by the Court; (3) the Class Representative Enhancement Payment paid to the Class Representative, as approved by the Court; (4) the Administration Costs, as approved by the Court; and (5) the PAGA Payment, as approved by the Court. Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer will be paid outside of and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. No portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant for any reason.

A. Escalator Provision: Defendant makes the following representations:

- The Settlement Class consisted of approximately 1,300 drivers as of February 1, 2021.
- The Class Period encompassed 44,454 workweeks as of February 1, 2021.

If, in reviewing the data as of February 1, 2021, either of the foregoing two datapoints (driver count and workweeks) were actually 20% (or more) greater than the representations previously made, then Defendant will have the option to increase the GSA proportionately to the extent that either of the two data points exceed the 20% threshold (measured by whichever of the two numbers is higher). For example, if as of February 1, 2021, the number of Settlement Class Members was actually 25% higher than the reported amount and the number of workweeks was actually 23% higher than the reported amount, then Defendant would increase the GSA by 5% (the delta of 25% and 20%). If Defendant declined to do so, Plaintiff would have the option to terminate the settlement in its entirety and the Parties

would be returned to their respective positions as if no settlement had been completed.

52. **Class Certification.** Solely for the purposes of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree to certification of the claims asserted on behalf of Class Members. As such, the Parties stipulate and agree that in order for this Settlement to occur, the Court must certify the Class as defined in this Agreement.
53. **Conditional Nature of Stipulation for Certification.** The Parties stipulate and agree to the certification of the claims asserted on behalf of Plaintiff and Class Members for purposes of this Settlement only. If the Settlement does not become effective, the fact that the Parties were willing to stipulate to certification as part of the Settlement shall not be admissible or used in any way in connection with, the question of whether the Court should certify any claims in a non-settlement context in this Action or in any other lawsuit. If the Settlement does not become effective, Defendant reserves the right to contest any issues relating to class certification and liability.
54. **Appointment of Class Representative.** Solely for the purposes of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree Plaintiff Kendron Fryer shall be appointed as representative for the Class.
55. **Appointment of Class Counsel.** Solely for the purpose of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree that the Court appoint Class Counsel to represent the Class.
56. **Individual Class Settlement Share.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator will pay an Individual Class Settlement Share from the Net Settlement Amount to each Participating Class Member.

A. Calculation.

- i. **Individual Class Settlement Share Calculation.** Each Participating Class Member will receive a proportionate share of the Net Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of weeks he or she worked for Defendant in California, in an hourly or non-exempt position, based on the Class Data provided by Defendant, divided by (ii) the total number of weeks worked by all Participating Class Members based on the same Class Data, which is then multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount. One day worked in a given week will be credited as a work week for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each Class Member's Individual

Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of weeks that he or she worked.

B. Tax Withholdings. Each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share will be apportioned as follows: 50% wages and 50% non-wages (interest and penalties). The amounts paid as wages shall be subject to all tax withholdings customarily made from an employee's wages and all other authorized and required withholdings and shall be reported by W-2 forms. Payment of all amounts will be made subject to backup withholding unless a duly executed W-9 form is received from the payee(s). The amounts paid as penalties and interest shall be subject to all authorized and required withholdings other than the tax withholdings customarily made from employees' wages and shall be reported by IRS 1099 forms. Only the employee share of payroll tax withholdings shall be paid from each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share. The employer share of payroll tax withholdings shall be paid separate from and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount.

57. **Individual PAGA Settlement Share.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator will pay an Individual PAGA Settlement Share from the Net PAGA Settlement Amount to each Aggrieved Employee.

A. Calculation.

i. **Individual PAGA Settlement Share Calculation.** Each Aggrieved Employee will receive a proportionate share of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of weeks he or she worked for Defendant in California based on the PAGA Data provided by Defendant, divided by (ii) the total number of weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees based on the same PAGA data, which is then multiplied by the Net PAGA Settlement Amount. One day worked in a given week will be credited as a week for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each Aggrieved Employee's Individual PAGA Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of weeks that he or she worked during the PAGA Period.

B. Tax Withholdings. Each Aggrieved Employee's Individual PAGA Settlement Share will be apportioned as 100% penalties. The Individual PAGA Settlement Shares shall therefore be subject to all authorized and required withholdings other than the tax withholdings customarily made from employees' wages and shall be reported by IRS 1099 forms.

58. Constituents of Gross Settlement Amount Disbursement. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator shall disburse the Gross Settlement Amount as directed later on herein to the following:

A. To the Named Plaintiff: In addition to his Individual Settlement Share, and subject to the Court's approval, the named Plaintiff, Kendron Fryer, will receive up to \$7,500 in consideration for providing Defendant a General Release, a release that is broader than the claims released by Participating Class Members. Defendant shall not oppose this request. The Settlement Administrator will pay the Class Representative Enhancement Payment out of the Gross Settlement Amount. Payroll tax withholdings and deductions will not be taken from the Class Representative Enhancement Payment. An IRS Form 1099 will be issued to Plaintiff with respect to his Class Representative Enhancement Payment.

B. To Class Counsel. At the Final Approval Hearing, Class Counsel will apply to the Court for an Attorneys Fee Award not to exceed 33 1/3% of the GSA (which equates to \$241,666.66) and a Cost Award not to exceed \$25,000. Defendant shall not oppose this request. The Settlement Administrator will pay the Court approved amounts for the Attorneys Fee Award and Cost Award out of the Gross Settlement Amount. The Settlement Administrator may, at the request of Class Counsel, purchase an annuity to utilize U.S. treasuries and bonds or other attorneys fee deferral vehicles for Class Counsel. Payroll tax withholding and deductions will not be taken from the Attorneys Fee Award or the Cost Award. IRS Forms 1099 will be issued to Class Counsel with respect to the Attorneys Fee Award. In the event the Court does not approve the entirety of the application for the Attorneys Fee Award and/or Cost Award, the Settlement Administrator shall pay whatever amount the Court awards, and neither Defendant nor the Settlement Administrator shall be responsible for paying the difference between the amount requested and the amount awarded. If the amount awarded is less than the amount requested by Class Counsel for the Attorneys Fee Award and/or Cost Award, the difference shall become part of the NSA and be available for distribution to Participating Class Members.

C. To the Responsible Tax Authorities. The Settlement Administrator will pay the amount of the Participating Class Members' portion of normal payroll withholding taxes out of each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share. Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the current or former employer (including the employer's payment of applicable FICA, FUTA, and SUI contributions, etc.) will be paid outside of and in addition to the GSA. The Settlement Administrator will calculate the amount of the Participating Class Members' and Defendant's portion of payroll withholding taxes and will forward the amount of the Participating Class

Members' portion of normal payroll withholding taxes to the appropriate taxing authorities.

