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Attorneys for AARON ROMERO, 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 KERN

AARON ROMERO on behalf of
himself, all others similarly situated, and
on behalf of the general public,

Plaintiffs,

v.

VITRO FLAT GLASS, LLC; and
DOES 1-100,

Defendants.

Case No. BCV-21-101357

**DECLARATION OF DAVID MARA, ESQ., IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF AARON ROMERO'S
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION SETTLEMENT, ATTORNEYS' FEES AND
COSTS, CLASS REPRESENTATIVE
ENHANCEMENT PAYMENT, ADMINISTRATION
COSTS, LWDA PAYMENT, AND ENTERING OF
FINAL JUDGMENT**

Date: June 14, 2022
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Judge: Hon. Bernard C. Barmann, Jr.
Division: H

Complaint Filed: June 15, 2021
Trial Date: None Set

1
2 I, DAVID MARA, hereby declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

- 3 1. I am President of Mara Law Firm, PC and counsel of record for Plaintiff Aaron Romero and
4 the putative class in this matter. I am duly admitted to practice before all the courts of the state
5 of California. The following facts are within my personal knowledge and, if called to testify, I
6 could and would competently testify thereto.
- 7 2. I have been practicing law in California since 2004.
- 8 3. I extensively handle employment cases which involve violations of the California Labor Code
9 and Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, such as wage and hour class actions and cases
10 alleging violations of the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”).
- 11 4. I was co-class counsel in *Hohnbaum v. Brinker Restaurant Corp.*, San Diego Superior Court Case
12 No. GIC834348, which was the underlying case in the California Supreme Court’s landmark
13 decision in *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, in which the
14 California Supreme Court delineated the scope of employer obligations to provide, and employee
15 rights to receive, meal and rest periods under California law.
- 16 5. I wrote an Amicus brief on behalf of Consumer Attorneys of California (“CAOC”) in the recent
17 decision by the California Supreme Court in *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2
18 Cal.5th 257 (rest breaks must be duty-free and time spent being on call during rest breaks is not
19 considered duty-free).
- 20 6. My firm also wrote an Amicus brief on behalf of CAOC in the recent decision by the California
21 Supreme Court in *Williams v. Superior Court* (2017) 3 Cal. 5th 531 (PAGA and wage and hour
22 class action).
- 23 7. My firm has been granted class certification in both state and federal courts.
- 24 8. I am also Plaintiff’s counsel in a host of other class actions involving violations of California’s
25 wage and hour laws, many of which involve the transportation industry. For example, I have been
26 and am involved as counsel for plaintiffs in the following class actions involving wage and hour
27 violations under California law in the transportation industry: *Davis v. Apria Healthcare Group*
28 (Case No. 37-2015-00007743); *Norona v. B&G Delivery System, Inc.* (Case No. 34-2015-

00186826-CU-OE-GDS); *Perez v. City of San Diego* (Case No. 37-2014-00016621); *Cuellar-Ramirez v. US Foods, Inc.* (Case No. RG15770766); *Peron v. The Vons Companies, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2014-00006965); *Hilderbrand v. LinkUs Enterprises, LLC* (Case No. DR150155); *Belton v. Pacific Pulmonary Services* (Case No. CGC-15-547564); *Medina v. Central Cal Transportation, Inc.* (Case No. RG15770011); *Dotson v. Asbury Environmental Services* (Case No. 34-2017-00214070-CU-OE-GDS); *Spikes v. Bear Trucking, Inc.* (Case No. CIV17DS1715151); *Montes v. Coram Specialty Infusion Services, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2016-00028950-CU-OE-CTL); *Rodriguez v. Delta Sierra Beverage, LLC* (Case No. 34-2017-00206727); *Clavel v. La Jolla Beach & Tennis Club, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2017-00004802-CU-OE-CTL); *Martin v. Sysco Central California, Inc.* (Case No. 1:16-cv-00990-DAD-SAB).

9. On September 28, 2020, Plaintiff provided notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) in accordance with the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”). Thereafter, on June 15, 2021, Plaintiff filed this Action, alleging claims under the PAGA. Plaintiff’s PAGA Complaint alleged that Vitro violated the PAGA due to its: (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 California’s Unfair Competition Law.

10. Plaintiff filed a class action complaint against Defendant on October 5, 2020 on behalf of himself and those similarly situated. On November 6, 2020, Defendant removed the matter to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:20-cv-01573-JLT-SAB, on the basis of the Federal Class Action Fairness Act. The claims brought in Plaintiff’s class action case are for the same underlying conduct upon which Plaintiff bases his allegations in his PAGA action.

11. After filing, the Parties engaged in extensive informal discovery, and Plaintiff conducted further investigation into the claims. As part of discovery, Defendant produced numerous documents and policies including, but not limited to, wage and hour policies – including meal

- 1 and rest period policies – that covered putative Class Members, Plaintiff’s time and pay
2 records, and a sampling of time and pay records for putative Class Members.
- 3 12. On June 29, 2021, the Parties participated in a full-day global mediation of both of Plaintiff’s
4 cases with respected wage and hour mediator, Mark Rudy, Esq., and the Parties were able to
5 reach the agreement which forms the basis of this settlement. The settlement seeks to resolve
6 the claims alleged in both Plaintiff’s PAGA and class actions. The Parties’ Settlement
7 Agreement is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.
- 8 13. On September 8, 2021, Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint adding his class action claims
9 into his PAGA action. Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint alleges claims for: (1) violations of
10 PAGA; (2) failure to pay all straight time wages; (3) failure to pay all overtime wages; (4)
11 failure to provide meal periods; (5) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (6) knowing
12 and intentional failure to comply with itemized employee wage statement provisions; (7)
13 failure to pay all wages at the time of termination of employment; (8) failure to adopt a
14 compliant sick pay/paid time off policy; and (9) violation of California’s Unfair Competition
15 Law. Plaintiff’s case pending in the Eastern District of California (the “Federal Action”) is
16 currently stayed while the Parties seek settlement approval in this Court.
- 17 14. Class Counsel applies for an award of attorneys’ fees in the sum of \$420,000 (35% of the GSA)
18 and litigation costs of \$17,492.36.
- 19 15. As of the date of filing, Class Counsel worked 468 hours on this case, and calculated the base
20 lodestar at \$330,200 at rates reflecting those currently earned in the marketplace.
- 21 16. All of the work and tasks performed by Class Counsel were reasonable and necessary to the
22 prosecution of this case and are reflected in the result achieved.
- 23 17. All services were performed by Class Counsel on a contingent basis.
- 24 18. This was a highly contested matter which required a significant amount of time and labor.
25 Class Counsel had to investigate and analyze documents and data for Plaintiff and a sampling
26 of Class Members. The litigation also required a considerable amount of time interviewing
27 class members about their experiences.
- 28 19. As part of the above investigation and analysis, Plaintiff had to marshal the evidence in a

manner in which it could be adjudicated on a class-wide basis. So often, lawyers unskilled in the class action aspect of wage and hour cases do not pay attention to or put the work into how the evidence must be presented for class-wide adjudication. Strong class-wide cases perish in the hands of inexperienced counsel because the case has not been worked up to succeed at certification. Class Counsel here has considerable experience in class litigation and, from the beginning of the case, is marshalling the evidence with a sharp focus on class-wide proof needed for the matter to get certified. This case was no different. Throughout the matter, as evidence was being gathered through documents and witness interviews, Class Counsel was reducing the data to a “living class certification motion.” This filtering of voluminous evidence into class-wide proof while keeping an eye on the merits of the litigation required a considerable amount of attorney time and skill.

20. Most importantly, all services were performed by Class Counsel on a contingent basis.

21. Class Counsel’s hourly rates are between \$600 and \$800 and are in line with rates typically approved in wage and hour class action litigation and which rates have been approved by Courts in California in the Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, Alameda, Orange and San Diego County Superior Courts.