D. To the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator – Phoenix Settlement Administrators – will pay to itself Administration Costs (reasonable fees and expenses) approved by the Court not to exceed \$20,000. This will be paid out of the Gross Settlement Amount. If the actual amount of Administration Costs is less than the amount estimated and/or requested, the difference shall become part of the NSA and be available for distribution to Participating Class Members.

E. To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees. The Settlement Administrator will pay \$30,000 of the PAGA Payment to the LWDA. This is 75% of the \$40,000 allocated to satisfy the PAGA penalties claim. The remaining 25% of the PAGA Payment (which equates to \$10,000) shall become part of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount payable to Aggrieved Employees

F. To Participating Class Members. The Settlement Administrator will pay Participating Class Members according to the Individual Settlement Share calculations set forth above. All payments to Participating Class Members and Aggrieved Employees shall be made from the Gross Settlement Amount.

59. Appointment of Settlement Administrator. Solely for the purposes of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree that Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions shall be retained to serve as Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator shall be responsible for preparing, printing, and mailing the Class Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees; performing skip traces and re-mailing notices to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees; calling Class Members and Aggrieved Employees with undeliverable notices to obtain accurate addresses; keeping track of any objections or requests for exclusion from Class Members; calculating any and all payroll tax deductions as required by law; calculating each Class Member's and Aggrieved Employee's Individual Settlement Share; maintaining a website which will include settlement documents; providing weekly status reports to Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel, which is to include updates on any objections or requests for exclusion that have been received; providing a due diligence declaration for submission to the Court prior to the Final Approval hearing; mailing and re-mailing Individual Settlement Shares to Participating Class Members and Aggrieved Employees; calculating and mailing the LWDA Payment to the LWDA; distributing the Attorneys Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel; printing and providing Participating Class Members, Aggrieved Employees, and Plaintiff with W-2s and 1099 forms as required under this Agreement and applicable law; providing a due diligence declaration for submission to the Court upon the completion of the Settlement; providing any funds remaining in the QSF as a result of uncashed checks to Legal Aid at

Work in the amounts directed per this Settlement; and for such other tasks as the Parties mutually agree. The Parties each represent that they do not have any financial interest in Phoenix Settlement Administrators or otherwise have a relationship with Phoenix Settlement Administrators that could create a conflict of interest.

60. Procedure for Approving Settlement.

A. Cooperation.

- i. All Parties and their counsel shall support the Settlement and take such steps as are reasonably necessary to effectuate the Settlement. Plaintiff shall prepare and file a stipulated request to consolidate both Complaints for settlement purposes. Should the Court decline to grant the Parties' request to consolidate both Complaints, the Parties and their counsel shall take any further reasonably necessary steps to effectuate the Settlement, including, but not limited to, stipulating for leave to amend in Case No. RG20071048 to include PAGA claims as alleged in Case No. HG20075197 and filing for dismissal of Case No. HG20075197 upon the Court's receipt and acceptance of an amended complaint in Case No. RG20071048. Plaintiff shall take all reasonable steps that may be deemed necessary by the Court to ensure that the two Complaints are consolidated for settlement purposes.

B. Motion for Preliminary Approval and Conditional Certification.

- i. Plaintiff will move for an order: (1) conditionally certifying the Class for settlement purposes only; (2) granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement; (3) setting a date for the Final Approval hearing; and (4) approving the Class Notice.
- ii. At the same time that Plaintiff files his Motion for Preliminary Approval, Plaintiff shall send a copy of the Agreement to the LWDA pursuant to the 2016 amendments to PAGA.
- iii. At the Preliminary Approval hearing, Plaintiff will appear, support the granting of the motion, and submit a proposed order granting conditional certification of the Class and Preliminary Approval of the Settlement; appointing the Class Representative, Class Counsel, and Settlement Administrator; approving the Class Notice; and setting the Final Approval hearing.
- iv. **Effect of Denial of Preliminary Approval.** Should the Court decline to conditionally certify the Class or to Preliminarily Approve all material aspects of the Settlement, the Settlement

Agreement will be null and void, and the Parties will have no further obligations under it. Provided, however, that the amounts of the Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, Administration Costs, and Class Representative Enhancement Payment shall be determined by the Court, and the Court's determination on these amounts shall be final and binding, and that the Court's approval or denial of any amount requested for these items are not conditions of this Settlement Agreement, and are to be considered separate and apart from the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of the Settlement Agreement. Any order or proceeding relating to an application for the Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, Administration Costs, and Class Representative Enhancement Payment shall not operate to terminate or cancel this Settlement Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement shall limit Plaintiff's or Class Counsel's ability to appeal any decision by the Court to award less than the requested Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, Administration Costs, and Class Representative Enhancement Payment.

C. Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees. After the Court enters its Preliminary Approval Order, every Class Member and Aggrieved Employee will be provided with the Class Notice in accordance with the following procedure:

- i. Delivery of Class and PAGA Data.** Within fourteen (14) calendar days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, Defendant shall deliver to the Settlement Administrator an electronic database, which will list the Class and PAGA Data. If any or all of this information is unavailable to Defendant, Defendant will so inform Class Counsel and the Parties will make their best efforts to reconstruct or otherwise agree upon how to deal with the unavailable information. The Settlement Administrator will use the National Change of Address Database to obtain updated addresses for Class Members. The Class Data shall be based on Defendant's payroll, personnel, and other business records. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain the Class and PAGA Data and all information contained within the Class and PAGA Data as private and confidential.
- ii. Preparation of Class Notices.** Based on the information in the Class and PAGA Data and the formulae set forth in Paragraph 56(A)(i) and 57(A)(i), above, the Settlement Administrator shall promptly calculate the estimated Individual Settlement Share and Individual PAGA Settlement Share for every Class Member and Aggrieved Employee, to be included in the individualized Class Notices to be sent to that Class Member and/or Aggrieved

Employee, and shall prepare and mail a spreadsheet setting forth those calculations to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel no fewer than five (5) days before mailing the Class Notices to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees. The Class Notices will inform each Class Member of his/her right to do nothing, dispute the number of work weeks worked, opt out of the Settlement, or object to the Settlement. It will also inform Class Members that if they first request exclusion from the Settlement and then object, the objections would not be considered valid. In addition, if the Class Members object and then request exclusion from the Class Settlement, the Class Members would be deemed to have waived their objection.

- iii. **Mailing of Class Notices.** Within fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of the Class and PAGA Data, the Settlement Administrator will mail via first-class regular U.S. Mail the Class Notice to all identified Class Members and Aggrieved Employees using the mailing address information provided by Defendant and the results of the search of the National Change of Address Database on all Defendant employee Class Members and Aggrieved Employees.
- iv. **Returned Notices.** If a Class Notice is returned because of an incorrect address, within five (5) business days from receipt of the returned notice, the Settlement Administrator will conduct a search for a more current address for the Class Member and re-mail the Class Notice to the Class Member. The Settlement Administrator will use the National Change of Address Database and skip traces to attempt to find the current address. The Settlement Administrator will be responsible for taking reasonable steps to trace the mailing address of any Class Member for whom a Class Notice is returned by U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable. These reasonable steps shall include, at a minimum, the tracking of all undelivered mail, performing address searches for all mail returned without a forwarding address, and promptly re-mailing to Class Members for whom new addresses are found.
- v. **Undeliverable Notices.** If the Settlement Administrator is unable to locate a better address through a database search or skip trace, the Settlement Administrator shall promptly provide the contact information of the Class Member with the undeliverable Notice to Class Counsel. Class Counsel will provide this contact information to a third-party investigator to perform a TLOxp search using the available contact information. The TLOxp search performs a “deep skiptrace” of the Class Member and will have a greater chance of locating a better address to provide the Class

Member with Notice. The costs for the TLOxp searches will be considered part of the Settlement Administration costs.

- vi. Weekly Status Reports.** The Settlement Administrator shall provide a weekly status report to the Parties. As part of its weekly status report, the Settlement Administrator will inform Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel of the number of Notices mailed, the number of Notices returned as undeliverable, the number of Notices re-mailed, and the number of requests for exclusion or objections received.
- vii. Settlement Administrator's Declaration.** No later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the Response Deadline, or on a date mutually agreed upon by the Parties and the Settlement Administrator, the Settlement Administrator will serve on the Parties a declaration of due diligence setting forth its compliance with its obligations under this Agreement. The declaration from the Settlement Administrator shall also be filed with the Court by Class Counsel at the same time as the final approval motion is filed. Before the Final Approval hearing, the Settlement Administrator will supplement its declaration of due diligence if any material changes occur from the date of the filing of its prior declaration.

D. Objections to Settlement. The Class Notice will provide that the Class Members who wish to object to the Settlement must do so in writing, signed, dated, and mailed to the Settlement Administrator postmarked no later than the Response Deadline. The timeframe to submit an objection will not be increased for returned mailings.

- a. Format.** Any Objections shall state: (a) the objecting person's full name, address, and telephone number; (b) the words "Notice of Objection" or "Formal Objection;" (c) describe, in clear and concise terms, the legal and factual arguments supporting the objection; (d) list identifying witness(es) the objector may call to testify at the Final Approval hearing; and (e) provide true and correct copies of any exhibit(s) the objector intends to offer at the Final Approval hearing.
- b. Notice of Intent to Appear.** Objecting Class Members may (though are not required to) appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through the objector's own counsel. Objecting Class Members are permitted to appear regardless of whether they submitted a written objection.

E. Request for Exclusion from the Settlement (“Opt-Out”). The Class Notice will provide that Class Members who wish to exclude themselves from the Settlement must mail to the Settlement Administrator a written request for exclusion. The written request for exclusion must: (a) state the Class Member’s name, address, telephone number, and the last four digits of the Class Member’s social security number or employee identification number; (b) state the Class Member’s intention to exclude themselves from or opt-out of the Settlement; (c) be addressed to the Settlement Administrator; (d) be signed by the Class Member or his or her lawful representative; and (e) be postmarked no later than the Response Deadline.

- i. Effect of “Opt-Out.”** Any Class Member who returns a timely, valid, and executed request for exclusion will not participate in or be bound by the Settlement and subsequent judgment and will not receive an Individual Settlement Share or any benefit of this Settlement. If the Class Member is also an Aggrieved Employee as defined in this Agreement, however, he or she will still receive an Individual PAGA Settlement Share payment as approved by the Court. Aggrieved Employees have no right to opt-out of the PAGA Settlement.
- ii. Confirmation of Authenticity.** If there is a question about the authenticity of a signed request for exclusion, the Settlement Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member’s identity. Any Class Member who returns a timely, valid, and executed request for exclusion will not participate in or be bound by the Settlement and subsequent judgment and will not receive an Individual Settlement Share. A Class Member who does not complete and mail a timely request for exclusion will automatically be included in the Settlement, will receive an Individual Class Settlement Share, and be bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, if the Settlement is approved by the Court, and by the subsequent judgment, regardless of whether he or she has objected to the Settlement.
- iii. Report.** No later than five (5) business days after the Response Deadline, the Settlement Administrator will provide the Parties with a complete and accurate accounting of the number of Notices mailed to Class Members, the number of Notices returned as undeliverable, the number of Notices re-mailed to Class Members, the number of re-mailed Notices returned as undeliverable, the number of Class Members who objected to the Settlement and copies of their submitted objections, the number of Class Members who returned valid requests for exclusion, and the number of Class Members who returned invalid requests for exclusion.

- iv. **Opt-Out Fuse.** If Plaintiff or more than three percent (3%) of the Class Members opt out, Defendant will have the absolute right (but not the obligation) in its sole discretion to terminate this settlement. If Defendant exercises its right to terminate, the settlement will be void *ab initio* and of no force or effect, and will not be admissible in any judicial, administrative, or arbitral proceeding for any purpose or with respect to any issue, substantive or procedural. In addition, none of the Parties to this settlement will be deemed to have waived or assigned any claims, objections, defenses, or arguments in this action, including with respect to the issue of class certification.

F. Class Member and Aggrieved Employee Disputes. If a Class Member or Aggrieved Employee who receives a Class Notice wishes to dispute the number of work weeks listed on the Class Notice, the Class Member or Aggrieved Employee may notify the Settlement Administrator by mail or telephone no later than the Response Deadline and should produce any available supporting evidence, such as wage statements, offers of employment, termination letters, and/or other employment records, to the Settlement Administrator. The documentation should provide evidence of the dates the Class Member or Aggrieved Employee contends he or she worked for Defendant during the Class or PAGA Period. The Settlement Administrator shall then provide the documentation provided by the Class Member or Aggrieved Employee to Defendant. Defendant shall review its records, the documentation provided by the Class Member or Aggrieved Employee, and shall provide information to the Settlement Administrator in response to any such disputed claim. Defendant's records shall be presumed to be determinative, but the Settlement Administrator shall evaluate the evidence submitted by the Class Member or Aggrieved Employee and make the decision as to which dates should be applied. The determination by the Settlement Administrator shall be final and binding.