22. I devoted 247 hours to this case. The following is a summary of my tasks and activities performed in the litigation of this matter: initial case intake with Plaintiff; research into new case; research into whether other cases are filed against potential new defendant; preparing retainer and personnel file request; pre-filing investigation and legal research; reviewing and revising PAGA notice; communicating with Plaintiff throughout case; reviewing and revising initial complaint in class action and related documents; reviewing and revising initial complaint in PAGA action and related documents; researching and investigating legal issues throughout case; interoffice discussions throughout case; investigating Defendant’s pay-structures and policies for its employees; conferences with Defendant’s Counsel; analyzing records produced by Defendant relating to its policies, pay-structures, and time keeping; perform an analysis on the sampling of Class Member time and wage records; discussions with mediation expert; reviewing and revising mediation brief and mediation damage and exposure

1 model; preparing for and attending mediation; reviewing and revising the memorandum of
2 understanding; reviewing and revising the settlement agreement and the Notice to the Class;
3 reviewing and revising amended complaint; reviewing and revising preliminary approval
4 motion and supporting papers; reviewing and revising addendum to settlement agreement and
5 supplemental brief; drafting declaration in support of final approval; and reviewing and
6 revising final approval motion and supporting documents.

7 23. My hourly rate is \$800. Based on my hourly rate and the hours expended, 247, my fee is
8 \$197,000, which is reasonable and necessary to the successful litigation of this matter.

9 24. Jill Vecchi is an associate at the Mara Law Firm, PC. Ms. Vecchi has been a member of the
10 bar since 2014. She has gained extensive experience handling wage and hour class actions and
11 has been substantially involved in all phases of this litigation and the following wage and hour
12 class actions: *Rodriguez et al. v. Cleansource, Inc., et al.* (Case No. 14-cv-0789L DHB);
13 *Norona v. B&G Delivery System, Inc.* (Case No. RG1577005); *Thompson v. Costco Wholesale*
14 *Corporation* (Case No. 14-cv-2778-CAB-WVG); *Simon v. Sysco Corporation* (Case No. 37-
15 2014-00012263); *Lopez v. Sysco Corporation* (Case No. 4:15-cv004420-JSW); *Pyara v. Sysco*
16 *Corporation* (Case No. 2:15-cv-01208); *Cuellar-Ramirez v. US Foods, Inc.* (Case No.
17 RG15770766); *Peron v. The Vons Companies, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2014-00006965-CU-OE-
18 CTL); *Little v. Gate Gourmet, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2016-00010636-CU-OE-CTL); *Limon v.*
19 *National Retail Transportation, Inc.* (Case No. 2:16-cv-02054); *Belton v. Pacific Pulmonary*
20 *Services* (Case No. CGC-15-547564); *Medina v. Central Cal Transportation, Inc.* (Case No.
21 RG15770011); *Schram v. Take Two Interactive Software, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2014-00042000-
22 CU-OE-CTL); *Shroeder v. YRC Global, Inc.* (Case No. 2:16-cv-06173); *Spikes v. Bear*
23 *Trucking, Inc.* (Case No. 16CECG02389); *Houston v. Big 5 Sporting Goods Corporation* (Case
24 No. RG16823835); *Solis v. Bottomley Distribution Co., Inc.* (Case No. 115CV287797); *Prasad*
25 *v. CFC Network, Inc.* (Case No. 34-2016-00193907); *Montes v. CORAM Specialty Infusion*
26 *Services, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2016-00028950-CU-OE-CTL); *Paz v. Estenson Logistics, LLC*
27 (Case No. RIC1610271); *Rodriguez v. Freshpoint, Inc.* (Case No. 4:16-cv-05271); *Valentich*
28 *v. Hub Construction Specialties, Inc.* (Case No. RIC 1610267); *Roby v. Pan Pacific Petroleum,*

1 *Inc.* (Case No. BCV-16-101856); *Smith v. Roadrunner Management Services, Inc.* (Case No.
2 BC630949); *Tolbert v. Secure Transportation Company, Inc.* (Case No. 16CV297844); *Zubia*
3 *v. Shamrock Foods Company* (Case No. 16-cv-3128); *Hunt v. VEP Healthcare, Inc.* (Case No.
4 3:16-cv-04790); *Terry v. Hoovestol, Inc.* (Case No. RG16823879); *Lopez v. Starving Students,*
5 *Inc.* (Case No. 37-2014-00083995-CU-OE-CTL).

6 25. Ms. Vecchi devoted 221 hours to this case. The following is a summary of her tasks and
7 activities performed in the litigation of this matter: discussions with Plaintiff; interoffice
8 discussions throughout case; draft PAGA notice; draft class complaint; draft PAGA complaint;
9 draft discovery to propound on Defendant; analyzing documents and information produced by
10 Defendant, including records produced by Defendant relating to its policies, pay-structures,
11 and time keeping; create document summary; perform an analysis on the sampling of Class
12 Member time and wage records; discussions with expert; discussions with Defendant's
13 counsel; making appearances at Court proceedings; draft and revise stipulations for filing in
14 case; review and revise joint statements to file with the court; drafting and revising mediation
15 brief and damage model; draft and revise settlement agreement; draft and revise amended
16 complaint; draft and revise amended PAGA notice; draft and revise preliminary approval
17 motion; working with Settlement Administrator during notice process; reviewing weekly status
18 reports from the Settlement Administrator regarding Class participation; reviewing and
19 revising Settlement Administrator's declaration; and drafting and revising motion for final
20 approval of the settlement.

21 26. Ms. Vecchi's hourly rate is \$600. Based on her hourly rate and the hours expended, 221, her
22 fee is \$132,600 which is reasonable and necessary to the successful litigation of this matter.

23 27. Class Counsel seeks reimbursement of the litigation costs and expenses of \$17,492.36.

24 28. A true and correct copy of a Summary of Time and Costs is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

25 29. A true and correct copy of the Westlaw Court's Express's Legal Billing Report, Volume 14,
26 Number 3, California Region for December 2012 is attached as **Exhibit 2**.

27 30. A true and correct copy of the Declaration of Richard M. Pearl in *Hohnbaum v. Brinker*
28 *Restaurant Corp.* SDSC GIC834348 is attached as **Exhibit 3**.

1 31. A true and correct copy of the 2012 National Law Journal Survey of Hourly Billing Rates for
2 Partners and Associates is attached as **Exhibit 4.**

3 32. A true and correct copy of the Parties' Joint Stipulation of Class and Representative Action
4 Settlement is attached as **Exhibit 5.**

5 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that all the foregoing is
6 true and correct.

7
8 Dated: May 20, 2022

MARA LAW FIRM, PC

9
10 

David Mara, Esq.

Representing Plaintiff AARON ROMERO

Exhibit 1

SUMMARY OF TIME AND COSTS

Aaron Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC
Kern County Superior Court, Case Number BCV-21-101357

Total Attorneys' Hours: 468

Total Lodestar Fees: \$330,200

Total Litigation Expenses: \$17,492.36

As of 5/20/22

ATTORNEYS	YEAR ADMITTED	HOURS	HOURLY RATE	TOTAL
MARA LAW FIRM, PC				
David Mara, Esq.	2004	247	\$800	\$197,600
Jill Vecchi, Esq.	2014	221	\$600	\$132,600
MARA LAW FIRM, PC TOTAL:				\$330,200

LITIGATION EXPENSES	
MARA LAW FIRM, PC	\$17,492.36
TOTAL COSTS	\$17,492.36

Aaron Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC
Kern County Superior Court, Case Number BCV-21-101357

Costs Summary

Attorney Service:	\$ 94.00
Court Fees:	\$ 3,363.86
Mediation:	\$ 10,000.00
Postage:	\$ 34.50
Experts:	\$ 4,000.00
TOTAL COSTS	<u><u>\$17,492.36</u></u>