G. No Solicitation of Objection or Requests for Exclusion. Neither the Parties nor their respective counsel will solicit or otherwise encourage directly or indirectly any Class Member to object to the Settlement, request exclusion from the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment.

H. Motion for Final Approval.

- i. Class Counsel will file unopposed motions and memorandums in support thereof for Final Approval of the Settlement and the following payments in accord with the terms of the Settlement: (1) the Attorneys Fee Award; (2) the Cost Award; (3) Administrative Costs; (4) the Class Representative Enhancement Payment; and (5) PAGA Payment. Class Counsel will also move the Court for

an order of Final Approval (and associated entry of Judgment) releasing and barring any Released Class and PAGA Claims of the Participating Class Members and LWDA.

ii. Denial or Appeal of Final Approval. If the Court does not grant Final Approval of the Settlement, or if the Court's Final Approval of the Settlement is reversed or materially modified on appellate review, then this Settlement will become null and void. If that occurs, the Parties will have no further obligations under the Settlement, including any obligation by Defendant to pay the Gross Settlement Amount or any amounts that otherwise would have been owed under this Agreement. Further, should this occur, the Parties agree they shall be equally responsible for the Settlement Administrator's Administration Costs through that date. An award by the Court of a lesser amount than sought by Plaintiff and Class Counsel for the Class Representative Enhancement Payment, Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, and Administration Costs award will not constitute a material modification to the Settlement within the meaning of this paragraph.

iii. Proposed Order and Judgment. Upon Final Approval of the Settlement, the Parties shall present to the Court a proposed Final Approval Order, approving of the Settlement and entering Judgment in accordance therewith. After entry of Judgment, the Court shall have continuing jurisdiction over the action for purposes of: (1) enforcing this Settlement Agreement; (2) addressing settlement administration matters, and (3) addressing such post-judgment matters as may be appropriate under Court rules and applicable law.

I. Waiver of Right to Appeal. Provided that the judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, if Class Members do not timely object to the Settlement, then the Parties and their respective counsel waive any and all rights to appeal from the judgment, including, but not limited to, all rights to any post-judgment proceeding and appellate proceeding, such as a motion to vacate or set aside judgment, and any extraordinary writ, and the judgment will become non-appealable at the time it is entered. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose any appeal, appellate proceeding, or post-judgment proceeding.

J. Vacating, Reversing, or Modifying Judgment on Appeal. If, after a notice of appeal, the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the judgment such that there is a material modification to the Settlement Agreement, and that Court's decision is not completely reversed and the judgment is not fully affirmed on review by a higher Court, then this

Settlement will become null and void and the Parties will have no further obligations under it. A material modification would include, but not necessarily be limited to, any alteration of the Gross Settlement Amount, an alteration in the calculation of the Net Settlement Amount, and any change to the calculation of the Individual Settlement Share.

K. Disbursement of Settlement Shares and Payments. Subject to the Court finally approving the Settlement, the Settlement Administrator shall distribute funds pursuant to the terms of this Agreement and the Court's Final Approval Order and Judgment. The Settlement Administrator shall keep Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel apprised of all distributions from the Gross Settlement Amount. The Settlement Administrator shall respond to questions from Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel. No person shall have any claim against Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiff, Class Counsel, or the Settlement Administrator based on the distributions and payments made in accordance with this Agreement.

- i. Funding the Settlement:** Defendant shall wire or otherwise provide to the Settlement Administrator the Gross Settlement Amount no later than fifteen (15) calendar days of the Effective Final Settlement Date.
- ii. Disbursement:** Within fifteen (15) calendar days after the Defendant provides the GSA to the Settlement Administrator, the Settlement Administrator shall disburse: (1) the Net Settlement Amount to be paid to Participating Class Members; (2) the Net PAGA Settlement Amount to be Paid to Aggrieved Employees; (3) the Attorney Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and costs, as approved by the Court; (4) the Class Representative Enhancement Payment paid to the Class Representative, as approved by the Court; (5) the Administration Costs, as approved by the Court; (6) the LWDA Payment to the LWDA; and (7) Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer.
- iii. Qualified Settlement Fund or QSF:** The Parties agree that the QSF is intended to be a "Qualified Settlement Fund" under Section 468B of the Code and Treasury Regulations § 1.468B-1, 26 C.F.R. § 1.468B-1 *et seq.*, and will be administered by the Settlement Administrator as such. The Parties and Settlement Administrator shall treat the QSF as coming into existence as a Qualified Settlement Fund on the earliest date permitted as set forth in 26 C.F.R. § 1.468B-1, and such election statement shall be attached to the appropriate returns as required by law.

L. Settlement Administrator's Final Report. Within ten (10) business days after the disbursement of all funds, the Settlement Administrator will serve on the Parties a declaration providing a final report on the disbursements of all funds. The Parties shall file this declaration with the Court. The Settlement Administrator will provide any supplemental declaration required by the Court or the Parties.

M. Uncashed Checks. Participating Class Members and Aggrieved Employees must cash or deposit their Individual Settlement Share checks within one hundred and eighty (180) calendar days after the checks are mailed to them.

i. Reminder Postcard. If any checks are not redeemed or deposited within ninety (90) calendar days after mailing, the Settlement Administrator will send a reminder postcard indicating that unless the check is redeemed or deposited in the next ninety (90) days, it will expire and become non-negotiable, and offer to replace the check if it was lost or misplaced.

ii. If any checks remain uncashed or not deposited by the expiration of the 90-day period after mailing the reminder notice, the Settlement Administrator will, within two hundred (200) calendar days after the checks are mailed, cancel the checks. All funds associated with the Individual Settlement Share checks returned as undeliverable and funds associated with those checks remaining un-cashed shall be tendered to Legal Aid at Work. Legal Aid at Work is a nonprofit legal services organization that has been assisting low-income, working families for more than 100 years. Legal Aid at Work's Wage Protection Program represents low-wage workers who are the victims of wage violations. The wage claims made by Legal Aid at Work's clients are often the same type of claims made in wage-and-hour class actions brought by workers under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and under California wage-and-hour laws.

N. Defendant's Legal Fees. Defendant is responsible for paying for all of Defendant's own legal fees, costs, and expenses incurred in this Action outside of the Gross Settlement Amount.

61. Release of Class Claims. As of the Effective Final Settlement Date, Class Members who do not submit a timely and valid request for exclusion release the Released Parties from the Released Class Claims. Participating Class Members agree not to sue or otherwise make a claim against any of the Released Parties for any of the Released Class Claims.

62. **Release of PAGA Claims.** As of the Effective Final Settlement Date, the Released Parties shall be entitled to a release from the LWDA and Plaintiff (as representative of the State of California, the LWDA, and the general public) as to all Released PAGA Claims. Defendant will be entitled to assert this Settlement of the PAGA Claims in this Action as a defense to future claims against it for penalties by the LWDA or under the PAGA on behalf of the LWDA. The Released Parties will also be entitled to assert this release of PAGA Claims to assert claim or issue preclusion or other effects of this Settlement if any Aggrieved Employees bring a subsequent claim on behalf of the LWDA concerning the same primary rights that were at issue in this Action. Aggrieved employees may not opt out of the PAGA Settlement.
63. **Plaintiff's Release of Claims and General Release.** As of the Effective Final Settlement Date, and in exchange for the Class Representative Enhancement Payment to the named Plaintiff in an amount not to exceed \$7,500, Plaintiff Kendron Fryer shall give the following general release of claims for himself and his respective spouse, heirs, successors and assigns, forever release the Released Parties from any and all charges, complaints, claims, liabilities, obligations, promises, agreements, controversies, damages, actions, causes of action, suits, rights, demands, costs, losses, debts, penalties and expenses of any nature whatsoever, from the beginning of time through the date of their signatures on this Agreement, known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, whether in tort, contract, equity, or otherwise, for violation of any federal, state or local statute, rule, ordinance or regulation, including but not limited to all claims arising out of, based upon, or relating to his employment with Defendant or the remuneration for, or termination of, such employment. Plaintiff's Release of Claims also includes a waiver of California Civil Code section 1542, which provides as follows:

A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS THAT THE CREDITOR OR RELEASING PARTY DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE AND THAT, IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER, WOULD HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR OR RELEASED PARTY.

This release excludes any release of any claims not permitted to be released by law.

In accordance with the Older Worker's Benefit Protection Act of 1990, Plaintiff represents he is aware of the following with respect to any possible claims he might have under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act:

- Plaintiff has been advised of the right to consult with an attorney and has done so before signing this Agreement.

- Plaintiff has twenty-one days to review and consider this Agreement and the release of any Age Discrimination in Employment Act claims and that he may use as much of this 21-day period as he wishes prior to signing.
- For a period of seven days following the execution of this Agreement, Plaintiff may revoke this Agreement with regard to the release of claims under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and it shall not be effective or enforceable with respect to the claims under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act until the revocation period has expired.
- This Agreement and the releases contained within it shall become effective as to any Age Discrimination in Employment Act claim eight days after it is signed. Plaintiff understands that he cannot revoke this waiver of any Age Discrimination in Employment Act claim after such 8 day period and that it will, at that point, become binding upon him.
- To revoke the waiver of claims based upon the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Plaintiff must give timely written notice to defense counsel as follows: to Angela Rafter and Philip Baldwin, counsel for Defendant, at Arafoth@littler.com and Pbaldwin@littler.com.
- To the extent Plaintiff timely revokes the waiver of claims based upon the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Defendant may cancel and revoke this Agreement in its entirety and will have no obligation to make the payments specified in this Agreement, including any portion of the GSA.

64. Miscellaneous Terms

- A. No Admission of Liability.** Defendant makes no admission of liability or wrongdoing by virtue of entering into this Agreement. Additionally, Defendant reserves the right to contest any issues relating to class certification and liability if the Settlement is not approved. Defendant denies that it has engaged in any unlawful activity, has failed to comply with the law in any respect, has any liability to anyone under the claims asserted in the Action, or that but for the Settlement, a Class should be certified in the Action. This Agreement is entered into solely for the purpose of compromising highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or will be construed as an admission by Defendant of liability or wrongdoing. This Settlement and Plaintiff's and Defendant's willingness to settle the Action will have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation (other than solely in connection with this Settlement).
- B. No Effect on Employee Benefits.** The Class Representative Enhancement Payment and/or Individual Settlement Shares paid to Plaintiff and Participating Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees shall not be deemed to be pensionable earnings and shall not have any effect on the eligibility for, or calculation of, any of the employee benefits (*e.g.*, vacation, holiday pay, retirement plans, etc.) of Plaintiff or the Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees. The Parties agree that any Class

Representative Enhancement Payment and/or Individual Settlement Share paid to Plaintiff or the Participating Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees under the terms of this Agreement do not represent any modification of Plaintiff's or Participating Class Members' and/or Aggrieved Employees' previously credited hours of service or other eligibility criteria under any employee pension benefit plan or employee welfare benefit plan sponsored by Defendant. Further, any Class Representative Enhancement Payment shall not be considered "compensation" in any year for purposes of determining eligibility for, or benefit accrual within, an employee pension benefit plan or employee welfare benefit plan sponsored by Defendant.

- C. Integrated Agreement.** After this Agreement is signed and delivered by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement and its exhibits will constitute the entire Agreement between the Parties relating to the Settlement, and it will then be deemed that no oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements have been made to any party concerning this Agreement or its exhibits, other than the representations, warranties, covenants, and inducements expressly stated in this Agreement and its exhibits.
- D. Authorization to Enter Into Settlement Agreement.** Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and Defendant, respectively, to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties under this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts to effect the implementation of the Settlement. In the event the Parties are unable to reach agreement on the form or content of any document needed to implement this Agreement, or on any supplemental provisions that may become necessary to effectuate the terms of this Agreement, the Parties will seek the assistance of the Court, and in all cases, all such documents, supplemental provisions, and assistance of the Court will be consistent with this Agreement.
- E. Exhibits and Headings.** The terms of this Agreement include the terms set forth in the attached exhibits, which are incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein. Any exhibits to this Agreement are an integral part of the Settlement and must be approved substantially as written. The descriptive headings of any paragraphs or sections of this Agreement are inserted for convenience of reference only and do not constitute a part of this Agreement.
- F. Interim Stay of Proceedings.** The Parties agree to stay and hold all proceedings in the Action in abeyance, except such proceedings necessary to implement and complete the Settlement, pending the Final Approval hearing to be conducted by the Court.