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	1999	1999	CA	\$ 790.00	0.60	\$ 474.00
	Nate McQuirk	1979	1979	CA	\$ 780.00	39.40	\$ 30,732.00
	Partner	1999	1999	CA	\$ 780.00	90.30	\$ 68,176.50
	Richard Yankovich	1999	1999	CA	\$ 780.00	1.30	\$ 1,014.00
	Partner	2000	2000	CA	\$ 780.00	12.70	\$ 10,206.00
	Am Lawrence	1998	1998	CA	\$ 780.00	3.10	\$ 2,418.00
	Partner	1998	1998	CA	\$ 780.00	170.00	\$ 132,600.00
	Heather Dunn	2002	2002	CA	\$ 630.00	67.00	\$ 42,210.00
	Partner	1998	1998	CA	\$ 630.00	1.80	\$ 1,134.00
	Jeffrey D. Aaronson	2004	2004	CA	\$ 510.00	4.10	\$ 2,591.00
	Of Counsel	2004	2004	CA	\$ 400.00	390.30	\$ 156,120.00
	Ben Gibson	2000	2000	CA	\$ 400.00	4.10	\$ 1,640.00
	Associate	2004	2004	CA	\$ 400.00	4.10	\$ 1,640.00
		TOTAL					
Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP	Associate	2010	2010	CA	\$ 445.00	18.20	\$ 8,544.00
	Virginia Pitt	2011	2011	CA	\$ 395.00	12.60	\$ 4,977.00
	Associate	2011	2011	CA	\$ 395.00	31.80	\$ 12,561.00
		TOTAL					

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	\$ 37,845.00
Partner	1983	1984	CA	\$ 725.00	11.10	\$ 8,047.50
Of Counsel	1987	1987	CA	\$ 675.00	15.80	\$ 10,452.50
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	\$ 520.00	1.50	\$ 930.00
Counsel	1997	1997	CA	\$ 540.00	55.60	\$ 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) (FCJ)

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	388.00
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	\$ 780.00	39.40	30,732.00
Partner	Ana Lawrance	1989	1989	CA	\$ 785.00	50.30	68,176.50
Of Counsel	Jennifer S. Baldocchi	1983	1983	CA	\$ 765.00	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	2.80	1,895.00
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	15.50	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	45.20	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	\$ 775.00	191.70	104,477.50
Robert E. Zivver	Tony's LLP	2007	2007	CA	\$ 555.00	110.00	62,160.00
Adam Siverts	Loeb & Loeb	2007	2007	CA	\$ 550.00	122.30	67,265.00
Ryan M. Aulich	Seyfarth Shaw LLP	1997	1997	CA	\$ 40.00	56.60	30,854.00
Holger Basch	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2004	2010	CA	\$ 525.00	31.00	16,275.00
John W. Lucas	DLA Piper LLP	2008	2008	CA	\$ 510.00	87.00	34,170.00
Diana M. Malzer	Tony's LLP	2008	2008	CA	\$ 500.00	0.50	250.00
Madhew Akoy	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2004	2008	CA	\$ 495.00	8.40	4,158.00
Teddy M. Kumar	Paul Hastings LLP	2009	2009	CA	\$ 485.00	87.10	42,243.00
Liam M. Paez	DLA Piper LLP	2011	2011	CA	\$ 470.00	1.80	846.00
Natasha Hsieh	Sidley Austin LLP	2010	2010	CA	\$ 450.00	117.50	53,055.00
Michael T. Gustafson	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP	2010	2010	CA	\$ 445.00	19.20	8,544.00
Virginia FRI	Loeb & Loeb	1993	1993	CA	\$ 435.00	18.20	7,917.00
Jeanne C. Wanlass	Kornfield, Nyberg, Bendes & Kuhner, P.C.	1987	1987	CA	\$ 425.00	16.90	7,182.50
Eric A. Nyberg	DLA Piper LLP	2000	2000	CA	\$ 400.00	4.10	1,640.00
Tina Bhattachal	Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, LLP	2011	2011	CA	\$ 395.00	12.60	4,577.00
Matthew Bourisog	Paul Hastings LLP	2010	2010	CA	\$ 385.00	97.00	37,545.00
Ji Hae Kim	Paul Hastings LLP	2010	2010	CA	\$ 385.00	160.20	61,677.00
Marlo C. Ortega	Sidley Austin LLP	2011	2011	CA	\$ 355.00	41.00	14,555.00
Francis S. Lum	Tony's LLP	2000	2000	CA	\$ 305.00	0.80	264.00
Clare Mauro	Tony's LLP	2000	2000	CA	\$ 305.00	43.90	13,389.50
Bradley Tordick	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2000	2000	CA	\$ 295.00	1.10	324.50
Leslie A. Forrester	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2000	2000	CA	\$ 275.00	23.00	6,325.00
Paraprofessional Felicia Harrison	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2000	2000	CA	\$ 265.00	2.50	662.50
Paraprofessional Patricia Cuniff	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2000	2000	CA	\$ 265.00	7.70	2,040.50
Paraprofessional Louise Tuzchak	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2000	2000	CA	\$ 265.00	1.00	265.00
Paraprofessional Cheryl A. Krotts	Loeb & Loeb	2000	2000	CA	\$ 260.00	0.20	52.00
Paraprofessional S. Steadman	Tony's LLP	2000	2000	CA	\$ 260.00	28.20	7,332.00
Paraprofessional Dianna Rajah	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2000	2000	CA	\$ 185.00	5.40	595.00
Case Manager Sharita Filman	Pachulski Stang Ziehl Young Jones & Weintraub	2000	2000	CA	\$ 185.00	0.40	74.00
Case Manager Dina K. Whaley	Kornfield, Nyberg, Bendes & Kuhner, P.C.	2000	2000	CA	\$ 80.00	0.30	24.00
Paraprofessional Nancy L. Nyberg							

EXHIBIT 3

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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

PJH, Order dated November 9, 2011, a class action alleging that Best Buy discriminated against female, African American and Latino employees by denying them promotions and lucrative sales positions, in which the court approved a 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

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

2010 Rates

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

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

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

1 **Janssen Malloy LLP**

2 **2014 Rates:**

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

4 **Jones Day**

5 **2013 Rates:**

Average Partner	\$745
Highest Partner	975
Lowest Partner	670
Average Associate	435
Highest Associate	775
Lowest Associate	205

9 **Kaye, McLane, Bednarski & Litt ****

10 **2013 Rates:**

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

14 **Keker & Van Nest, LLP**

15 **2010 Rates:**

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

19 **Kemnitzer, Barron & Krieg**

20 **2014 Rates:**

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

24 **Kiesel, Boucher, Larson LLP *, ****

25 **2012 Rates:**

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

1 **Kiesel, Boucher, Larson LLP *, ****

2 Associates 625-325

3 **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

10 **Kirkland & Ellis**

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

15 **Knapp, Petersen & Clarke**

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

19 **Knobbe Martin Olson & Bear LLP**

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

23 **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>	<u>Average Partner</u>	<u>\$740</u>
	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
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Litigation Support/ Paralegal clerk	150
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Law Clerk/Students	240
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Word Processing	80
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2011 Rates:

Years of Experience **Rate**

Partners

49	\$840
31	740
27	625
14	590

Of Counsel

28	540
----	-----

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

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

Average Associate	620
Highest Associate	845
Lowest Associate	340

Spiro Moore LLP**

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

Law Offices of Michael D. Thamer

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

Townsend and Townsend and Crew

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

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC

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

Zelle Hofmann Voelbel & Mason, LLP**

<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	Up to \$950
	Associates	Up to \$540
	Paralegals	Up to \$290
	Law Clerks	Up to \$250
<u>2012 Rates:</u>	<u>Years of Experience</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Partners	
	38	\$800
	26	685
	23	650
	22	640
	Associates	
	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

Page 2

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

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(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
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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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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

Furnished upon request

10/1/2011

EXHIBIT B

LAFFEY MATRIX

History

Easy Link

Expert Opinion

See the Matrix

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Link

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 in-demand 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

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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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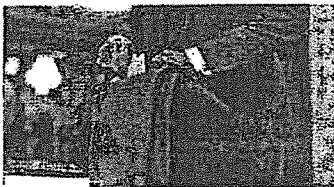
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By JENNIFER SMITH

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.



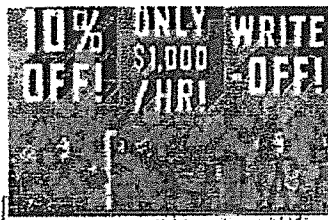
Top partners at leading U.S. law firms are charging more than ever — routinely \$1,150 or more an hour — but after discounts and write-offs the nosebleed rates aren't all they appear to be. Jennifer Smith reports. Photo: Getty Images.

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, [WKL.AE +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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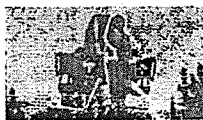
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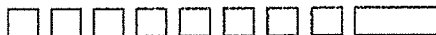
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EXHIBIT 4

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000-770-087

Exhibit 5

JOINT STIPULATION AND CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Subject to final approval by the Court, this Joint Stipulation and Settlement Agreement is made and entered by and between Plaintiff Aaron Romero (hereinafter “Plaintiff”) individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and Defendant Vitro Flat Glass, LLC (hereinafter “Defendant” or “Vitro”) (collectively Plaintiff and Defendant are referred to in this Agreement as the “Parties”). This Agreement is intended to settle the cases entitled *Aaron Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC* (Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-21-101357) and *Aaron Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC* (United States District Court for the Eastern District of California Case No. 1:20-cv-01573-NONE-SAB).

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 \$10,000. 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. **Action**: This case styled *Aaron Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC*, California Superior Court for the County of Kern, Case No. BCV-21-101357.
3. **Agreement or Settlement**: The settlement agreement reflected in this document, titled “Joint Stipulation and Class Action Settlement Agreement.”
4. **Attorneys’ Fee Award**: The amount of attorneys’ fees approved by the Court and awarded to Class Counsel. This amount shall not exceed 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount. 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount is \$420,000. 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 California hourly, non-exempt employees of Vitro Flat Glass, LLC in California during the Class Period.
6. **Class Counsel**: David Mara, Jill Vecchi, 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) last known telephone number; (4) last known email address; (5) social security number; (6) hire and termination dates; and (7) 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:** October 5, 2016, to August 29, 2021.
11. **Class Representative or Plaintiff:** Aaron Romero.
12. **Class Representative Enhancement Payment:** The amount the Court awards to Plaintiff, which will not exceed \$10,000. This payment 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.
13. **Cost Award:** The amount that the Court orders Defendant to pay Class Counsel for payment of actual litigation costs, which shall not exceed \$20,000. 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 will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
14. **Counsel for Defendant:** Sandra R. McCandless and Anna S. Youssefi of Dentons US LLP.
15. **Court:** Superior Court of California for the County of Kern.
16. **Defendant:** Vitro Flat Glass, LLC
17. **Disbursement of the Settlement:** The date on which the Settlement Administrator shall disburse the Gross Settlement Amount as indicated herein. Under the terms of this Agreement, within seven (7) calendar days of Defendant funding the Gross Settlement Amount, the Settlement Administrator shall disburse: (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.

18. **Effective Final Settlement Date:** The effective date of this Settlement will be the earlier occurring of the following:
 - A. The date the Court enters the Judgment granting final approval of the settlement, if there are no objectors at the time of final approval.
 - B. The date all of the objectors withdraw an objection after the court enters the judgment granting final approval of the settlement.
 - C. The date any appeals process initiated by an objector at final approval finally terminates with no change in the Court's judgment granting final approval of the settlement.
19. **Employer Taxes:** Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer owed to the appropriate taxing authorities arising out of the portion of the Individual Settlement Shares allocated as wages. Defendant will pay its portion of payroll taxes separate and apart from the Gross Settlement Amount.
20. **Federal Action:** The case styled *Aaron Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC*, pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:20-cv-01573-NONE-SAB.
21. **Final Judgment or Final Approval:** The final order entered by the Court approving this Agreement.
22. **First Amended Complaint:** Plaintiff filed the First Amended Complaint in Kern County Superior Court on September 8, 2021, adding class claims for failure to pay straight and overtime wages, failure to provide rest and meal periods, failure to properly itemize wage statements, failure to pay all wages at the time of termination of employment, failure to adopt a compliant sick pay/paid time off policy, and violation of California's Unfair Competition Law.
23. **Funding of Settlement:** Defendant shall wire to the Settlement Administrator the Gross Settlement Amount no later than forty-five (45) calendar days after the Effective Final Settlement Date.
24. **Gross Settlement Amount or GSA:** The total value of the Settlement is a non-reversionary \$1,200,000. This is the gross amount Defendant can be required to pay under this 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, as approved by the Court. Employer Taxes 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.

25. **Individual Settlement Share(s)**: The amount payable to each Participating Class Member under the terms of this Agreement. Class Members are not required to submit a claim form to receive their Individual Settlement Shares pursuant to this Agreement. Rather, Participating Class Members will receive an Individual Settlement Share automatically, without the return of a claim form.
26. **LWDA**: California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.
27. **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 each Class Member's tax liability for the portion of the Individual Settlement Shares allocated as wages.
28. **Opt-Out or Request for Exclusion**: Means a Class Member who requests to be excluded from, or opt-out of, the Settlement within forty-five (45) calendar days of the Notices being mailed out by the Settlement Administrator. Individuals who request to be excluded from, or opt-out of, the Settlement shall not receive an Individual Settlement Share and will not release any of the Released Claims against the Released Parties herein.
29. **Opt-Out Fuse**: Means if 5% or more of the Class Members make valid and timely requests to be excluded from the Settlement (i.e., opt-out of the Settlement), Defendant shall have the right (but not the obligation) to deem the settlement null and void and the Parties will revert back to their positions before this Agreement was executed.
30. **PAGA**: The California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*).
31. **PAGA Payment**: The Parties agree to settle the PAGA claims for \$75,000. 75% of this amount, or \$56,250, shall be paid to the LWDA and is referred to as the PAGA Payment. The remaining 25% of the \$75,000, or \$18,750, shall

become part of the Net Settlement Amount payable to Participating Class Members.

32. **Participating Class Members:** All Class Members who do not submit a valid and timely request to Opt-Out of this Settlement.
33. **Parties:** Plaintiff Aaron Romero, as an individual and as Class Representative, and Defendant Vitro Flat Glass, LLC.
34. **Preliminary Approval or Preliminary Approval Order:** The Court's order preliminarily approving the Settlement.
35. **Released Claims:** The Released Claims applicable to Plaintiff and all Participating Class /PAGA Members shall mean: any and all claims, debts, liabilities, demands, obligations, penalties, guarantees, costs, expenses, attorney's fees, damages, action or causes of action of whatever kind or nature, whether known or unknown, contingent or accrued, that are alleged, or that reasonably could have arisen out of the same facts alleged in the Federal Action and the Action, against Defendant (including any and all unnamed Does). The Released Claims include, but are not limited to, 1) Failure to Pay All Straight Time Wages; 2) Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages; 3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, IWC Wage Order No. 9- 2001(11); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11090); 4) Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods (Lab. Code § 226.7; IWC Wage Order No. 9- 2001(12); Cal. Code Regs. tit. 8 § 11090); 5) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statement Provisions (Lab. Code §§ 226, 1174, 1175); 6) Failure to Pay All Wages Due at the Time of Termination of Employment (Lab. Code §§ 201-203); 7) Failure to Adopt a Compliant Sick Pay/Paid Time Off Policy (Lab. Code §§ 233, 234, 246); 8) Violation of Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*); and 9) Violations of the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code §2699, *et seq.* ("PAGA"); (collectively, the "Released Claims").
36. **Released Claims Period:** The time period applicable to the Released Claims, which runs from October 5, 2016, to August 29, 2021.
37. **Released Parties:** Defendant and each and every past, present and/or future, direct and/or indirect, parent, subsidiary, associated, affiliated, and successor entities, and the owners, employees, officers, directors, attorneys, contractors, consultants, shareholders, representatives, agents, insurance companies, administrators, and assigns, of each, and each of them, and any individual or entity which could be jointly liable with any of the foregoing.
38. **Response Deadline:** Forty-five (45) calendar days from the initial mailing of the Class Notices.