- G. Amendment or Modification of Agreement.** This Agreement, and any and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by counsel for all Parties or their successors-in-interest.
- H. Agreement Binding on Successors and Assigns.** This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors and assigns of the Parties, as previously defined.
- I. No Prior Assignment.** Plaintiff hereby represents, covenants, and warrants that he has not directly or indirectly, assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity any portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action or rights herein released and discharged.
- J. Applicable Law.** All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to any conflict of law principles or choice of law principles.
- K. Fair, Adequate, and Reasonable Settlement.** The Parties and their respective counsel believe and warrant that this Agreement reflects a fair, reasonable, and adequate settlement of the Action and have arrived at this Agreement through arms-length negotiations, taking into account all relevant factors, current and potential.
- L. No Tax or Legal Advice.** The Parties understand and agree that the Parties are neither providing tax or legal advice, nor making representations regarding tax obligations or consequences, if any, related to this Agreement, and that Class Members and Aggrieved Employees will assume any such tax obligations or consequences that may arise from this Agreement, and that Class Members and Aggrieved Employees shall not seek any indemnification from the Parties or any of the Released Parties in this regard. The Parties agree that, in the event that any taxing body determines that additional taxes are due from any Class Member or Aggrieved Employee, such Class Member assumes all responsibility for the payment of such taxes.
- M. Jurisdiction of the Court.** The Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of the terms of this Agreement and all orders and judgment entered in connection therewith, and the Parties and their counsel hereto submit to the jurisdiction of the Court for purposes of interpreting, implementing, and enforcing the Settlement embodied in this Agreement and all orders and judgments in connection therewith.

N. Invalidity of Any Provision; Severability. Before declaring any provision of this Agreement invalid, the Parties request that the Court first attempt to construe the provisions valid to the fullest extent possible consistent with applicable precedents, so as to define all provisions of this Agreement valid and enforceable. In the event any provision of this Agreement shall be found unenforceable, the unenforceable provision shall be deemed deleted, and the validity and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby.

O. Cooperation in Drafting. The Parties have cooperated in the drafting and preparation of this Agreement. This Agreement will not be construed against any Party on the basis that the Party was the drafter or participated in the drafting.

P. Execution in Counterpart. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts. All executed counterparts, and each of them, will be deemed to be one and the same instrument provided that counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves original signed counterparts. Facsimile or PDF signatures will be accepted. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.

IV. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

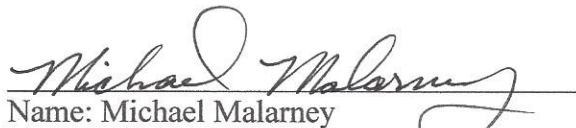
The Parties and their counsel execute this Agreement.

Dated: _____

KENDRON FRYER

Dated: 3/7/2022

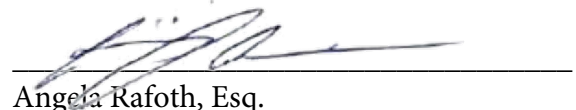
TRANSFORCE, INC.



Name: Michael Malarney
Title: VP, General Counsel

Dated: 3/8/2022

LITTLER MENDELSON, P.C.



Angela Rafoth, Esq.
Philip Baldwin, Esq.
Attorneys for Defendant

Dated: March 8, 2022

MARA LAW FIRM, PC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'DM', is positioned above a horizontal line.

David Mara, Esq.

Matthew Crawford, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, and the
Settlement Class

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IV. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

The Parties and their counsel execute this Agreement.

Dated: 3/8/2022 | 10:40:35 AM PST **KENDRON FRYER**

DocuSigned by:



07367616E884414...

Dated: _____ **TRANSFORCE, INC.**

Name:

Title:

Exhibit A

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
Kenbron Fryer, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and on behalf of the general public, Plaintiff,
vs. Transforce, Inc., et al., Defendant
Case No. RG20071048 and Case No. HG20075197 (“Complaints” or “Action”)

NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

*A court authorized this notice. This is not a solicitation.
This is not a lawsuit against you and you are not being sued.
However, your legal rights are affected by whether you act or don’t act.*

TO: All hourly or non-exempt individuals employed as drivers by Transforce, Inc. in California from August 14, 2016, through September 1, 2021.

The California Superior Court, County of Alameda has granted preliminary approval to a proposed settlement (“Settlement”) of the above-captioned actions (“Action”). Because your rights may be affected by this Settlement, it is important that you read this Notice of Class Action Settlement (“Notice”) carefully.

The Court has certified the following class for settlement purposes (“Class” or “Class Members”):

All hourly or non-exempt individuals employed as drivers by Defendant in California from August 14, 2016, through September 1, 2021.

The purpose of this Notice is to provide a brief description of the claims alleged in the Action, the key terms of the Settlement, and your rights and options with respect to the Settlement.

YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO MONEY UNDER THE PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT. PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY; IT INFORMS YOU ABOUT YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS.

WHAT INFORMATION IS IN THIS NOTICE

1. Why Have I Received This Notice?.....	Page 1
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3. Am I A Class Member? Am I An Aggrieved Employee?	Page 2
4. How Does This Class Action Settlement Work?.....	Page 2
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1. Why Have I Received This Notice?

Transforce, Inc.’s (hereinafter referred to as “Transforce” or “Defendant”) records indicate that you may be a Class Member. The settlement will resolve all Class Members’ Released Claims, as described in Section No. 9 below, from August 14, 2016, through September 1, 2021 (the “Class Period”).

A Preliminary Approval Hearing was held on [the date of Preliminary Approval], in the California Superior Court, County of Alameda. The Court conditionally certified the Class for settlement purposes only and directed that you receive this Notice.

The Court will hold a Final Fairness Hearing concerning the proposed settlement on [the date of final approval hearing], 2022 at [time a.m./p.m.], before Judge Evelio Grillo, located at 1221 Oak Street, Oakland, CA 94612, Department 21.

2. What Is This Case About?

A class action complaint against Defendant was filed by Plaintiff in the Alameda County Superior Court on August 14, 2020 (Case No. RG20071048). The complaint alleged the following causes of action against Defendant: (1) failure to pay all straight time wages; (2) failure to pay all overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods; (4) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (5) knowing and intentional failure to comply with itemized employee wage statement provisions; (6) failure to pay all wages at the time of termination of employment; (7) failure to adopt a compliant sick pay/paid time off policy; and (8) violation of Unfair Competition Law, on behalf Plaintiff and those similarly situated hourly or nonexempt drivers.

A PAGA representative action complaint against Defendant was filed by Plaintiff (as an agent of California's Labor and Workforce Development Agency, or "LWDA") in the Alameda County Superior Court on September 16, 2020 (Case No. HG20075197). The complaint sought civil penalties under the PAGA in relation to the following alleged violations suffered by allegedly similar aggrieved employees:: (1) failure to pay all straight time wages; (2) failure to pay all overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods; (4) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (5) failure to pay all wages at the time of termination of employment; (6) knowing and intentional failure to comply with itemized employee wage statement provisions; (7) failure to pay all wages owed twice per month; and (8) failure to adopt a compliant sick pay/paid time off policy.