39. **Settlement Administration:** The Settlement Administrator will conduct a skip trace for the address of all former employee Class Members. The Settlement Administrator will mail the Class Notices by first class U.S. mail to all current employee Class Members at the address Defendant has on file for those Class Members and to all former employee Class Members at the address resulting from the skip trace. The Settlement Administrator will also email the Class Notices to all Class Members at the email address Defendant has on file for the Class Members. 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 related judgment.
40. **Settlement Administrator:** The third party administrator agreed upon by Parties to administer this Settlement is Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions.
41. **Workweek:** A week in which a Class Member works one or more days during the Class Period.
42. **Workweek Escalation Clause:** The total number of Workweeks from the beginning of the Class Period through June 29, 2021 is 23,814. If the total number of Workweeks increases by more than 10% of 23,814 by the end of the Class Period, Defendant shall have the option of increasing the Gross Settlement Amount proportionately above the 10% increase. Should Defendant not exercise that option, Plaintiff shall have the option of terminating this Agreement altogether.

II. **RECITALS**

43. A class action complaint against Defendant was filed by Plaintiff in the Fresno County Superior Court on October 5, 2020 (Case No. 20CECG02929) on behalf of himself and those similarly situated. 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 California's Unfair Competition Law.
44. On November 6, 2020, Defendant removed the matter to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:20-cv-01573-NONE-SAB on the basis of the Federal Class Action Fairness Act.

45. The Parties met and conferred regarding the case 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 June 15, 2021, Plaintiff filed this Action, alleging claims under PAGA.
47. On June 29, 2021, the parties participated in a full-day mediation with respected wage and hour mediator, Mark Rudy, Esq., wherein the parties were able to reach an agreement on settlement of this Action and the Federal Action that is reflected in this Agreement.
48. On September 8, 2021, Plaintiff filed the Amended Complaint in this Action, alleging claims for (1) violations of PAGA; (2) failure to pay all straight time wages; (3) failure to pay all overtime wages; (4) failure to provide meal periods; (5) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (6) knowing and intentional failure to comply with itemized employee wage statement provisions; (7) failure to pay all wages at the time of termination of employment; (8) failure to adopt a compliant sick pay/paid time off policy; and (9) violation of California's Unfair Competition Law.
49. **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.
50. **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 already been expended and, unless this Settlement is made, will continue to be devoted to the defense of the claims asserted by Plaintiff. Without admitting any liability, Defendant, therefore has agreed to settle the Released Claims in the manner and upon the terms set forth in this Agreement.
51. **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 Federal Action and this Action are not appropriate for class 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 Federal Action and this 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.

- 52. 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 Federal Action and this Action. However, in the event that this Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the Plaintiff, Class Members, and Class Counsel will not oppose Defendant's efforts to use this Agreement to prove that Plaintiff and Class Members have resolved and are forever barred from re-litigating the Released Claims.

III. SETTLEMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual covenants, promises and agreements set forth herein, the Parties agree, subject to the Court's approval, as follows:

- 53. 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 Agreement is \$1,200,000. 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. Employer Taxes 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.
- 54. Class Certification.** Solely for the purposes of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree to certification of the claims asserted on behalf of the Class Members in this Action. 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 Settlement.
- 55. Conditional Nature of Stipulation for Certification.** The Parties stipulate and agree to the certification of the claims asserted on behalf of Plaintiff and the

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, the Federal 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.

56. **Appointment of Class Representative.** Solely for the purposes of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree Plaintiff Aaron Romero shall be appointed as representative for the Class.
57. **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.
58. **Individual Settlement Share.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator will pay an Individual Settlement Share from the Net Settlement Amount to each Participating Class Member.

A. Calculation.

- i. **Individual 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 Workweeks during which the Class Member worked for Defendant in California, in an hourly, non-exempt position, based on the Class Data provided by Defendant, divided by (ii) the total number of Workweeks 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 during the Class Period will be credited as a Workweek for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of Workweeks that the Class Member worked during the Class Period.

- B. Tax Withholdings.** Each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share will be apportioned as follows: 1/3 wages, 1/3 interest, and 1/3 penalties. The Settlement Administrator shall be responsible for issuing the payments and withholding all required state and federal taxes in accordance with this Settlement. The Settlement Administrator will issue IRS Forms W-2 with respect to the amounts paid as wages to the Participating Class Members, and IRS Forms 1099 with respect to amounts paid as penalties and interest. The Settlement Administrator shall be responsible for preparing these forms correctly. The Participating Class Members' share of payroll tax

withholdings shall be deducted from the portion of the Individual Settlement Share apportioned as wages. The Employer Taxes shall be paid separate from and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount.

C. Tax Treatment and Payment. The Parties agree that Plaintiff and the Participating Class Members who receive any payment pursuant to this Settlement shall be solely responsible for any and all individual tax obligations associated with this Settlement and shall hold Defendant harmless from any and all liability with regard thereto.

59. 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 set forth in this Settlement, 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, Aaron Romero, will receive up to \$10,000 in consideration for providing Defendant a General Release as set forth in Paragraph 63 of this Settlement. Defendant shall not oppose this request. The Settlement Administrator will pay the Class Representative Enhancement Payment out of the Gross Settlement Amount. An IRS Form 1099 will be issued to Plaintiff with respect to his Class Representative Enhancement Payment.

B. To Class Counsel. Class Counsel will apply to the Court for an Attorneys' Fee Award not to exceed 35% of the GSA (which equates to \$420,000) and a Cost Award not to exceed \$20,000. 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. An IRS Form 1099 will be issued to Class Counsel with respect to the Attorneys' Fee Award and the Cost 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 calculate and pay the amount of the Participating Class Members' share of payroll tax withholdings to the appropriate taxing authorities. The

Settlement Administrator will calculate and pay the amount of the Employer Taxes to the appropriate taxing authorities, which amount will be funded by Defendant outside of and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount.

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 \$10,000. 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. The Settlement Administrator will pay \$56,250 of the Gross Settlement Amount to the LWDA. This is the PAGA Payment, *i.e.* 75% of the \$75,000 allocated to satisfy the PAGA penalties claim. The remaining 25% of the amount allocated to satisfy the PAGA penalties (which equates to \$18,750) shall become part of the NSA.

F. To Participating Class Members. The Settlement Administrator will pay Participating Class Members in accordance with the Individual Settlement Share calculations set forth above. All payments to Participating Class Members shall be made from the Net Settlement Amount.

60. 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, mailing, and emailing the Class Notice to Class Members; performing skip traces and re-mailing notices to Class Members; calling Class Members with undeliverable notices to obtain accurate addresses; keeping track of any objections or requests for exclusion from Class Members; calculating and paying any and all employee-side payroll taxes as required by law to the appropriate taxing authorities; calculating and paying the Employer Taxes to the appropriate taxing authorities; calculating each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share; providing weekly status reports to Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel, which are 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; calculating and mailing the PAGA Payment to the LWDA; distributing the Attorneys' Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel; printing and providing Participating Class Members 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; and for such other tasks as the Parties mutually agree.

61. Procedure for Approval of Settlement.

A. Amendment of Complaint.

- i. Prior to filing Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval Plaintiff filed the First Amended Complaint in this Action.

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. Should the Court decline to conditionally certify the Class or to Preliminarily Approve all material aspects of the Settlement, this 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. After the Court enters its Preliminary Approval Order, every Class Member will be provided with the Class Notice in accordance with the following procedure:

- i. **Delivery of Class 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 following information for each Class Member: (1) first and last name; (2) last known mailing address; (3) last known telephone number; (4) last known email address; (5) social security number; (6) hire and termination dates; and (7) the total number of Workweeks during which the Class Member performed actual work during the Class Period. 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 conduct a skip trace for the address of all former Defendant employee Class Members. The Class Data shall be based on Defendant's payroll, personnel, and other business records. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain the Class Data and all information contained within the Class Data as private and confidential.