The two cases (Case No. RG20071048 and HG20075197) have been consolidated for settlement purposes.

The Court has not made any determination as to whether the claims advanced by the Plaintiff have any merit. In other words, the Court has not determined whether any laws have been violated, nor has it decided in favor of Plaintiff or Transforce; instead, both sides agreed to resolve the lawsuit with no decision or admission of who is right or wrong. By agreeing to resolve the lawsuit, all parties avoid the risks and cost of a trial.

Transforce expressly denies that it did anything wrong or that it violated the law and further deny any liability whatsoever to Plaintiff or to the Class.

3. Am I A Class Member? Am I An Aggrieved Employee?

You are a Class Member if you worked for Transforce in the State of California as an hourly or non-exempt driver from August 14, 2016, through September 1, 2021.

If you worked for Transforce in the State of California as an hourly or non-exempt driver from July 9, 2019, through September 1, 2021, you are also an "Aggrieved Employee" under the settlement.

4. How Does This Class Action Settlement Work?

Plaintiff Kendron Fryer brings this action behalf of himself and all other similarly situated employees who were employed by Transforce as hourly or non-exempt drivers in California at any time during the Class Period. Plaintiff and these other current and former employees comprise a “Class” and are “Class Members.” The settlement of this Action resolves the Released Claims of all Class Members, as defined in the Settlement Agreement and Final Judgment, except for those who exclude themselves from the Class by requesting to be excluded in the manner set forth below.

Plaintiff and Class Counsel believe the settlement is fair and reasonable. The Court must also review the terms of the settlement and determine if it is fair and reasonable to the Class. The Court file has the settlement documents, which explain the settlement in greater detail. If you would like copies of the settlement documents, you can obtain them for a nominal fee by visiting the Alameda Superior Court website by visiting <http://www.alameda.courts.ca.gov/pages.aspx/domainweb> and inputting the case number RG20071048 or HG20075197, or you can contact Plaintiff’s counsel, whose contact information is below, and they will provide you with a copy free of charge.

5. Who Are the Attorneys Representing the Parties?

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class	Attorneys for Defendant
MARA LAW FIRM, PC David Mara Matthew Crawford 2650 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 205 San Diego, California 92108 Telephone: (619) 234-2833 Facsimile: (619) 234-4048	LITTLER MENDELSON, P.C. Angela Rafoth Philip Baldwin 333 Bush Street, 34th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104 Telephone: (415) 433-1940 Facsimile: (413) 399-8490

The Court has decided that Mara Law Firm, PC is qualified to represent you and all other Class Members simultaneously.

You do not need to hire your own attorney because Class Counsel is working on your behalf. But, if you want your own attorney, you may hire one at your own cost.

6. What Are My Options?

The purpose of this Notice is to inform you of the proposed settlement and of your options. Each option has its consequences, which you should understand before making your decision. Your rights regarding each option, and the steps you must take to select each option, are summarized below and explained in more detail in this Notice.

Important Note: *Defendant will not retaliate against you in any way for either participating or not participating in this Settlement.*

- **DO NOTHING:** If you do nothing and the Court grants final approval of the Settlement, you will become part of this Class Action and may receive a payment from the Settlement. You will be bound to the release of the Released Class Claims as defined in the Settlement

Agreement and the Final Judgment. You will also give up your right to pursue the Released Class Claims as defined in Section No. 9 below.

- **OPT OUT:** If you do not want to participate as a Class Member, you may “opt out,” which will remove you from the Class and this Class Action. If the Court grants final approval of the Settlement, you will not receive a Settlement payment and you will not give up the right to sue Defendant and the Released Parties for the Released Class Claims. If you are an Aggrieved Employee, you will receive a portion of the PAGA, even if you opt-out of the settlement.
- **OBJECT:** You may file a legal objection to the proposed settlement. If you would like to object, you may not opt out of this case.

7. *How Do I Opt Out Or Exclude Myself From This Settlement?*

If you do not want to take part in the Settlement, you must mail a written Request for Exclusion to the Settlement Administrator. The written request for exclusion must: (a) state your name, address, telephone number, and social security number or employee identification number; (b) state your intention to exclude yourself from or opt-out of the Settlement; (c) be addressed to the Settlement Administrator at [address]; (d) be signed by you or your lawful representative; and (e) be postmarked no later than [the Response Deadline].

If the Court approves the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will enter a Judgment. If you do not request exclusion from the Settlement, the Judgment will bind you to the terms of the Settlement. If you are an Aggrieved Employee, you will receive a portion of the PAGA Payment, even if you opt-out of the settlement.

8. *How Do I Object To The Settlement?*

If you are a Class Member who does not opt out of the Settlement, you may object to the Settlement, personally or through an attorney, by submitting your objection in writing, signed, dated, and mailed to the Settlement Administrator postmarked no later than [the Response Deadline]. The objection must state: (a) the case name; (b) your full name, address, and telephone number; (c) the words “Notice of Objection” or “Formal Objection;” (d) describe, in clear and concise terms, the legal and factual arguments supporting the objection; (e) list identifying witness(es) the objector may call to testify at the Final Approval hearing; and (f) provide true and correct copies of any exhibit(s) the objector intends to offer at the Final Approval hearing. The objection will not be valid if it objects only to the appropriateness of the action or its merits.

Class Members may appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through the objector’s own counsel. If the Court rejects the objection, he/she will receive an Individual Settlement Share payment and will be bound by the terms of the Settlement.

9. *How Does This Settlement Affect My Rights? What are the Released Claims?*

If the proposed settlement is approved by the Court, a Final Judgment will be entered by the Court. All Class Members who do not opt out of the Settlement will be bound by the Court’s Final Judgment and will release Transforce and the Released Parties¹ from the Released Class Claims. The Released Class Claims are:

¹ “Released Parties” means Transforce, Inc., any predecessors and successors in interest, any current or former parent corporations, subsidiary corporations, affiliates, and assigns, companies acquiring any or all of Defendant’s assets or capital stock, current or former officers, directors, shareholders, agents, representatives, and employees

Class Members who do not opt out of the settlement will release all claims made or that could have been made against the Releasees based on the facts and circumstances alleged in the Complaints, including claims under California Labor Code sections 201-204, 205.5, 218, 218.5, 222-224, 226, 226.7, 233-234, 246, 246.5, 510, 512, 515, 558, 1174-1175, 1194-1197.1, 1199, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 11090, 11040, and 11070, the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, California Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*, California Wage Order No. 9-2001; and any claim for attorneys' fees and costs related to the above-referenced released claims.