- ii. **Preparation of Class Notices.** Based on the information in the Class Data and the formula set forth in Paragraph 58(A)(i), above, the Settlement Administrator shall promptly calculate the estimated Individual Settlement Share for every Class Member, to be included in the individualized Class Notices to be sent to that Class Member, 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. The Class Notices will be in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- iii. **Mailing of Class Notices.** Within fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of the Class Data, the Settlement Administrator will mail via first-class regular U.S. Mail the Class Notices.
- 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

the Class Notice to each Class Member for whom a new address is found.

- v. **Undeliverable Notices.** If the Settlement Administrator is unable to locate an additional address through a database search or skip trace, the Settlement Administrator shall call the last known phone number provided by Defendant to attempt to obtain an accurate address. If an address is obtained, the Settlement Administrator shall promptly re-mail the Class Notice to the updated address. If the Class Notice is re-mailed, the Settlement Administrator will note for its own records the date and address of each remailing. If the Settlement Administrator is unable to locate an accurate address for the Class Member by telephone, the Settlement Administrator will 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 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 shall 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 the specific reason for the objection; and (d) set forth any and all evidence and supporting papers (including without limitation, all briefs, written evidence, and declarations) to be considered by the Court.
 - b. **Notice of Intent to Appear.** Class Members who timely file valid objections to the Settlement may (though are not required to) appear at the Final Approval hearing, either in person or through the objector's own counsel, provided the objector has first notified the Settlement Administrator by sending his/her written objections to the Settlement Administrator, postmarked no later than the Response Deadline.
- 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, current address, telephone number, and the last four digits of the Class Member's social security 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; and (e) be postmarked no later than the Response Deadline.
 - i. **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 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.
 - ii. **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.

F. Class Member Disputes. If a Class Member who receives a Class Notice wishes to dispute the number of Workweeks listed on the Class Notice, the Class Member 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 contends he or she worked for Defendant during the Class Period. The Settlement Administrator shall then provide the documentation provided by the Class Member to Defendant. Defendant shall review its records and the documentation provided by the Class Member, 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 and the information provided by Defendant 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. Final Approval.

- i. Motion for Final Approval.** Class Counsel will file an unopposed motion 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 Claims of the Participating Class Members.

ii. **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 Agreement; (2) addressing settlement administration matters, and (3) addressing such post-judgment matters as may be appropriate under Court rules and applicable law.

iii. **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. Should this occur Plaintiff agrees to amend his class action complaint in the Federal Action to include his PAGA claim and obtain dismissal of this PAGA Action. 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, or Cost Award, will not constitute a material modification to the Settlement within the meaning of this paragraph.

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 this 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 and any alteration in the calculation of the Net Settlement Amount.

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 to the Settlement Administrator the Gross Settlement Amount no later than forty-five (45) calendar days of the Effective Final Settlement Date.
- ii. Disbursement:** Within seven (7) calendar days after the Defendant wires 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 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; (5) the PAGA Payment to the LWDA; (6) the amount of the Participating Class Members' share of payroll tax withholdings to the appropriate taxing authorities; and (7) the Employer Taxes to the appropriate taxing authorities.
- iii. Qualified Settlement Fund or QSF:** The Parties agree that the account into which the Settlement Fund is deposited is intended to be and will at all times constitute a "Qualified Settlement Fund" within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.468B-1. The Settlement Administrator shall timely make such elections as necessary or advisable to carry out the provisions of this section and shall also comply with all necessary filings required to maintain status as a QSF.

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 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 paid by the Settlement administrator to Legal Aid at Work.

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.

- 62. Release of 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 Claims. Participating Class Members agree not to sue or otherwise make a claim against any of the Released Parties for any of the Released Claims.
- 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 \$10,000, Plaintiff Aaron Romero shall give the following general release of claims for himself and his 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 will also include 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 will exclude any release of any claims not permitted to be released by law.

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 this Action or the Federal Action, or that but for the Settlement, a Class should be certified in the Action or the Federal 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 and the Federal 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 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. The Parties agree that any Class Representative Enhancement Payment and/or Individual Settlement Share paid to Plaintiff or the Participating Class Members under the terms of this Agreement do not represent any modification of Plaintiff's or Participating Class Members' 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 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 and the Federal Action in abeyance, except such proceedings in the Action necessary to implement and complete the Settlement, pending the Final Approval hearing to be conducted by the Court.
- G. Dismissal.** Plaintiff agrees that he will take all actions necessary to dismiss the Federal Action within five (5) days after the Effective Final Settlement Date.
- H. 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.

- I. 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.
- J. No Prior Assignment.** Plaintiffs hereby represent, covenant, and warrant that they have 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.
- K. 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.
- L. 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 Federal Action and have arrived at this Agreement through arms-length negotiations, taking into account all relevant factors, current and potential.
- M. 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 will assume any such tax obligations or consequences that may arise from this Agreement, and that Class Members 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, such Class Member assumes all responsibility for the payment of such taxes.
- N. 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. 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.
- O. 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.

P. 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.

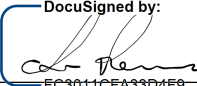
Q. Execution in Counterpart. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts. All executed counterparts, and each of them, will be deemed to be one and the same instrument. Facsimile or PDF signatures will be accepted. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.

* * * REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK * * *

IV. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

IN WITNESS HEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have caused this Agreement to be executed on the dates shown below and agree that it shall take effect on the date it is executed by all of the undersigned.

Dated: 9/22/2021 | 9:36:23 AM PDT **AARON ROMERO**

DocuSigned by:

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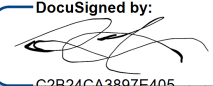
Plaintiff and Class Representative

Dated: 09/27/2021 **VITRO FLAT GLASS, LLC**



Name: Ricardo Maiz
Title: President

Dated: 9/22/2021 | 9:51:07 AM PDT **MARA LAW FIRM, PC**

DocuSigned by:

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David Mara, Esq.
Jill Vecchi, Esq.
Matthew Crawford, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff, on behalf of himself,
and all others similarly situated

Dated: 9/27/2021 **DENTONS US LLP**



Sandra R. McCandless, Esq.
Anna S. Youssefi, Esq.
Attorneys for Defendant

Exhibit *A*

Aaron Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC, c/o Phoenix Settlement Administrators P.O. Box []
[INSERT SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER]

IMPORTANT LEGAL MATERIALS

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN

ROMERO v. VITRO FLAT GLASS, LLC
Case No. BCV-21-101357

**NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF CLASS ACTION
AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT**

**YOU ARE ESTIMATED TO RECEIVE APPROXIMATELY \$<<EstimatedAward>>
THROUGH THIS CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT.**

To: All hourly non-exempt employees who worked for Vitro Flat Glass, LLC in California during the period October 5, 2016 to August 29, 2021.

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. YOUR RIGHTS MAY BE AFFECTED.
YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE MONEY FROM THIS PROPOSED
SETTLEMENT.

TO RECEIVE YOUR SHARE, YOU DO NOT NEED TO DO ANYTHING.

This Notice is Court Approved. This is not a solicitation from an attorney.

1. WHY DID I GET THIS NOTICE?

You received this Notice because a proposed settlement (the “Settlement”) has been reached in the class action and representative lawsuits entitled *ROMERO v. VITRO FLAT GLASS, LLC*, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-21-101357 and *ROMERO V. VITRO FLAT GLASS, LLC*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California Case No. 1:20-cv-01573-NONE-SAB (collectively referred to herein as the “Action”).

The Notice explains the nature of the Action, the general terms of the proposed Settlement, and your legal rights and obligations. To obtain more information about the Settlement, including information about how you can see a copy of the Joint Stipulation and Class Action Settlement Agreement, see Section 18, below.

2. WHAT IS THE ACTION ABOUT?

On September 8, 2021, Plaintiff Aaron Romero (“Plaintiff”) filed a First Amended Class Action Complaint against Defendant Vitro Flat Glass, LLC (“Defendant” or “Vitro”), on behalf of himself and other similarly situated employees in the Kern County Superior Court, the alleging: (1) violations of the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Labor Code §§ 2699, *et seq.* (“PAGA”); (2) failure to pay all straight time wages; (3) failure to pay all overtime wages; (4) failure to provide meal periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, IWC Wage Order No. 1- 2001(11)); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11090); (5) failure to authorize and permit rest periods (Lab. Code § 226.7; IWC Wage Order No. 1- 2001(12); Cal. Code Regs. tit. 8 § 11090); (6) failure to provide itemized wage statements (Lab. Code §§ 226, 1174, 1175); (7) failure to pay all wages due at termination (Lab. Code §§ 201-203); (8) failure to adopt a compliant sick pay/paid time off policy (Lab. Code §§ 233, 234, 246); and (9) violation of California’s unfair competition law (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*) (“Operative Complaint”).

Vitro vehemently denies the allegations in the Action and is prepared to continue to defend the Action vigorously. No court has made any ruling on the merits of Plaintiff’s claims. Plaintiff would still have had to successfully certify the class and prove his claims at trial on a classwide basis. However, the Parties have concluded that it is in their respective best interests and the interests of the Class Members to settle this lawsuit on the terms summarized in this Notice.

3. WHAT IS A CLASS ACTION?

In a class action lawsuit, one or more persons sue on behalf of other people who have similar claims. Plaintiff Aaron Romero brought his case as a class action.

In the Action, the Plaintiff seeks to represent you on a class and representative basis. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC is the Defendant. A class action allows the Court to resolve the claims of all the class members at the same time. A class member is bound by the determination or judgment entered in the case, whether the class wins or loses, and may not file his or her own lawsuit on the same claims that were decided in the class action. A class action allows one court to resolve all of the issues in a lawsuit for all the class members who choose not to exclude themselves from the class.

4. WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT CLASS?

All hourly non-exempt employees who worked for Vitro Flat Glass, LLC in California during the period October 5, 2016 to August 29, 2021.

5. WHAT ARE THE TERMS OF THE CLASS SETTLEMENT?

There was a hearing on [INSERT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL DATE] in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Kern, at which time [INSERT JUDGE] preliminarily approved the Settlement. The Settlement will resolve the Class Members' PAGA claim and claims for failure to pay all earned straight time wages, pay all earned overtime wages, provide meal and rest periods, provide itemized wage statements, adopt a compliant sick pay policy, and for violation of California's unfair competition law, as well as waiting time penalties, and other penalties or damages.

The Settlement represents a compromise of highly disputed claims. Nothing in the Settlement is intended or will be construed as an admission by Vitro that the claims in the Action have merit or that Vitro has any liability to the Plaintiff or the Class Members on those claims. No court has made any ruling on the merits of Plaintiff's claims.

The parties have agreed to settle the Action for a maximum total payment of \$1,200,000 ("Settlement Fund"). Under the terms of the settlement, the following payments have been agreed on: (1) attorneys' fees not to exceed \$420,000 (35%) of the total settlement amount; (2) all documented litigation costs to Class Counsel, in amounts set by the Court, which shall not exceed \$20,000; (3) service payment to the Plaintiff for services in the Action, in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 ("Service Payment"); (4) \$10,000 for settlement administration costs to the independent class action administrator (the "Settlement Administrator"); and (5) \$75,000 for penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") (\$56,250 of which will be paid to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and \$18,750 of which will be included in the Net Settlement Amount). The amount of money remaining after these payments is the amount that will be distributed to individuals who are Settlement Class Members. This amount is known as the "Net Settlement Amount."

6. HOW MUCH CAN I EXPECT TO RECEIVE FROM THE SETTLEMENT?

Each employee who does not request to be excluded from the settlement will receive a proportionate share of the Gross Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of workweeks he or she worked based on data provided by Vitro divided by (ii) the total number of workweeks worked by all employees based on the same data, which is then multiplied by the amount of money available for distribution to employees who do not request to be excluded from the settlement. Therefore, your settlement payment ties directly to the number of workweeks you worked for Vitro between October 5, 2016 to August 29, 2021. All of the Net Settlement Amount will be distributed to Settlement Class Members who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement.

Although your exact settlement share cannot be precisely calculated until employees have had the opportunity to request to be excluded from the settlement, based upon the calculation

formula above, your approximate share of the settlement is: \$ [REDACTED]. Based on Vitro's records, you were/are [INSERT FORMERLY OR CURRENTLY] employed as an hourly non-exempt employee for Vitro and based on Vitro's records worked <<Workweeks>> between October 5, 2016 to August 29, 2021. If you believe that the number of Workweeks is incorrect, you may notify the Settlement Administrator by mail or telephone and provide any supporting documents and information to the Settlement Administrator at the address listed below no later than [REDACTED], forty-five (45) calendar days from the initial mailing of this Notice. The documentation should provide evidence of the dates you contend you worked for Vitro between October 5, 2016 to August 29, 2021. Please note that under the law, the case can only go back four years from the date it was filed. This means the case can go back to October 5, 2016. If you began your employment prior to October 5, 2016, this lawsuit can only compensate you for the weeks you worked for Vitro on or after October 5, 2016.

Settlement Administrator:

Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC
c/o Phoenix Settlement Administrators
P.O. Box [REDACTED]
[TOLL FREE NUMBER]

7. WILL TAXES BE TAKEN OUT MY SETTLEMENT SHARE?

Yes, one-third (1/3) of each settlement payment is intended to settle employees' claims for unpaid wages. This portion of your settlement share will be reduced by applicable payroll tax withholdings and deductions. Vitro will pay the employer's share of legally required payroll taxes separately and outside of the settlement. The Settlement Administrator will issue you an IRS Form W-2 with respect to this portion of your settlement share.

Two-thirds (2/3) of each settlement payment is intended to settle each employees' claims for interest and penalties. This portion will not be reduced by payroll tax withholding and deductions. The Settlement Administrator will issue you an IRS Form 1099 with respect to this portion of your settlement share.

8. HOW DOES THE SETTLEMENT AFFECT MY RIGHTS?

If the Settlement is approved, the Court will enter a Final Order and Judgment dismissing the Action "with prejudice" (*i.e.*, the Action cannot be filed again) ("Judgment").

You will release the following claims, and will be barred from prosecuting any and all such claims against Vitro:

Any and all claims, debts, liabilities, demands, obligations, penalties, guarantees, costs, expenses, attorney's fees, damages, action or causes of action of whatever kind or nature, whether known or unknown, contingent or accrued, that are alleged, or that reasonably could have arisen out of the same facts alleged in the Action, against Vitro (including any and all unnamed Does). The Released Claims include, but are not limited to, (1) Failure to Pay All Straight Time Wages;

(2) Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages; (3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, IWC Wage Order No. 1- 2001(11); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11090); (4) Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods (Lab. Code § 226.7; IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001(12)); Cal. Code Regs. tit. 8 § 11090); (5) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statement Provisions (Lab. Code §§ 226, 1174, 1175); (6) Failure to Pay All Wages Due at the Time of Termination of Employment (Lab. Code §§ 201-203); (7) Failure to Adopt a Compliant Sick Pay/Paid Time Off Policy (Lab. Code §§ 233, 234, 246); (8) Violation of Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*); and (9) Violations of the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*

The Judgment will resolve the claims to the extent provided in the Settlement Agreement and will permanently bar all Class Members from prosecuting any and all such claims against Vitro. You will remain bound by the Settlement, and you cannot sue, continue to sue or be a part of any other lawsuit about the released claims. It also means that all of the Court's orders will apply to you and legally bind you.

The precise definitions of the capitalized terms in the paragraphs above can be found in the Joint Stipulation and Class Action Settlement Agreement, which can be viewed at the Courthouse (Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Kern, 1415 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301), during normal business hours. You may also request a copy of the Joint Stipulation and Class Action Settlement Agreement free of charge by contacting Class Counsel. Class Counsel's information is in Section 13, below.

9. WHAT DO I NEED TO DO TO RECEIVE A SETTLEMENT PAYMENT?

You do not need to do anything to participate in the settlement. You will receive a monetary award from this Settlement approximately 60 days after the Final Approval Hearing on **[INSERT FINAL APPROVAL HEARING DATE]**, if the Settlement is approved and no appeals are filed. Class Counsel have been appointed and approved by the Court and Class Counsel will represent you.

NOTE: It is your responsibility to keep a current address on file with the Settlement Administrator to ensure receipt of your settlement payment. If you fail to keep your address current, you may not receive your settlement payment. If you move after receiving this notice, please call the Settlement Administrator immediately to update your address.

Please note that you must cash or deposit your settlement check within 180 calendar days after the check is mailed to you. If you have not cashed or redeemed your check within 90 days after it was mailed, the Settlement Administrator will send you a reminder postcard indicating that unless the check is redeemed or deposited in the next 90 days, it will expire and become non-negotiable. If your check was lost or misplaced, please contact the Settlement Administrator. If any checks remain uncashed or not deposited by the expiration of the 180-day period after mailing, they will be deemed void and of no further force and effect. This means that you will not be able to cash or redeem your settlement check 180 days after its issuance. The funds from settlement checks that are voided will be distributed to a *cy pres* recipient. The *cy pres* recipient shall be Legal Aid at Work.

10. WHAT IF I WANT TO OBJECT TO THIS SETTLEMENT?

You can ask the Court to deny approval by filing an objection. You cannot ask the Court to order a larger settlement; the Court can only approve or deny the settlement. If the Court denies approval, no settlement payments will be sent out to any employee and the lawsuit will continue.

You can object to any of the terms of the Settlement within forty-five (45) calendar days from the initial mailing of this Notice. Failure to take the steps below will be deemed a waiver of your objections. If the Court rejects your objection, you will still be bound by the terms of the Settlement, but you will also receive a monetary award. To object in writing, you must mail your written objection to the Settlement Administrator at the address listed below by [INSERT OBJECTION DEADLINE], 45 days after the date of mailing of this Notice:

Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC
c/o Phoenix Settlement Administrators
P.O. Box []
[TOLL FREE NUMBER]

Any written objections shall (a) state your full name, address, and telephone number; (b) include the words “Notice of Objection” or “Formal Objection;” (c) describe the specific reason for the objection; and (d) set forth any and all evidence and supporting papers (including without limitation, all briefs, written evidence, and declarations) to be considered by the Court. Your objection and the envelope containing the objection must state: “Attention: *ROMERO v. VITRO FLAT GLASS, LLC*, BCV-21-101357”.

If you submit a timely written objection, you may appear personally at the Final Approval Hearing on [INSERT DATE], or through your own counsel, paid for at your own expense, to object to the settlement.

11. WHAT IF I DON'T WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SETTLEMENT?

You have the right to request exclusion from the settlement. To do so, you must submit a written request for exclusion to the Settlement Administrator at the following address:

Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC
c/o Phoenix Settlement Administrators
P.O. Box []
[TOLL FREE NUMBER]

To be valid, a written request for exclusion must: (a) state the your name, current address, telephone number, and the last four digits of your social security number; (b) state your intention to be excluded from or to opt-out of the Settlement; (c) be addressed to the Settlement Administrator; (d) be signed by you; and (e) be postmarked no later than forty-five (45) calendar days from the initial mailing of this Notice.

Unless you timely request to be excluded from the settlement, you will be bound by the judgment upon final approval of the Settlement, including the release described in Section 8 of this Notice. Class Counsel will not represent your interests if you request to be excluded.

12. WILL THE PLAINTIFF BE COMPENSATED FOR BRINGING THIS LAWSUIT?

Plaintiff will request a service award of up to \$10,000.00, subject to Court approval, for his services as the Class Representative, for the time he put into litigating this case, for conferring a benefit upon other employees and the State of California, and for his efforts in bringing the Action. This payment is also being offered in consideration for Plaintiff executing a general release of claims against Vitro, a release that is broader than any other employee will provide in consideration for a settlement payment. The Court will make the final decision as to the Service Payment to be paid to Plaintiff.

13. DO I HAVE A LAWYER IN THIS CASE?

Yes. The Court has ordered that the interests of Plaintiff and the Class Members are represented by counsel for Plaintiff as follows:

David Mara, Esq.
Jill Vecchi, Esq.
Matthew Crawford, Esq.
MARA LAW FIRM, P.C.
2650 Camino Del Rio North
Suite #205
San Diego, CA 92108
Phone: 619-234-2833

(Collectively, “Class Counsel”.) Class Members will not be separately charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer, you may hire one at your own expense. If you have questions about the case or the settlement, you should ask Class Counsel.

14. HOW WILL THE LAWYERS BE PAID?

Class Counsel will be requesting from the Court an amount not to exceed 35% of the total settlement amount (in other words, up to \$420,000.00), subject to Court approval, for their attorneys’ fees, as well as actual litigation costs not exceeding \$20,000.00. Vitro has paid and will continue to pay all of its own attorneys’ fees and costs.

15. WHAT IS THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING?

The Court has preliminarily approved the Settlement and will hold a hearing to decide whether to give final approval to the Settlement. The purpose of the Final Approval Hearing will be for the Court to determine whether the Settlement should be approved as fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Class; to consider the award of attorneys’ fees and costs to Class Counsel; and to consider the request for a Service Payment to Plaintiff.

16. WHEN AND WHERE IS THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING?

The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing on [INSERT DATE and TIME] a.m., in Department 10 of the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Kern, 1415 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301 (“Final Approval Hearing”).

The Final Approval Hearing may be continued without further notice to the Class Members. You are advised to check the Court’s website (instructions on accessing this site are provided in Section 18 of this Notice) to confirm that the date has not been changed. Please note that some courthouses are closed to the public. Please check the Court’s website at www.kern.courts.ca.gov to determine if the Court is conducting hearings in person or virtually. It is not necessary for you to appear at the Final Approval Hearing unless you have timely filed an objection with the Court. However, you have the right to attend the Final Approval Hearing and be represented by your own counsel at your own expense. If you plan to attend the Final Approval Hearing, you may contact Class Counsel to confirm the date and time. If the Settlement is not approved by the Court or does not become final for some reason, the Action may continue to trial.

17. MAY I SPEAK AT THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING?

At the hearing, the Court will be available to hear any objections and arguments concerning the Settlement. You may attend, but you do not have to attend. You may also speak at the Final Approval Hearing. If you have requested exclusion from the Settlement, however, you may not speak at the Final Approval Hearing.

18. HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION?

To see a copy of the Joint Stipulation and Class Action Settlement Agreement (which defines the otherwise undefined capitalized terms used in this Notice and provides a brief summary of what has happened in the Action), the Court’s Preliminary Approval Order, Class Counsel’s application for attorneys’ fees and costs, the Operative Complaint, and other filed documents related to Plaintiff’s lawsuit and this Settlement, you may view all such files at the Clerk’s office at the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Kern, 1415 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301. You can also visit the Court’s website at <https://odyprodportal.kern.courts.ca.gov/portalprod>. Click the “Smart Search” button, and enter the case number, BCV-21-101357.

IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION OR HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, you may contact the Settlement Administrator at the address and telephone number listed below, toll free. Please refer to the Vitro Class Action Settlement.

Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
[INSERT INFO]

You may also contact the attorneys for the Class, whose names and contact information are listed above in Paragraph 11. They can provide you with information about the case and settlement or case documents, free of charge.

19. WHAT IF MY INFORMATION CHANGES?

If, after you receive this Notice, you change your postal address or telephone number, it is your responsibility to inform the Settlement Administrator of your updated information.

**DO NOT ADDRESS ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT OR THE
LITIGATION TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT OR THE JUDGE**