Additionally, the LWDA will be bound by the Final Judgment and will release the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims. The Released PAGA Claims include all claims under the California Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA"), Cal. Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.* to the extent such claims are predicated on a Released Class Claim.

10. *How Much Can I Expect to Receive From This Settlement?*

The total maximum amount that Defendants could be required to pay under this Agreement shall be up to but no more than \$725,000 ("Gross Settlement Amount" or "GSA").

A. Deductions from the Settlement

The "Net Settlement Amount" or "NSA" means the portion of the Gross Settlement Amount, available for distribution to Class Members after the deduction of (1) the Class Representative Enhance Payment to the named Plaintiff in an amount up to \$7,500, for prosecution of the Action, risks undertaken for the payment of attorneys' fees and costs, and a general release of all claims; (2) the Settlement Administration Costs to the Settlement Administrator in an amount estimated not to exceed \$20,000; (3) a payment of \$40,000 allocated to the PAGA claims; and (4) payment to Class Counsel in an amount not to exceed \$241,666.66 (33 1/3% of the Gross Settlement Amount) for attorneys' fees and an amount not to exceed \$25,000 for litigation costs. All of these payments are subject to court approval.

B. How Class Member Settlement Payments are Calculated

After deducting the above-referenced items, the remaining Net Settlement Amount, will be proportionately distributed amongst all Class Members who have not opted out. Each Participating Class Member will receive a proportionate share of the Net Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of weeks he or she worked for Defendant in California, in an hourly or non-exempt position, based on the Class Data provided by Defendant, divided by (ii) the total number of weeks worked by all Participating Class Members based on the same Class Data, which is then multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount. One day worked in a given week will be credited as a work week for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of weeks that he or she worked during the Class Period (August 14, 2016, through September 1, 2021).

C. How Aggrieved Employee Settlement Payments are Calculated

If you are an Aggrieved Employee under the settlement, you will also receive a portion of the PAGA Payment. Pursuant to PAGA, the LWDA will receive a payment of \$30,000 (75% of the \$40,000 total PAGA Payment). The remaining \$10,000 is the "Net PAGA Settlement Amount" or "NPSA" and will be proportionately distributed

of Defendant, any client companies of Defendant for which the Settlement Class Members serviced while employed by Defendant, and insurers of any of the foregoing persons or entities.

amongst all Aggrieved Employees. Each Aggrieved Employee will receive a proportionate share of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of weeks he or she worked for Defendants in California based on the PAGA Data provided by Defendants, divided by (ii) the total number of weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees based on the same PAGA data, which is then multiplied by the Net PAGA Settlement Amount. One day worked in a given week will be credited as a week for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each Aggrieved Employee's Individual PAGA Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of weeks that he or she worked during the PAGA Period (July 9, 2019 through September 1, 2021).

D. Your Estimated Settlement Payment

Although your exact share of the Net Settlement Amount as a Class Member cannot be precisely calculated until after the time during which individuals may object or seek exclusion from the Settlement concludes, based upon the calculation above, your approximate share of the Net Settlement Amount, is as follows: \$ [REDACTED], less taxes. This is based on the Class Data which shows you worked [REDACTED] workweeks during the Class Period.

If you are also an Aggrieved Employee, you will receive a share of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount. Based upon the calculation above, your approximate share of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount, is as follows: \$ [REDACTED]. This is based on the PAGA Data which shows you worked [REDACTED] workweeks during the PAGA Period.

E. Tax Treatment of Your Settlement Payments

Fifty percent (50%) of each Individual Class Settlement Share is intended to settle each Class Member's claims for unpaid wages (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portion will be reduced by applicable payroll tax withholdings and deductions. Defendant's share of legally required payroll taxes for the Wage Portion will be calculated by the Settlement Administrator and paid by Defendant separately from the GSA. The Settlement Administrator will issue an IRS Form W-2 to each Participating Class Member with respect to the Wage Portion of his/her Individual Class Settlement Share.

Fifty Percent (50%) of the Individual Class Settlement Share is intended to settle each Class Member's non-wage claims, including for interest and penalties. The Non-Wage Portion will not be reduced by payroll tax withholding and deductions. The Settlement Administrator will issue to each Participating Class Member an IRS Form 1099 with respect to the Non-Wage Portion of his/her Individual Class Settlement Share.

If you are an Aggrieved Employee, your Individual PAGA Settlement Share will be apportioned as 100% penalties. This will not be reduced by payroll tax withholding and deductions. The Settlement Administrator will issue to each Aggrieved Employee an IRS Form 1099 with respect to his/her Individual PAGA Settlement Share.

F. What Happens If You Don't Cash Your Check?

It is strongly recommended that upon receipt of your settlement check, you immediately cash it or cash it before the 180-day void date shown on each check. If any checks remain uncashed or not deposited by the expiration of the 180-day period, the Settlement Administrator will pay over the amount represented by the check to Legal Aid at Work.

11. How Will the Attorneys for the Class and the Class Representative Be Paid?

The attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. Subject to Court approval, the attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class shall be paid an amount not to exceed 33 1/3% of the Gross Settlement Amount (\$241,666.66) for attorney fees and \$25,000 for litigation costs.

Defendant has paid all of its own attorneys' fees and costs.

Plaintiff will also be paid, subject to Court approval, an amount not to exceed \$7,500, as an enhancement for the initiation of and prosecution of this case, the risks undertaken for the payment of costs in the event this case had been lost, and a general release of all claims.

IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION OR HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, you may contact Class Counsel listed above, or the Settlement Administrator at the telephone number listed below, toll free. You can also obtain documents related to this case and this settlement by visiting [\[administrator website\]](#), a website maintained by the Settlement Administrator. Please refer to the Transforce Class Action Settlement.

This Notice does not contain all of the terms of the proposed settlement or all of the details of these proceedings. For more detailed information, you may refer to the underlying documents and papers on file with the Court at 1221 Oak Street, Oakland, CA 94612, Department 21 or obtain them for a nominal fee by visiting the Alameda Superior Court website by visiting <http://www.alameda.courts.ca.gov/pages.aspx/domainweb> and inputting the case number RG20071048. You may also contact Plaintiff's counsel, whose contact information is above, and they will provide you with a copy of the settlement documents or case documents free of charge.

PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR COURT'S CLERK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT.