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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CRISTIAN SANTOS, individually, on behalf of all others similarly situated, the State of California, and other aggrieved persons, *Plaintiff*, v. STONE ROOFING CO., INC., a California corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, *Defendant*.	Case No.: 24STCV24122 Assigned to: Hon William F. Highberger, Dept. 10 Complaint filed: September 17, 2024 FAC filed: February 20, 2025 Trial date: Not set **<u>CLASS & REPRESENTATIVE ACTION</u>** **DECLARATION OF CONOR J.D. GOMEZ IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT** [*Filed concurrently with*: Plaintiff's Notice of Motion and Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement] <u>PRELIMINARY APPROVAL HEARING</u> Date: July 27, 2026 Time: 11:30 a.m. Dept: 10

I, Conor J.D. Gomez, declare as follows:

1. I am admitted and in good standing to practice as an attorney in the State of California. I am an Attorney at Wilshire Law Firm, PLC ("WLF") and counsel of record for plaintiff Cristian Santos (Plaintiff" or "Class Representative). I, along with the above-captioned attorneys of WLF (inclusively "Class Counsel"), have reviewed the case files for this matter as routinely kept by WLF in the course of litigation. Based upon the information availabl e to Class Counsel through WLF's record-keeping processes, I am competent to make this declaration (this "Declaration"). This Declaration is submitted concurrently with and in support of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement (the "Motion").

CASE BACKGROUND

2. This is a wage and hour class action and Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*) between Plaintiff and Stone Roofing Co., Inc. ("Defendant," and together with Plaintiff, the "Parties") (the "Action"). Plaintiff and the putative class members are current and former hourly, non-exempt employees employed by Defendant, who worked for Defendant in the State of California during the period March 23, 2020, to October 5, 2025 (the "Class Period"), and who do not timely opt out of the settlement of the class claims (each a "Class Member" and collectively the "Class"). Defendant is a commercial roofing contractor based in Los Angeles County. The Company primarily operates throughout the Southern California region – namely, in Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and the Inland Empire.

3. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's payroll, timekeeping, and wage and hour practices resulted in Labor Code violations. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to pay for all hours worked. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant failed to: provide meal periods, authorize and permit rest periods, timely pay final wages, furnish accurate wage statements, and indemnify employees for expenditures.

4. Based on these allegations, on September 17, 2024, Plaintiff filed a putative wage and hour class action complaint against Defendant for: (1) failure to pay minimum and straight time wages (Labor Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197); (2) failure to pay overtime wages (Labor

Code §§ 1194 and 1198); (3) failure to provide meal periods (Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512); (4) failure to authorize and permit rest periods (Labor Code § 226.7); (5) failure to timely pay final wages at termination (Labor Code §§ 201-203); (6) failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements (Labor Code § 226); (7) failure to indemnify employees for expenditures (Labor Code § 2802); and (8) unfair business practices (Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq*.). Plaintiff sent a notice to Defendant and the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") alleging similar wage and hour violations pursuant to the PAGA on October 18, 2024. On February 20, 2025, Plaintiff filed a first amended complaint adding a cause of action for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act, Cal. Labor Code § 2699 et seq. in the Action, which alleged the PAGA claim against Defendant (the "Operative Complaint").

DISCOVERY, INVESTIGATION, AND SETTLEMENT

5. Following the filing of the Action, the Parties exchanged information, data, and documents before going to mediation. Defendant produced a sample of time and pay records for Class Members. Defendant also provided documents of its wage and hour policies and practices during the Class Period and information regarding the total number of current and former employees in its informal discovery responses. The Parties have engaged in sufficient informal discovery and investigation to assess the relative merits of the claims and contentions of the Parties.

6. After reviewing documents regarding Defendant's wage and hour policies and practices and analyzing Defendant's timekeeping and payroll records, Class Counsel was able to evaluate the probability of class certification, success on the merits, and Defendant's maximum monetary exposure for all claims. Class Counsel also investigated the applicable law regarding the claims and defenses asserted in the Action. Class Counsel also investigated the applicable law regarding the claims and defenses asserted in the Action. Class Counsel reviewed these records and utilized an expert to prepare a damages analysis prior to mediation.

SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

7. On August 5, 2025, the Parties participated in private mediation with experienced class action mediator Daniel J. Turner, Esq. The mediation was conducted via Zoom. The settlement negotiations were at arm's length and, although conducted in a professional manner,

were adversarial. The Parties went into the mediation willing to explore the potential for a settlement of the dispute, but each side was also prepared to litigate their position through trial and appeal if a settlement had not been reached.

8. After extensive negotiations and discussions regarding the strengths and weaknesses of Plaintiff's claims and Defendant's defenses, the Parties reached a settlement, the material terms of which are encompassed within the Settlement Agreement. Attached as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement" or "Settlement Agreement").

9. Class Counsel submitted the proposed Settlement to the LWDA before filing the Motion. Attached as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of the submission of the Settlement Agreement to the LWDA.

10. The Parties requested several bids from experienced class action settlement administrators to serve as the settlement administrator for this Settlement. The Parties accepted the bid of Apex Class Action, LLC, (the "Administrator") which was the lowest out of the multiple bids sought. The Settlement Administrator has multiple years of experience in the field of class action administration, particularly in the wage and hour arena. In its bid, the Administrator agreed to cap its costs at $6,990.00 for 230 Class Members (the "Administration Costs"). The Administrator's bid accounts for serving the class notice in English and Spanish. The Administrator will undertake its best efforts to ensure that the Class Notice attached as **Exhibit A** to the Settlement Agreement (the "Class Notice") is provided to the current addresses of Class Members, including conducting a national change of address search and re-mailing the Class Notice to updated addresses. A true and correct copy of the bid is attached as **Exhibit 3**.

11. Plaintiff does not have any interest, financial or otherwise, in the Settlement Administrator.

12. No one at WLF (meaning the law firm itself and anyone employed at the law firm) has any interest, financial or otherwise, in the Settlement Administrator.

13. WLF has has no fee-splitting agreement with any other counsel in this case.

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT IS FAIR AND REASONABLE

14. Class Counsel has conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the Action. Based on the foregoing discovery and their own independent investigation and evaluation, Class Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement is fair, just, reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interests of the Class Members in light of all known facts and circumstances, the risk of significant delay, the defenses that could be asserted by Defendant both to certification and on the merits, trial risk, and appellate risk.

15. Based on an analysis of the facts and legal contentions in this case, documents and information from Defendant, Class Counsel evaluated Defendant's maximum exposure. We took into account the risk of not having the claims certified and the risk of not prevailing at trial, even if the claims are certified. With the assistance of a third-party consultant, Class Counsel created a damages model to evaluate the realistic range of potential recovery for the Class using the data Defendant provided, including: Class Member timekeeping and payroll records, the number of Class Members, the number of Workweeks[1], the number of Aggrieved Employees[2], the relevant PAGA Period, the number of PAGA Pay Periods[3], and average total compensation of the Class. The damages model is based on the following benchmarks:

Total Class Members: 216
Terminated Class Members during 3-year statute of limitations period: 110
Total Workweeks: 13,600
PAGA Pay Periods: 5,469
Aggrieved Employees: 116
Avg. Hourly Rate: $24.00

[1] "Workweek" means any workweek in which a Class Member provided labor or services for Defendant in California during the Class Period for remuneration for one or more hours.

[2] "Aggrieved Employee" means all current and former hourly, non-exempt employees of Stone Roofing Company, Inc. who worked for Stone Roofing Company, Inc. in the State of California during the time period from October 18, 2023, to October 5, 2025, ("PAGA Period"), regardless of whether they opt out of the settlement of Class Claims.

[3] "PAGA Pay Period" means any pay period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendant for at least one or more hours during the PAGA Period.

16. Based on Plaintiff's discovery and investigation, Class Counsel reached the conclusion that Defendant had a policy and practice of: requiring its employees to work "off-the-clock" prior to clocking in for the workday, during meal periods, and after clocking out for the workday, time which it did not pay for; not providing its employees with California compliant meal and rest periods, which it did not pay appropriate premiums for; and failing to reimburse its employees for business-related expenses. Defendant denies these claims.

17. For purposes of calculating Defendant's liability based on a best-case scenario for Plaintiff and the Class, we estimate that Defendant's maximum potential exposure by assuming that all unpaid work time should have been paid at the overtime rate, not minimum or straight time wages and we assumed that Defendant is liable for 1 hours of unpaid worktime per workweek. This results in an estimate of $489,600.00 (13,600 weeks * $24.00 hourly average rate * 1.5 overtime rate * 1 hours of unpaid work per week) but we discounted this figure by 80% to account for the difficulty of prevailing on a motion for class certification and a trial on the merits because liability depends on whether Defendant knew or should have known that Class Members were working off-the-clock, yielding a realistic damage estimate of $97,920.00.[4]

18. With respect to the meal period claim, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant required Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members to either work in lieu of taking meal periods, or their meal periods were untimely or interrupted. Our third-party consultant analyzed Defendant's timekeeping records and opined that approximately 100% of all meal breaks had violations of short, missed, or no meal periods (accounting for waivable shifts and meal period premiums paid). Potential liability for the meal period claim is $1,534,080.00 (13,600 weeks * 100% * $24.00 * reasonable estimated 4.7 shifts a week). We discounted this figure by 80% to account for the difficulty of certifying and proving meal period claims, as well as Defendant's contention that the

[4] An 80% discount for risk at certification and trial is reasonable because the Judicial Council of California found that only 21.4% of all class actions were certified either as part of a settlement *or* as part of a contested certification motion. *See* Findings of the Study of California Class Action Litigation, 2000-2006, available at http:// www.courts.ca.gov/documents/class-action-lit-study.pdf.

claim lacks merit, particularly in light of its numerous meal period premium payments, yielding a realistic damage estimate of $306,816.00.

19. With respect to the rest period claim, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant required them and similarly situated class members to work in lieu of taking rest periods, or their rest periods were interrupted. Assuming a 50%[5] violation rate for the class period based on Plaintiff's and other class members' experience working for Defendant, Defendant's potential liability for the rest period claim is $767,040.00 (13,600 weeks * 50% * $24.00 * reasonable estimated 4.7 shifts a week); however, we discounted this figure by 80% to account for the difficulty of certifying and proving rest period claims, particularly because rest periods do not have to be recorded, and to account for the possibility of class members voluntarily choosing to forego a rest period, yielding a realistic damage estimate of $153,408.00.

20. Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant failed to reimburse necessary business expenses. Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members were to purchase and wear certain work attire and supplies as a requirement for their employment, which included a toolbelt and pants. For purposes of calculating Defendant's liability based on a best-case scenario for Plaintiff and the Class, we estimated that Defendant was liable to each Class Member for $40.00 a month or $10.00 per workweek in unreimbursed expenses, for a total amount of $136,000.00 ($10.00 * 13,600); however, we discounted this figure by 80% to account for the difficulty of certifying and proving expense reimbursement claims, particularly in light of written policies and practices providing a mechanism for class member's to seek reimbursement, yielding a realistic damage estimate of $27,200.00.

21. In sum, we estimated that Plaintiff's maximum recovery for the off-the-clock claim, meal period violations, rest period violations, and failure to reimburse expenses is $2,926,720.00, but, after factoring in the risk and uncertainty of prevailing at certification and trial, we estimate that Plaintiff's realistic estimated recovery for the non-penalty claims is $585,344.00.

[5] We assume a 50% violation rate due to rest breaks being unrecorded and it is a "coin toss" as to what a jury might find given the they-said they-said nature of these claims.

22. With respect to Plaintiff's derivative claims for statutory and civil penalties, Plaintiff estimated that Defendant's realistic potential liability is $352,240.00. While Defendant's maximum potential liability for: waiting time penalties is $673,200.00 based on approximately 110 terminated class members during the 3-year statute of limitations period (110 * $24.00 * 8.5 hours * 30 days); inaccurate wage statements is $541,100.00 based on approximately 116 Aggrieved Employees who worked approximately 5,469 PAGA Pay Periods within the 1-year statute of limitations period ($50 * 116) + ($100 * 5,353); and PAGA violations $546,900.00 based on the Court assessing a $100 penalty for initial violations for all 5,469 pay periods within the 1-year statute of limitations period, we believe that it would be unrealistic to expect the Court to award the full $1,761,200.00 in penalties given Defendant's defenses, the contested nature of Plaintiff's claims, and the discretionary nature of penalties. Considering that the underlying claims are realistically estimated to be $585,344.00, such a disproportionate award would also raise due process concerns. Weighing these factors and applying a discount of 80% to account for the risk and uncertainty of prevailing at trial and the Court's discretionary ability to lower penalties, we arrived at $352,240.00 for statutory and civil penalties.

23. Using these estimated figures, Plaintiff predicted that the realistic maximum recovery for all claims, including penalties, would be $937,584.00. This means that the $575,000.00 settlement figure represents approximately 61.3% of the realistic maximum recovery ($575,000.00 / $937,584.00 = 61.3%). Considering the risk and uncertainty of prevailing at class certification and at trial, this is an excellent result for the Class.[6] Indeed, because of the Settlement, Class Members will receive timely, guaranteed relief and will avoid the risk of an unfavorable judgment.

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[6] *See, e.g., Wise v. Ulta Salon, Cosmetics & Fragrance, Inc.* (E.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2019) 2019 WL 3943859 at *8 (granting preliminary approval where the proposed allocation to settle class claims was between 9.53 percent of Plaintiffs' maximum recovery); *Bravo v. Gale Triangle, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. Feb 16, 2017) 2017 WL 708766 at * 10 (finding that "a settlement for fourteen percent recovery of Plaintiffs' maximum recovery is reasonable"); *In re Omnivision Techs., Inc.* (N.D. Cal. 2008) 559 F.Supp.2d 1036, 1042 (approving settlement amount that "is just over 9% of the maximum potential recovery asserted by either party.").

24. While Plaintiff is confident in the merits of their claims, a legitimate controversy exists as to each cause of action. Plaintiff also recognizes that proving the amount of wages due to each Class Member would be an expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain proposition.

25. This Settlement avoids the risks and the accompanying expenses of further litigation. Although the Parties had engaged in significant amount of investigation, informal discovery and Class-wide data analysis, the Parties had not yet completed formal written discovery. Plaintiff intended to depose corporate officers and managers of Defendant. Moreover, preparation for a class certification and a trial remained for the Parties as well as the prospect of appeals in the wake of a disputed class certification ruling for Plaintiffs and/or adverse summary judgment ruling. Had the Court certified any claims, Defendant could move to decertify the claims. As a result, the Parties would incur considerably more attorneys' fees and costs through trial.

26. As a result of the Settlement, the net settlement amount to be split amongst the Class is the Gross Settlement Amount minus:

a. $201,250.00 for Class Counsel's attorneys' fees ("Class Counsel Fees Payment");

b. up to $25,000.00 for Class Counsel's litigation expenses ("Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment");

c. up to $6,990.00 for the Administration Costs;

d. $28,750.00 for the PAGA penalties (the "PAGA Penalties"), with 65% ($18,687.50) allocated to pay to the LWDA (the "LWDA PAGA Payment") and 35% ($10,062.50) allocated to pay to the Aggrieved Employees as calculated pursuant to the Settlement Agreement (the "Individual PAGA Payment"); and

e. $10,000.00 for the service award to Plaintiff for serving as the Class Representative (the "Class Representative Service Payment")

(the "Net Settlement Amount").

27. The Net Settlement Amount is estimated to be $303,010.00 for the Class. As a result, each Class Member is eligible to receive an average net benefit of approximately $1,402.82. When considering the risks of litigation, the uncertainties involved in achieving class certification,

the burdens of proof necessary to establish liability, the probability of appeal of a favorable judgment, it is clear that the Settlement is within the "ballpark" of reasonableness, and preliminary settlement approval is appropriate.

CLASS REPRESENTATIVE'S ENHANCEMENT PAYMENT IS REASONABLE

28. Class Counsel represents that Plaintiff devoted a great deal of time and work assisting Class Counsel in the Action.

29. Throughout the Action, Plaintiff has cooperated immensely with Class Counsel and has taken many actions to protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff provided valuable information regarding the off-the-clock, meal period, and rest period claims. Plaintiff also informed Class Counsel of developments and information relevant to the Action, participated in decisions concerning the Action, and Plaintiff was available to answer questions during the mediation. Before Class Counsel filed the Action, Plaintiff provided Class Counsel with documents regarding the claims alleged in the Action. The information and documentation provided by Plaintiff was instrumental in establishing the wage and hour violations alleged in the Action, and the recovery provided for in the Settlement Agreement would have been impossible to obtain without Plaintiff's participation.

30. At the same time, Plaintiff faced many risks in serving as the Class Representative in the Action. Plaintiff faced actual risks with their future employment since being named on public record in an employment lawsuit could also very well affect a person's ability to procure future employment. Furthermore, as part of the Settlement, Plaintiff is executing general release of all claims against Defendant, which is broader than that of the other Class Members resulting in greater financial opportunity cost.

31. In turn, Class Members will now have the opportunity to participate in the Settlement, which reimburses them for alleged wage violations they may have never known about on their own or been willing to pursue on their own. If the Class Members would have each tried to pursue their legal remedies on their own, that would have resulted in each Class Member expending a significant amount of their own monetary resources and time, which were obviated by Plaintiff serving as Class Representative on behalf of the other Class Members.

32. In the final analysis, this Action would not have been possible without the aid of Plaintiff, who put their own time and effort into the Action, sacrificed the value of their own individual claims, and placed assumed risks for the sake of the Class. The Class Representative Service Payment is a relatively small amount of money given the time and effort Plaintiff put into the Action and in comparison to service awards granted to named plaintiffs in similar class actions. The Class Representative Service Payment is therefore reasonable to compensate Plaintiff for their active participation in this lawsuit.

THE REQUEST FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS IS REASONABLE

33. I believe that the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment are reasonable. The fee percentage requested is less than that charged by Class Counsel for most employment cases. Class Counsel invested significant time and resources into the Action, with payment deferred to the end, and then, of course, contingent on the outcome.

34. It is further estimated that Class Counsel will need to expend at least another 10 to 15 hours to monitor the process leading up to the final approval and payments made to the Class. Class Counsel also bears the risk of taking the necessary actions if Defendant fails to pay.

35. The risk to Class Counsel has been very significant, particularly if we would not be successful in pursuing this Action. In that case, Class Counsel would have been left with no compensation for all the time taken in litigating this Action. Indeed, Class Counsel has taken on a number of class action cases that have resulted in thousands of attorney hours being expended and ultimately having certification denied or the defendant company going bankrupt. The contingent risk in these types of cases is very real and they do occur regularly. Furthermore, Class Counsel was precluded from focusing on, or taking on, other cases which could have resulted in a larger, and less risky, monetary gain.

36. Because most individuals cannot afford to pay for representation in litigation on an hourly basis, WLF represents virtually all of its employment law clients on a contingency fee basis. Pursuant to this arrangement, WLF is not compensated for our time unless we prevail at trial or successfully settle our clients' cases. Because Class Counsel is taking the risk that we will not be reimbursed for our time unless our client settles or wins his or her case, we cannot afford to

represent an individual employee on a contingency basis if, at the end of our representation, all we are to receive is our regular hourly rate for services. It is essential that we recover more than our regular hourly rate when we win or settle to remain in practice and continue representing other individuals in civil rights employment disputes.

PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL'S EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

37. WLF was selected by Best Lawyers and U.S. News & World Report as one of the nation's Best Law Firms for every year since 2020 and is comprised of more than 100 attorneys and over 600 employees. WLF is actively and continuously practicing in employment litigation, representing employees in both individual and class actions in both state and federal courts throughout California.

38. WLF is qualified to handle this Action because its attorneys are experienced in litigating Labor Code violations in both individual, class action, and representative action cases. WLF has handled, and is currently handling, numerous wage and hour class action lawsuits, as well as class actions involving consumer rights and data privacy litigation.

CLASS COUNSEL'S EXPERIENCE

Benjamin H. Haber's Qualifications

39. Benjamin H. Haber is a Partner at WLF. He graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 2012 and received his Juris Doctor from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law (now the University of California College of Law, San Francisco) in 2016. During law school, he was a member of the executive board for the *Hastings Law Journal;* a student mediator at the San Francisco Superior Court, Small Claims Division; and a managing editor for *SCOCAblog,* which continues to be a leading online publication for analysis regarding trends and cases before the California Supreme Court. Since graduating from law school, he has focused his legal work primarily on wage-and-hour litigation and has helped obtain more than one hundred class settlements on behalf of tens of thousands of workers in California. He was also selected as a "Southern California Rising Star" in 2024 and 2025.

40. He has been appointed as class counsel in numerous wage-and-hour cases throughout California. Below is a non-exhaustive list of cases where he was appointed as class counsel or he and other members of WLF were appointed as class counsel:

a. *Colter v. Propulsion Controls Engineering*, San Diego County, Case No. 37-2020-00030682-CU-OE-CTL; Motion for Final Approval granted on October 28, 2022.

b. *Rodriguez v. Modesto Restaurant Group, LLC*, Stanislaus County, Case No. CV-21-000269; Motion for Final Approval granted on January 10, 2023.

c. *Kingsbury v. Caravan Foods II, Inc.*, Alameda County, Case No. RG21096357; Motion for Final Approval granted on January 31, 2023.

d. *Frias-Estrada v. Trek Retail Corporation*, Contra Costa County, Case No. MSC20-01916; Motion for Final Approval granted on March 3, 2023.

e. *Varez v. Valley Connection, LLC dba Carl's Jr.*, Merced County, Case No. 22CV-00985; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 27, 2023.

f. *Reyes v. Everytable, PBC, et al.*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 21STCV35987; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 3, 2023.

g. *Ortiz v. Tara Materials, Inc.*, San Diego County, Case No. 37-2021-0001473-CU-OE-CTL; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 30, 2023.

h. *Cruz-Sanchez v. Eagle Lath & Plaster, Inc.*, Sacramento County, Case No. 34-2021-00293739-CU-OE-GDS; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 30, 2023.

i. *Garduno v. New Generation Framing, Inc., et al.*, Stanislaus County, Case No. CV-21-000544; Motion for Final Approval granted on August 11, 2023.

j. *Hernandez, et al. v. Burford Farming Company, Inc.*, Fresno County, Case No. 21CECG03817; Motion for Final Approval granted on August 21, 2023.

k. *Barajas v. Final Phase Construction, Inc.*, San Bernardino County, Case No. CIVSB2118622; Motion for Final Approval granted on September 13, 2023.

l. *Jaimes, et al. v. Infiniti Health LLC*, Los Angeles County, Case No.

22STCV07261; Motion for Final Approval granted on October 17, 2023.

m. *Nunez v. Gabriel Container*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 21STCV09787; Motion for Final Approval granted on November 2, 2023.

n. *Gutierrez v. Next Level Door & Millwork, Inc.*, Riverside County, Case No. CVRI2105455; Motion for Final Approval granted on January 11, 2024.

o. *Lupercio v. Western CNC, Inc.*, San Diego County, Case No. 37-2021-00010314-CU-OE-CTL; Motion for Final Approval granted on January 26, 2024.

p. *Jackson, et al. v. Apple Valley Communications, Inc.*, *et al.*, San Bernardino County, Case No. CIVSB2124721; Motion for Final Approval granted on February 1, 2024.

q. *Cuadras, et al. v. Guinn Corporation*, Kern County, Case No. BCV-21-101520; Motion for Final Approval granted on February 22, 2024.

r. *Canton, et al v. John B. Sanfilippo & Sons, Inc.*, Merced County, Case No. 22-CV-01145; Motion for Final Approval granted on March 15, 2024.

s. *Williams v. Total Longterm Care, Inc., et al.*, San Bernardino County, Case No. CIVSB2213347; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 2, 2024.

t. *Williams, et al v. Eisenhower Medical Center*, Riverside County, Case No. RIC1905151; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 18, 2024.

u. *Espinoza v. Delallo's Italian Foods, Inc.*, Butte County, Case No. 21CV02640; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 24, 2024.

v. *Hernandez v. Facey Medical Foundation*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 20STCV41624; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 29, 2024.

w. *Meza v. Argus Management Company, LLC*, *et al.*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 21STCV31612; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 20, 2024.

x. *Wade v. Mallory Safety and Supply LLC*, Siskiyou County, Case No. 23CV00951; Motion for Final Approval granted on July 11, 2024.

y. *Abarca-Rueda, et al. v. Foley Family Wines, Inc., et al.*, Sonoma County, Case

No. S-CV-268148; Motion for Final Approval granted on August 21, 2024.

z. *Aguilar v. American Pasteurization Company, Inc., et al.*, Sacramento County, Case No. 34-2021-00312027-CU-OE-GDS; Motion for Final Approval granted on September 3, 2024.

aa. *Hayes, et al. v. Gonzales Park, LLC, et al.*, Butte County, Case No. 21CV02456; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 1, 2024.

bb. *Hernandez v. KW California, et al.*, Kern County, Case No. BCV-23-100346; Motion for Final Approval Granted on December 4, 2024.

cc. *Arias v. The Shyft Group GTB, LLC, et al.,* Los Angeles County, Case No.22STCV37390; Motion for Final Approval granted on December 3, 2024.

dd. *Barajas Maya v. United Facilities Group, Inc., et al.*, Santa Clara County, Case No. 22CV397353; Motion for Final Approval granted on November 22, 2024.

41. The reasonableness of my firm's hourly rates is also supported by several surveys of legal rates, including the following:

a. The 2022 Real Rate Report survey compiled by Wolters Kluwer, which presents the real market rates of Los Angeles area attorneys who practice litigation. For that category, the third quartile 2022 rate was $1,045 per hour for partners and $855 for associates. Likewise, page 32 of the Report describes the rates charged by 183 Los Angeles partners with "21 or more years of experience" and "Fewer than 21 years." For those categories, the third quartile Los Angeles partner rate in 2022 were $1,133 per hour for 21 or more years and $1,075 for attorneys with fewer than 21 years. A true and correct copy of portions of the 2022 Real Rate Report is attached hereto as **<u>Exhibit 4</u>**.

b. In an article entitled "Big Law Rates Topping $2,000 Leave Value 'In Eye of Beholder,'" written by Roy Strom and published by Bloomberg Law on June 9, 2022, the author describes how Big Law firms have crossed the $2,000-per hour rate. The article also notes that law firm rates have been increasing by just under 3% per year. A true and correct copy of this article is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.

Alan A. Wilcox's Qualifications

42. Alan Wilcox obtained his Bachelor's degree from the University of California, Berkeley in 2007. He graduated from Pepperdine University's School of Law and became a member of the California State Bar in 2012.

43. Throughout Mr. Wilcox's career up until his employment at WLF, he was essentially continuously employed as a civil litigation attorney at multiple law firms. He has represented clients in both state and federal Courts in a wide variety of matters, including contract disputes, wrongful foreclosure, unlawful detainer, divorce, product defect, tort, and employment.

44. From 2014 to the present, Mr. Wilcox has been exclusively practicing complex civil litigation representing plaintiff employees in employment matters. In that time, he has become an expert in the field. Mr. Wilcox has handled both individual wrongful discharge and collective wage and hour actions, with class action and PAGA matters including *Flores v. Aqua Terra Culinary, Inc.*, Monterey Superior Court Case No. 17CV002672, *Garcia v. Construction Innovations Group, LLC*, Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 34-2020-00285239, *Kim v. Sheraton Operating Corp.*, Central District of California Case No. 2:17-cv-09247-FMO-E, *Pease v. Wattrans, Inc.*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case No. CIVDS1919832, and *Lachman v. Berlitz Languages, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 19STCV01533, among others.

45. Mr. Wilcox used his programming skills to create complex systems for automatically performing in-depth analyses of employment records to identify wage and hour violations in both individual and collective action settings. He has tried several matters, including multiple employment cases and multiple non-employment cases. His expertise has resulted in obtaining multiple millions of dollars for his clients. He strives to represent individuals struggling to enforce their rights and recover what is owed to them from employers who violate California law. At WLF, he is a Senior Attorney charged with taking resolved class action and PAGA matters and ensuring that they are carried through the approval and distribution process in an efficient manner and in compliance with Court orders.

46. Mr. Wilcox's current hourly billing rate is $950.00 per hour. This hourly rate is reasonable and appropriate, given his background and experience. He is generally familiar with hourly rates charged by attorneys in both Southern and Northern California whose training and experience are similar, and believes this rate is competitive in both markets for attorneys.

47. Indeed, a commonly used metric for determining reasonable attorney fee rates based upon years of experience, the Laffey Matrix (http://www.laffeymatrix.com/see.html), indicates that it would be reasonable for Mr. Wilcox to charge approximately $948.00 per hour. Prior to taking on a Senior Attorney role at WLF, for multiple years his hourly billing rate stagnated at $650.00 per hour, following Judge Upinder S. Kalra granting the plaintiff's post-trial motion for attorneys' fees and approving hours and rate billed in the matter of *Parker v. Innovative Speech Therapy and Communications Servs., Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 19STCV36310, and when Judge Kory Mathewson approved Mr. Wilcox's fee rate for a default judgment in Segura v. Beyond Staffing Solutions, Inc., San Bernardino Superior Court Case No. CIVDS1908672. While working for WLF, Mr. Wilcox has been repeatedly approved as class counsel and his hourly billing rate has been approved for many class and PAGA action settlements.

<u>Daniel J. Kramer's Qualifications</u>

48. Daniel J. Kramer is an eighth-year Senior Attorney at WLF. He is admitted to practice law in the State of California in 2017 and as also admitted to the Central, Eastern, Southern, and Northern Districts of California. He graduated from Stanford University with a Bachelor of Arts in History and Political Science, and received his Juris Doctor from Loyola Law School, Los Angeles in 2016. During law school, he was a research editor for the Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review. Before joining WLF, he practiced briefly at a firm that focused on municipal law and code enforcement and then moved to a respected plaintiff-side firm to practice wage and hour class action litigation. He has several years of work experience litigating wage and hour class actions.

<u>Chase Stern's Qualifications</u>

49. Chase Stern is an Associate Attorney at Wilshire Law Firm. He has more than a decade of complex litigation experience, which has been largely dedicated to representing

individual and corporate entity plaintiffs in complex class action and commercial litigation in state and federal courts throughout the country. He is admitted to practice law before all courts in the State of California, the United States District Courts for the Northern, Southern, and Central Districts of California, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Over the course of his career, he has been appointed as class counsel in numerous class action matters throughout California, including wage-and-hour cases. He holds a B.S. in Finance and Entrepreneurship & Emerging Enterprises from Syracuse University and a J.D. from California Western School of Law, graduating from both institutions with honors.

Conor J.D. Gomez's Qualifications

50. Conor J.D. Gomez is a fifth-year Settlement Attorney at WLF. Mr. Gomez is responsible for finalizing resolved class action and PAGA matters, ensuring that they are carried through the approval and distribution process in an efficient manner and in compliance with court orders. He graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law in May 2020. Mr. Gomez passed the California Bar Examination on his first attempt and was admitted to practice in May 2021. He is admitted to practice law in the State of California and before the Northern District of California. Mr. Gomez also serves as an adjunct professor at the Thomas Jefferson School of Law in San Diego, California, and he acts as a Bar Exam Preparation mentor to law students throughout San Diego. He graduated from the University of California, San Diego in 2017 with a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology, concentrating in Law & Society. During law school, Mr. Gomez obtained credentials in course design, teaching innovation and technology, and business administration from the University of California, Irvine. He was awarded the Masin Family Foundation Gold Award in recognition of his academic performance in law school. Mr. Gomez began his legal career representing both for-profit and non-profit/tax-exempt organizations. He draws on that experience to achieve strong results for his clients, having represented businesses and understanding their perspectives. He has practiced plaintiff-side employment litigation for several years and has a strong record of securing settlements in individual wage-and-hour and FEHA matters, with results regularly reaching the six-figure range. Throughout his career, Mr. Gomez has worked with multiple firms, taking on increasing responsibility and mentoring dozens

of new attorneys in employment law fundamentals and litigation strategies to achieve efficient and favorable outcomes. He transitioned into his current role at WLF to capitalize on his strengths in settlement negotiations, workflow optimization, and drafting clear and concise agreements and motions, with the goal of achieving maximal results for larger classes of workers. Mr. Gomez has served on the board of directors for local arts organizations and regularly hosts workshops throughout Southern California. He has guest lectured at the University of California, Irvine on various legal topics. He is also a certified mediator and serves on the California Lawyers for the Arts mediation panel, where he volunteers his time to mediate a wide range of disputes, including artistic business and ownership matters as well as employment disputes. Mr. Gomez has been appointed as class counsel in wage-and-hour matters throughout California, including most recently in *Taylor v. Taylor Creative Inc., et al*., 23CV012371, Motion for Final Approval Granted on May 4, 2026; *Martinez v. Inland Staffing Inc. et al*., CIVSB2428153, Motion for Preliminary Approval Granted April 24, 2026; *Alvarado v. Northstar Chemical, Inc., et al.*, CV-23-001538, Motion for Final Approval Granted April 9, 2026; *Julius v. Amdal Transport Services, Inc.*, VCU309520, Motion for Final Approval Granted April 7, 2026; *Begley v. Genewiz, LLC*, 37-2022-00038762-CU-OE-CTL, Motion for Final Approval Granted April 3, 2026; *Canady v. Sheffield Platers, Inc.*, 37-2024-00014952-CU-OE-CTL, Motion for Preliminary Approval Granted March 4, 2026; *Molina v. CCN Framing, Inc*., 22STCV10819, Motion for Preliminary Approval Granted on March 4, 2026; and *Lucero v. Nissho of California, Inc.*, Case No. 37-2021-00001528-CU-OE-CTL, consolidated with Case No. 37-2022-00012006-CU-OE-CTL, Motion for Final Approval granted on February 20, 2026.

Justin F. Marquez's Qualifications

51. Justin F. Marquez is a former Senior Partner at WLF who was actively involved in the litigation and resolution of this Action from its inception through December 2024. He graduated from University of California, Los Angeles's College Honors Program in 2004 with Bachelor of Arts degrees in History and Japanese, magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated from Notre Dame Law School with a Juris Doctorate. He was admitted to the State Bar of California in February 2019. His practice focused primarily on advocating for the rights of

consumers and employees in class action litigation and appellate litigation. He received numerous awards for his legal work: from 2017 to 2020, Super Lawyers selected him as a "Southern California Rising Star," and from 2022 to 2025, he was selected as a "Southern California Super Lawyer"; he was selected as one of the "Best Lawyers in America" from 2023 to 2025; and in 2024, he, along with his colleagues at WLF, received a CLAY (California Lawyer Attorneys of the Year) award for their work on a false advertising case against Apple which ultimately led to a $25 million settlement. He also was selected to speak at multiple CELA conferences throughout his career – in 2019, he spoke on the topic of manageability of class actions at CELA's 2019 Advanced Wage & Hour Seminar, and in 2024, he spoke on the topic of dealings with multiple cases against the same defendant at CELA's 2024 Advanced Wage & Hour Seminar. He served as lead or co-lead in negotiating class action settlements worth over $10 million in gross recovery to class members for each year since 2020, including over $37.5 million in 2022 and over $75 million in 2023.

Executed on May 28, 2026, in San Diego, California.

Conor J.D. Gomez

Exhibit 1

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CRISTIAN SANTOS, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, *Plaintiff*, v. STONE ROOFING CO., INC., a California corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, *Defendants*.	Case No.: 24STCV24122 Assigned to Hon. William F. Highberger, Dept. 10 Complaint filed: September 17, 2024 Trial date: Not Set **CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") is made and entered into by and between Plaintiff Cristian Santos ("Plaintiff") and Defendant Stone Roofing Company, Inc. ("Defendant"). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and Defendant collectively as "Parties," or individually as "Party."

1. DEFINITIONS.

1.1 “Action” means Plaintiff’s lawsuit alleging class action wage and hour violations against Defendants captioned *Cristian Santos v. Stone Roofing Company, Inc*., Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. 24STCV24122.

1.2 “Administrator” means Apex Class Action Administration, the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.

1.3 “Administration Costs” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.

1.4 “Aggrieved Employee” means all current and former non-exempt employees of Stone Roofing Company. Inc. who worked for Stone Roofing Company, Inc. in the State of California during the period October 18, 2023, to October 5, 2025, ("PAGA Period"), regardless of whether they opt out of the settlement of the Class Claims ("Aggrieved Employees").

1.5 “Class” all current and former non-exempt employees of Stone Roofing Company. Inc. who worked for Stone Roofing Company. Inc. in the State of California during the period March 23, 2020, to October 5, 2025 (the "Class Period"), and who do not timely opt out of the settlement of the Class Claims ("Class Members").

1.6 “Class Counsel” means Wilshire Law Firm, PLC.

1.7 “Class Counsel Fees Payment” means the fees awarded to Class Counsel by the Court, which Defendant agrees not to oppose up to 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount, currently estimated at $201,250.00.

1.8 “Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” means the amount allocated to Class Counsel for reimbursement of reasonable expenses and costs incurred to prosecute the Action,

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not to exceed $25,000, and paid from the Gross Settlement Amount.

1.9 “Class Data” means identifying information in Defendant's possession, custody, or control for each Class Member, including each Class Member's name, Social Security Number, last-known mailing address. number of Workweeks, and number of PAGA Pay Periods (the "Class Data”).

1.10 “Class Member Address Search” means the Administrator’s investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods, and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members.

1.11 “Class Notice” means the Court approved Notice of Settlement and hearing date for Final Approval, to be mailed to Class Members in English with a Spanish translation in the form, without material variation, attached as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.

1.12 “Class Period” means the period March 23, 2020, to October 5, 2025.

1.13 “Class Representative” means the named Plaintiff Cristian Santos in the Action.

1.14 “Class Representative Service Payment” or “Enhancement Award” means the payment to the Class Representative for initiating the Action and providing services in support of the Action.

1.15 “Court” means the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.

1.16 “Defendant” means named Defendant Stone Roofing Company, Inc.

1.17 “Defense Counsel” means Atkinson, Andelson, Loya, Ruud & Romo.

1.18 “Effective Date” means the date by which both the Court has entered a Judgment on an Order Granting Final Approval of this Settlement and that Judgment is final, with the Judgment being final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (a) if no Participating Class Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment: (b) if one or more Participating Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for filing a notice of appeal from the Judgment (i.e., 61 days after the day the Court enters judgment); or (c) if a timely appeal from the

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Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur.

1.19 "Final Approval" means the Court's order granting final approval of the Settlement.

1.20 "Final Approval Hearing" means the Court's hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement.

1.21 "Final Judgment" means the Judgment entered by the Court upon granting Final Approval of the Settlement.

1.22 "Gross Settlement Amount" or "GSA" means $575,000.00 which is the total amount Defendant agrees to pay under the Settlement, except as provided in Paragraph 8, Escalator Clause.

1.23 "Individual Class Payment" means the Participating Class Member's pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.

1.24 "Individual PAGA Payment" means the Aggrieved Employee's pro rata share of 35% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.

1.25 "Judgment" means the judgment entered by the Court based upon the Final Approval.

1.26 "LWDA" means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the agency entitled, under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).

1.27 "LWDA PAGA Payment" means the 65% of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).

1.28 "Net Settlement Amount" means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: PAGA Penalties payment, Enhancement, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Costs. The remainder is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.

1.29 "Non-Participating Class Member" means any Class Member who opts out of the Settlement by sending the Administrator a valid and timely Request for Exclusion.

1.30 "Operative Complaint" means the First Amended Complaint filed in the Action on February 20, 2025.

1.31 "PAGA Pay Period" means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee

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worked for Defendant for at least one or more hours during the PAGA Period.

1.32 “PAGA Period” means the period is October 18, 2023, to October 5, 2025.

1.33 “PAGA” means the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (Labor Code § 2698 et seq.).

1.34 “PAGA Notice” means Plaintiff’s October 18, 2024 letter LWDA Case No. LWDA-CM-1057049-24 to the LWDA and Defendant providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd. (a).

1.35 “PAGA Penalties” means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount ($28,750.00) allocated 35% to the Aggrieved Employees ($10,062.00) and 65% to LWDA ($18,687.50) in settlement of PAGA claims.

1.36 “Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion from the Settlement.

1.37 “Plaintiff” means Cristian Santos, the named plaintiff in the Action.

1.38 “Preliminary Approval” means the Court’s Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.

1.39 “Released Class Claims” means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.2 below.

1.40 “Released PAGA Claims” means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.3 below.

1.41 “Releasees” means Defendant Stone Roofing Company, Inc. and each of their past and present divisions, parents, and subsidiaries, and their respective owners. officers, directors, agents, attorneys, managers, insurers. and partners.

1.42 “Request for Exclusion” means a Class Member’s submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement signed by the Class Member.

1.43 “Response Deadline” means 45 days after the Administrator mails Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) fax, email, or mail Requests for Exclusion from the Settlement, or (b) fax, email, or mail his or her Objection to the Settlement. Class Members to whom Notice packets are resent after having been

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returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional fourteen (14) calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired.

1.44 "Settlement" means the disposition of the Action effected by this Agreement and the Judgment

1.45 "Workweek" means any workweek in which a Class Member provided labor or services for Defendant in California during the Class Period for remuneration for one or more hours.

2. **RECITALS.**

2.1 On September 17, 2024. Plaintiff filed a Class Action Complaint in the Los Angeles Superior Court. Case No. 24STCV24122 against Defendant. On October 18, 2024, Plaintiff submitted the notice letter under Labor Code§ 2699.3 to the LWDA and Defendant alleging violations of the same provisions of the Labor Code as the Class Claims, namely sections 201- 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 1174.5. 1194, 1197, 1197.1. 1198, and 2802 ("PAGA Claims"). On February 20, 2025, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint to add the PAGA Claims as part of an additional cause of action for civil penalties under PAGA ("Operative Complaint"). The Class Claims and PAGA Claims set forth in the Operative Complaint are referred to herein as the "Action".

2.2 This matter is assigned for all purposes to Honorable William F. Highberger, Department 10 of the Los Angeles Superior Court, (Spring Street Courthouse). A trial date has not been set.

2.3 Defendant denies the allegations in the Action, denies any failure to comply with the laws identified in the Action, and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged in the Action.

2.4 In advance of mediation, Defendant agreed to provide informal discovery, including Defendant's informal production of Class member and Aggrieved Employees' time and pay records; Plaintiff's personnel files including complete time records and pay stubs, Data points, and Class Member job descriptions. In advance of mediation, Class Counsel conducted a

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thorough investigation into the facts of, and applicable law to the Action.

2.5 Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained and analyzed a representative sampling of time and payroll data for Class Members and the necessary policy documents through informal discovery to properly evaluate the strengths and weakness of the claims and engage in meaningful settlement discussions. Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc*., 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 (1996) and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc*., 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 (2008) ("*Dunk/Kullar*").

2.6 On August 5, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by mediator Daniel J. Turner, Esq. via Zoom. The Parties reached a settlement and memorialized the material terms in a fully executed Memorandum of Understanding dated August 23, 2025, which this Agreement memorializes in long form.

2.7 The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the Settlement.

3. MONETARY TERMS.

3.1 Gross Settlement Amount: Except as otherwise provided by Paragraph 7 below, Defendant will pay $575,000.00 to fully settle, resolve, and extinguish all claims asserted in the Action, including without limitation all claims asserted in the PAGA Notice. The Gross Settlement Amount is non-reversionary and does not include employer payroll taxes owed on the wage portions of the Individual Class Payments, which Defendant will pay separately.

3.2 Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount: The Administrator will make and deduct the following payments from the Gross Settlement Amount, in the amounts specified by the Court in the Final Approval:

3.2.1 To Plaintiff: A payment for the Enhancement Award to Plaintiff of not more than $10,000.00 in addition to any Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment the Class Representative is entitled to receive as a Participating Class Member. Defendant will not oppose Plaintiff's request for an Enhancement Award that does not exceed this amount. If the Court approves

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an Enhancement Award less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Participating Class Members. The Administrator will pay the Enhancement Award using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Enhancement Award.

3.2.2 To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of up to 35% the GSA, which is currently estimated to be $201,250.00, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment for actual costs. Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members. Releasees shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's counsel arising from any claim to any portion of Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds Defendant harmless from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these Payments.

3.2.3 To the Administrator: An Administrator Costs for actual costs, not to exceed $6,990 except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administration Costs are less, or the Court approves payment of less than requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Participating Class Members.

3.2.4 To Each Participating Class Member: An Individual Class Payment is calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period, and (b) multiplying the result by each individual Participating Class Member's Workweeks.

3.2.5 Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments: Twenty percent (20%) of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to the Settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portion is subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. The remaining eighty (80%) of each Participating Class Member's Individual

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Class Payment will be allocated to the settlement of claims for interest and penalties (the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portions are not subject to wage withholdings and will be reported on IRS 1099 Forms. Participating Class Members assume full responsibility and liability for any employee taxes owed on their Individual Class Payment.

3.2.6 Effect of Non-Participating Class Members on Calculation of Individual Class Payments: Non-Participating Class Members will not receive any Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will retain amounts equal to their Individual Class Payments in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members on a pro-rata basis.

3.2.7 To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of $28,750.00 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 65% ($18,687.00) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 35% ($10,062.50) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.

3.2.7.1 The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 35% share of PAGA Penalties ($10,062.50) by the total number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period, and (b) multiplying the result by each individual Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.

3.2.7.2 If the Court approves PAGA Penalties of less than the amount requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Participating Class Members. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING AND PAYMENTS.

4.1 Class Workweeks and Aggrieved Employee Pay Periods: Based on a review of its records, Defendant represents there are 229 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 14,129 Workweeks during the Class Period.

4.2 Class Data: Within 14 days of the Court issuing an order granting preliminary approval of this Settlement, Defendant will deliver to the Administrator identifying information in Defendant's possession, custody, or control for each Class Member, including each Class

Member's name, Social Security Number, last known mailing address, number of Workweeks, and number of PAGA Pay Periods. The Administrator will maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for purposes of this Settlement (such as issuing notices and payments to the Class Members) and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. Defendant has a continuing duty to immediately notify Class Counsel if it discovers that the Class Data is incomplete, inaccurate, or omitted class member identifying information, and to provide corrected or updated Class Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which Defendant must send the Class Data to the Administrator, the Parties and their counsel will expeditiously use best efforts, in good faith, to reconstruct or otherwise resolve any issues related to missing or omitted Class Data. Additionally, on or before the date on which Plaintiff files the initial motion for approval of this Settlement, Defendant's counsel shall confirm in writing to Plaintiff's counsel that the Class Data will be in their possession by no later than 7 calendar days after that filing date, to ensure that there will be no delays in providing the Class Data to the Administrator.

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4.3 <u>Funding of Gross Settlement Amount:</u> Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount and the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant's share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than fifteen (15) days of the Effective Date.

4.4 <u>Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount:</u> Within seven (7) days after Defendant fully funds the GSA, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Costs Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Enhancement Award. Disbursement of the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Enhancement Award shall not precede disbursement of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments.

4.4.1 The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments and/or Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the Class Members via First Class U.S. Mail. The face of each check shall prominently state the date (180 days after the date of mailing) when the check will be voided ("Void Date"). The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the Void Date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual Settlement Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom the Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. Before mailing any checks, the Settlement Administrator must update the recipients' mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database.

4.4.2 The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without USPS forwarding address. Within seven (7) days of receiving a returned check, the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior to the void date.

4.4.3 For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and canceled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member thereby leaving no "unpaid residue" subject to the requirements of California Code of Civil Procedure Section 384, subd. (b).

4.4.4 The payment of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments shall not obligate Defendant to confer any additional benefits or make any additional payments to Class Members (such as 401(k) contributions or bonuses) beyond those specified in this Agreement.

5. **RELEASES OF CLAIMS.**

Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the Gross Settlement Amount and all

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employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, Plaintiff, Class Members, and Class Counsel will release claims against all Releasees as follows:

5.1 <u>Plaintiff's Release</u>: Upon Defendant's payment in full of the GSA and the employer's taxes for the portion of the Settlement allocated to settlement of wage claims for himself, and on behalf of his agents, attorneys, representatives, successors and assigns, forever releases and discharges Defendant Stone Roofing Company, Inc. and each of its past and present divisions, parents, and subsidiaries, and their respective owners. officers, directors, agents, managers, insurers. and partners. (collectively "Releasees" and as defined in paragraph 1.41, above) from any and all claims, demands, debts, liabilities, attorneys' fees, accounts, obligations, costs, expenses, liens, actions, causes of action (at law, in equity, or otherwise), rights, rights of action, rights of indemnity (legal or equitable), rights to subrogation, rights to contribution and remedies of any nature whatsoever, known or unknown, (except for those arising as a result of a breach of any provision of this Agreement), including, but not limited to any actions relating to Plaintiff's work with Stone Roofing Company, Inc. and any of the Releasees and their parent companies, subsidiaries, and affiliates, and/or the conclusion of that work or any actions relating directly or indirectly to any transaction, affairs or occurrences between them from the beginning of time and up to the effective date of this Agreement, including, but not limited to all loss, liability, damages, claims, charges, complaints, demands, and causes of action arising directly or indirectly out of or in any way connected with the Action and any claims under: (1) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (race, color, religion, sex, and national origin discrimination); (2) 42 U.S.C. section 1981 (discrimination); (3) 29 U.S.C. section 206(d)(i) (equal pay); (4) the Americans with Disabilities Act; (5) the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (discrimination including race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, age, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, military and veteran status, sexual orientation, reproductive decision making, off-duty use of cannabis); (6) Title II of the Genetic Information Non-Disclosure Act (genetic information); (7) the California Labor Code; (8) the Wage Orders issued by the California Industrial Welfare

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Commission (wage and hour); (9) California Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*, (10) the Fair Labor Standards Act; (11) California Healthy Workplaces Healthy Families Act of 2014; (12) the California Family Rights Act; (13) other federal, state, or local laws, including administrative statute, regulation, ordinance, rule, policy, case law, or any common law theory of any kind; (14) any class or representative action claims; as well as (15) any claims for wrongful termination of employment, constructive discharge, breach of contract, violation of public policy or common law, invasion of privacy, retaliation, intentional interference with contract or business expectancy, whistleblowing, intentional or negligent infliction of emotional distress, battery, discrimination, harassment, and hostile and/or unsafe working conditions. ("Plaintiff's Release"). Plaintiff's Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement, or to any claims for vested benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, social security benefits, workers' compensation benefits that arose at any time. Plaintiff acknowledges that Plaintiff may discover facts or law different from, or in addition to, the facts or law that Plaintiff now knows or believes to be true but agrees, nonetheless, that Plaintiff's Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff's discovery of them.

5.1.1 Plaintiff's Waiver of Rights Under California Civil Code Section 1542. For purposes of Plaintiff's Release, Plaintiff expressly waives and relinquishes the provisions, rights, and benefits, if any, of section 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

> 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 Releasees.

5.2 **<u>Released Class Claims</u>:** All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from (i) all claims that were alleged, or

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reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint including but not limited to, state and federal wage and hour claims for any and all violations of California's Labor Code and Unfair Competition Law, and the federal Fair Labor Standards Act based on Defendant's failure to pay for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to furnish accurate itemized wage statements, and failure to indemnify employees for expenditures based on the alleged Labor Code violations, and all damages, interest, penalties, attorneys' fees, costs, and other amounts recoverable under said causes of action under California and federal law, to the extent permissible, including, but not limited to, the California Labor Code and the applicable Wage Orders, and the Fair Labor Standards Act. Except as set forth in Section 6.3 of this Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

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5.3 <u>Released PAGA Claims:</u> Upon entry of the Final Judgment and the employer's payment of the employer's taxes for the portion of the Settlement allocated to settlement of wage claims, the claims waived, released, and discharged by Aggrieved Employees and the State of California as to the Releasees are all claims under PAGA arising during the PAGA Period (a) which were asserted against Defendant in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice preceding the Action and/or the Operative Complaint filed in the Action, or (b) which reasonably could have been asserted against Defendant based on the factual allegations stated in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice preceding the Action and/or the Operative Complaint filed in the Action. For avoidance of doubt, the Released PAGA Claims are limited to claims under PAGA arising during the PAGA Period that were asserted or reasonably could have been asserted based on the factual allegations stated in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice preceding the Action and/or the Operative Complaint filed in the Action, and do not include any PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period or any non-PAGA

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claims.

5.4 MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL.

Plaintiff will prepare and file a motion for preliminary approval ("Motion for Preliminary Approval").

5.5 Plaintiff's Responsibilities: Plaintiff will prepare all documents necessary for obtaining Preliminary Approval, including: (i) a draft of the notice, and memorandum in support, of the Motion for Preliminary Approval that includes an analysis of the Settlement under *Dunk*/*Kullar* and a request for approval of the PAGA Settlement under Labor Code Section 2699, subd. (f)(2)); (ii) a draft proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement; (iii) a draft proposed Class Notice; (iv) a signed declaration from Plaintiff confirming willingness and competency to serve and disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members, and/or the Administrator; (v) a signed declaration from Class Counsel firm attesting to its competency to represent the Class Members; its timely transmission to the LWDA of this Agreement (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(2)); and (vi) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members, and/or the Administrator. In their Declarations, Plaintiff and Class Counsel shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement.

5.6 Responsibilities of Counsel: Class Counsel and Defense Counsel are jointly responsible for expeditiously finalizing the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel will obtain a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval, file the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than 16 (sixteen) court days before the hearing, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, and deliver the Court's Preliminary Approval Order to the Administrator.

5.7 Duty to Cooperate.: If the Parties disagree on any aspect of the proposed Motion for Preliminary Approval and/or the supporting declarations and documents, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to resolve the disagreement. If the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval or conditions Preliminary Approval on any material change to this

Agreement, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to modify the Agreement and otherwise satisfy the Court's concerns.

6. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

6.1 Selection of Administrator: The Parties have jointly selected Apex Class Action Administration to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, the Administrator agrees to be bound by this Agreement and to perform, as a fiduciary, all duties specified in this Agreement in exchange for payment of Administration Costs. The Parties and their Counsel represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the Administrator other than a professional relationship arising out of prior experiences administering settlements.

6.2 Employer Identification Number: The Administrator shall have and use its own Employer Identification Number for purposes of calculating payroll tax withholdings and providing reports to state and federal tax authorities.

6.3 Qualified Settlement Fund.: The Administrator shall establish a settlement fund that meets the requirements of a Qualified Settlement Fund ("QSF") under US Treasury Regulation section 468B-1 for the funding of the GSA. Any interest that accrues on the GSA sums paid into the QSF prior to distribution by the Administrator will become part of the NSA for distribution to Participating Class Members.

6.4 **Notice to Class Members.**

6.4.1 No later than five (5) calendar days after receipt of the Class Data, the Administrator shall notify Class Counsel that the list has been received and state the number of Class Members, Aggrieved Employees, Workweeks, and Pay Periods in the Class Data.

6.4.2 Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service ("USPS") mail, the Class Notice with Spanish translation substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The first page of the

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Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member, and the number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods used to calculate these amounts. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.

6.4.3 Not later than five (5) calendar days after the Administrator's receipt of any Class Notice returned by the USPS as undelivered, the Administrator shall re-mail the Class Notice using any forwarding address provided by the USPS. If the USPS does not provide a forwarding address, the Administrator shall conduct a Class Member Address Search, and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address obtained. The Administrator has no obligation to make further attempts to locate or send Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the USPS a second time.

6.4.4 The deadlines for Class Members' written objections, challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional 14 days beyond the 45 days otherwise provided in the Class Notice for all Class Members whose notice is re-mailed. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.

6.4.5 If the Administrator, Defendant, or Class Counsel is contacted by or otherwise discovers any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and should have received Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith in an effort to agree on whether to include them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, the Administrator will send, via email or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than 14 days after receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, whichever are later.

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6.5 **Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).**

6.5.1 Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than 45 days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional 14) days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative that reasonably communicates the Class Member's election to be excluded from the Settlement and includes the Class Member's name, address and email address or telephone number. To be valid, a Request for Exclusion must be timely faxed, emailed, or postmarked by the Response Deadline.

6.5.2 The Administrator may not reject a Request for Exclusion as invalid because it fails to contain all the information specified in the Class Notice. The Administrator shall accept any Request for Exclusion as valid if the Administrator can reasonably ascertain the identity of the person as a Class Member and the Class Member's desire to be excluded. The Administrator's determination shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. If the Administrator has reason to question the authenticity of a Request for Exclusion, the Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member's identity. The Administrator's determination of authenticity shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.

6.5.3 Every Class Member who does not submit a timely and valid Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member under this Agreement, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the Participating Class Members' Releases under paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3 of this Agreement, regardless of whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Settlement.

6.5.4 Every Class Member who submits a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is a Non-Participating Class Member and shall not receive an Individual Class Payment or have the right to object to the class action components of the Settlement. Because future PAGA claims are subject to

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claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release the Released PAGA Claims identified in Paragraph 5.3 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment.

6.6 Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks: Each Class Member shall have 45 (forty-five) days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 (fourteen) days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed) to challenge the number of Class Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods allocated to the Class Member in the Class Notice. The Class Member may challenge the allocation by communicating with the Administrator via fax, email or mail. The Administrator must encourage the challenging Class Member to submit supporting documentation. In the absence of any contrary documentation, the Administrator is entitled to presume that the Workweeks contained in the Class Notice are correct so long as they are consistent with the Class Data. The Administrator's determination of each Class Member's allocation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. The Administrator shall promptly provide copies of all challenges to the calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods to Defense Counsel and Class Counsel and the Administrator's determination of the challenges.

6.7 Objections to Settlement:

6.7.1 Only Participating Class Members may object to the class action components of the Settlement and/or this Agreement, including contesting the fairness of the Settlement, and/or amounts requested for the Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Enhancement Award.

6.7.2 Participating Class Members may send written objections to the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail. In the alternative, Participating Class Members may appear in Court (or hire an attorney to appear in Court) to present verbal objections at the Final Approval Hearing. A Participating Class Member who elects to send a written objection to the Administrator must do so no later than 45 days after the Administrator's mailing of the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice was re-mailed).

6.7.3 Non-Participating Class Members have no right to object to any of the class action components of the Settlement.

6.8 Administrator's Duties: The Administrator has a duty to perform or observe all tasks to be performed or observed by the Administrator contained in this Agreement or otherwise.

6.8.1 Website, Email Address and Toll-Free Number: The Administrator will establish, maintain and use an internet website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time and location for the Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Settlement Agreement; Motion for Preliminary Approval; Preliminary Approval Order; Class Notice; Motion for Final Approval; Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and Enhancement Award; the Final Approval Order; and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes and emails.

6.8.2 Requests for Exclusion (Opt-outs) and Exclusion List: The Administrator will promptly review on a rolling basis Requests for Exclusion to ascertain their validity. Not later than five (5) days after the expiration of the deadline for submitting Requests for Exclusion, the Administrator shall email a list to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel containing (a) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have timely submitted valid Requests for Exclusion ("Exclusion List"); (b) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have submitted invalid Requests for Exclusion; (c) copies of all Requests for Exclusion from Settlement submitted (whether valid or invalid).

6.8.3 Weekly Reports: The Administrator must, on a weekly basis, provide written reports to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel that, among other things, tally the number of: Class Notices mailed or re-mailed, Class Notices returned undelivered, Requests for Exclusion (whether valid or invalid) received, objections received, challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods received and/or resolved, and checks mailed for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments ("Weekly Report"). The Weekly Reports must include the Administrator's assessment of the validity of Requests for Exclusion and attach copies of all Requests for Exclusion and objections received.

6.8.4 Workweek and/or Pay Period Challenges: The Administrator has the authority to address and make final decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all Class Member challenges over the calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods. The Administrator's decision shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.

6.8.5 Administrator's Declaration: No later than 14 days before the date by which Plaintiff is required to file the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, the Administrator will provide to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its due diligence and compliance with all of its obligations under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, its mailing of Class Notice, the Class Notices returned as undelivered, the re-mailing of Class Notices, attempts to locate Class Members, the total number of Requests for Exclusion from Settlement it received (both valid or invalid), the number of written objections and attach the Exclusion List. The Administrator will supplement its declaration as needed or requested by the Parties and/or the Court. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration(s) in Court.

6.8.6 Final Report by Settlement Administrator: Within 10 days after the Administrator disburses all funds in the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will provide Class Counsel and Defense Counsel with a final report detailing its disbursements by employee identification number only of all payments made under this Agreement. At least 15 days before any deadline set by the Court, the Administrator will prepare, and submit to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its disbursement of all payments required

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under this Agreement. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration in Court.

7. **ESCALATOR CLAUSE.**

At the time of the mediation on August 5, 2025, Defendant estimated that Class Members worked 13,600 total Workweeks during the Class Period. In the event the total number of workweeks worked by Class Members during the Class Period exceeds this number by more than 10% (i.e., more than 1,360), the Gross Settlement Amount will be increased proportionately. For example, if the total number of workweeks as of the end of the Class Period (i.e., the earlier of the date the Court grants preliminary approval or October 5, 2025) is determined to be 15,096 (at least 11% higher than 13,600), the Gross Settlement Amount will be increased on a pro-rata basis by 1%. By way of example, if the final number of Workweeks is eleven percent (11%) greater than the estimated number of Workweeks, then the GSA shall increase by one percent (1%).

8. **MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL.** Not later than 16 (sixteen) court days before the calendared Final Approval Hearing, unless otherwise scheduled by the Court, Plaintiff will file in Court, a Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement that includes a request for approval of the PAGA settlement under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l); a Proposed Final Approval Order; and a proposed Judgment (collectively "Motion for Final Approval"). Plaintiff shall provide drafts of these documents to Defense Counsel prior to filing the Motion for Final Approval. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to resolve any disagreements concerning the Motion for Final Approval.

8.1 Response to Objections: Each Party retains the right to respond to any objection raised by a Participating Class Member, including the right to file responsive documents in Court no later than five (5) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.

8.2 Duty to Cooperate: If the Court does not grant Final Approval or conditions Final Approval on any material change to the Settlement (including, but not limited to, the scope of

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release to be granted by Class Members), the Parties will expeditiously work together in good faith to address the Court's concerns by revising the Agreement as necessary to obtain Final Approval. The Court's decision to award less than the amounts requested for the Enhancement Award, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and/or Administrator Costs shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this paragraph.

8.3 Continuing Jurisdiction of the Court: The Parties agree that, after entry of Judgment, the Court will retain jurisdiction over the Parties, the Action, and the Settlement solely for purposes of (i) enforcing this Agreement and/or Judgment, (ii) addressing settlement administration matters, and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by law.

8.4 Waiver of Right to Appeal: Provided the Judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, specifically including the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment as set forth in this Settlement, the Parties, their respective counsel, and all Participating Class Members who did not object to the Settlement as provided in this Agreement, waive all rights to appeal from the Judgment, including all rights to post-judgment and appellate proceedings, the right to file motions to vacate judgment, motions for new trial, extraordinary writs, and appeals. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose such motions, writs or appeals. If an objector appeals the Judgment, the Parties' obligations to perform under this Agreement will be suspended until such time as the appeal is finally resolved and the Judgment becomes final, except as to matters that do not affect the amount of the Net Settlement Amount.

8.5 Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment: If the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the Judgment in a manner that requires a material modification of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), this Agreement shall be null and void. The Parties shall nevertheless expeditiously work together in good faith to address the appellate court's concerns and to obtain Final Approval and Entry of Judgment, sharing, on a 50-50 basis, any additional Administration Costs reasonably incurred after remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the

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Court's award of the Enhancement Award or any payments to Class Counsel shall not constitute a material modification of the Judgment within the meaning of this paragraph, as long as the Gross Settlement Amount remains unchanged.

9. AMENDED JUDGMENT.

If any amended judgment is required under Code of Civil Procedure section 384, the Parties will work together in good faith to jointly submit a proposed amended judgment.

10. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

10.1 No Admission of Liability, Class Certification or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes: This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or should be construed as an admission by Defendant that any of the allegations in the Operative Complaint has merit or that Defendant has any liability for any claims asserted; nor should it be intended or construed as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendant's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree that class certification and representative treatment is for purposes of this Settlement only. If, for any reason, the Court does grant Preliminary Approval, Final Approval, or enter Judgment, Defendant reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reason, Defendant reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action, and Plaintiff reserves the right to move for class certification on any grounds available and to contest Defendant's defenses. The Settlement, this Agreement and Parties' willingness to settle the Action will have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation (except for proceedings to enforce or effectuate the Settlement and this Agreement).

10.2 Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval: Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant, and Defense Counsel separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement is filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate and/or publicize, or cause or permit another person to disclose, disseminate or publicize, any of the terms of the Agreement directly or indirectly, specifically or generally, to any person, corporation, association, government agency, or other entity except: (1) to the Parties' attorneys, accountants, or spouses, all of whom will be instructed to keep this Agreement confidential; (2) counsel in a

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related matter; (3) to the extent necessary to report income to appropriate taxing authorities; (4) in response to a court order or subpoena; or (5) in response to an inquiry or subpoena issued by a state or federal government agency. Each Party agrees to immediately notify the other Party of any judicial or agency order, inquiry, or subpoena seeking such information. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant, and Defense Counsel separately agree not to, directly or indirectly, initiate any conversation or other communication, before the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, with any third party regarding this Agreement or the matters giving rise to this Agreement except to respond only that "the matter was resolved," or words to that effect. This paragraph does not restrict Class Counsel's communications with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.

10.3 No Solicitation: The Parties separately agree that they and their respective counsel and employees will not solicit any Class Member to opt out of or object to the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict Class Counsel's ability to communicate with Class Members in accordance with Defense Counsel's and Class Counsel's ethical obligations and Class Counsel's fiduciary duties owed to Class Members.

10.4 Integrated Agreement: Upon execution by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement together with its attached exhibits shall constitute the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the Settlement, superseding any and all oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements made to or by any Party.

10.5 Attorney Authorization: Class Counsel and Defense Counsel separately 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 pursuant to this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents reasonably required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement including any amendments to this Agreement.

10.6 Cooperation: The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts, in good faith, to implement the Settlement by, among other things, modifying the Settlement Agreement, submitting supplemental evidence and supplementing points and

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authorities as requested by the Court. In the event the Parties are unable to agree upon the form or content of any document necessary to implement the Settlement, or on any modification of the Agreement that may become necessary to implement the Settlement, the Parties will seek the assistance of a mediator and/or the Court for resolution.

10.7 <u>No Prior Assignments</u>: The Parties separately represent and warrant that they have not directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity and portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action, or right released and discharged by the Party in this Settlement.

10.8 <u>No Tax Advice:</u> Neither Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant nor Defense Counsel are providing any advice regarding taxes or taxability, nor shall anything in this Settlement be relied upon as such within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 CFR Part 10, as amended) or otherwise.

10.9 <u>Modification of Agreement</u>: This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court.

10.10 <u>Agreement Binding on Successors:</u> This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.

10.11 <u>Applicable Law</u>: All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the internal laws of the state of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.

10.12 <u>Cooperation in Drafting</u>: 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.

10.13 <u>Confidentiality</u>: To the extent permitted by law, all agreements made, and orders entered during Action and in this Agreement relating to the confidentiality of information shall survive the execution of this Agreement.

10.14 <u>Headings</u>: The descriptive heading of any section or paragraph of this Agreement is

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inserted for convenience of reference only and does not constitute a part of this Agreement.

10.15 Calendar Days: Unless otherwise noted, all reference to "days" in this Agreement shall be to calendar days. In the event any date or deadline set forth in this Agreement falls on a weekend or federal legal holiday, such date or deadline shall be on the first business day thereafter.

10.16 Notice: All notices, demands, or other communications between the Parties in connection with this Agreement will be in writing and deemed to have been duly given as of the third business day after mailing by United States mail, or the day sent by email or messenger, addressed as follows:

To Plaintiff:

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Benjamin H. Haber
benjamin.haber@wilshirelawfirm.com
Daniel J. Kramer
daniel.kramer@wilshirelawfirm.com
Chase M. Stern
chase.stern@wilshirelawfirm.com
Alan Wilcox, Esq.
alanwilcox@wilshirelawfirm.com
Lucy Nguyen, Esq.
lucy.nguyen@wilshirelawfirm.com
660 S. Figueroa St., Sky Lobby
Los Angeles, California 90017
Telephone: (213) 381-9988
Facsimile: (213) 381-9989

To Defendant:

ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA, RUUD & ROMO
Thomas W. Kovacich
TKovacich@aalrr.com
Joshua N. Lange
Joshua.Lange@aalrr.com
Reece C. Bennett
Reece.Bennett@aalrr.com
12800 Center Court Drive South, Suite 300
Cerritos, California 90703-9364
Telephone: (562) 653-3200
Fax: (562) 653-3333

10.17 Execution in Counterparts: This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts by facsimile, electronically (i.e. DocuSign), or by email which for purposes of this

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Agreement shall be accepted as an original. All executed counterparts and each of them will be deemed to be one and the same instrument if counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves signed counterparts. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.

10.18 Stay of Litigation: The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under California Code of Civil Procedure section 583.310 for the entire period of this settlement process.

10.19 Binding Agreement: The Parties intend that this Agreement shall be fully enforceable and binding upon all Parties, and that it shall be admissible and subject to disclosure in any proceeding to enforce its terms pursuant to California Evidence Code sections 1122(a)(1) and 1123(b), notwithstanding the confidentiality provisions that otherwise might apply under federal or state law. The Parties further agree and intend that the Los Angeles County Superior Court may enforce this Agreement pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 664.6.

IT IS SO AGREED.

Plaintiff:

Dated: 4/7/2026

DocuSigned by:
Cristian Santos
7E6E207BF0414E2...

CRISTIAN SANTOS

Defendant:

Dated: 04/08/2026

Joe Zamrzla
STONE ROOFING CO., INC

By (name): Joe Zamrzla

Title: President

Approved as to form:

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC

Dated: April 7, 2026

By: ____________________

Benjamin Haber, Esq.
Daniel J. Kramer, Esq.
Chase Stern, Esq.
Alan Wilcox, Esq.
Lucy Nguyen, Esq.
Counsel for Plaintiff Cristian Santos

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ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA, RUUD & ROMO

Dated: April 9, 2026

By: ____________________

Thomas W. Kovacich, Esq.
Joshua N. Lange, Esq.
Reece C. Bennett, Esq.
Counsel for Defendant Stone Roofing Co., Inc

Exhibit A

COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL

Cristian Santos v. Stone Roofing Company, Inc.
Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 24STCV24122

The Los Angeles County Superior Court authorized this notice.
It is not junk mail, spam, an advertisement, or solicitation by a lawyer.
Please read it carefully! You are not being sued.

You may be eligible to receive money from employee class and representative action lawsuits ("Actions") against Stone Roofing Company, Inc. ("Defendant") for alleged wage and hour violations. The Actions were filed by former employee, Cristian Santos and seeks (1) payment of unpaid wages and other relief for a class of non-exempt or hourly-paid employees ("Class Members") who worked for Defendant during the Class Period (March 23, 2020 to October 5, 2025) and (2) penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA") for all Class Members who worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period (October 18, 2023, to October 5, 2025,) ("Aggrieved Employees").

The proposed Settlement has two main parts: (1) a Class settlement requiring Defendant to fund Individual Class Payments, and (2) a PAGA settlement requiring Defendant to fund Individual PAGA Payments and pay PAGA Penalties to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA").

Based on Defendant's records, and the Parties' current assumptions, **your Individual Class Payment is estimated to be $______ (less withholding) and your Individual PAGA Payment is estimated to be $______**. The actual amount you may receive likely will be different and will depend on a number of factors. (If no amount is stated for your Individual PAGA Payment, then according to Defendant's records you are not eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment under the Settlement because you didn't work during the PAGA Period.)

The above estimates are based on Defendant's records showing that **you worked ______ Workweeks during the Class Period and you worked ______ Pay Periods during the PAGA Period**. If you believe that you worked more during either period, you can submit a challenge by the deadline date.

The Court has already preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement and approved this Notice. The Court has not yet decided whether to grant final approval of the Settlement. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or not act. READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. You will be deemed to have read and understood it. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will decide whether to finally approve the Settlement and how much of the Settlement will be paid to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's attorneys ("Class Counsel"). The Court will also decide whether to enter a judgment that requires Defendant to make payments under the Settlement and requires Class Members and Aggrieved Employees to give up their rights to assert certain claims against Defendant.

YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT	
DO NOTHING	Receive money. Give up rights to sue Defendant for claims released in the Settlement.
EXCLUDE YOURSELF	Receive no money from the Class settlement. You will retain the right to pursue your own legal claims against Defendant. However, even if you exclude yourself from the Class settlement, you will still receive a portion of the PAGA settlement and be bound by it if you worked during the PAGA Period.
OBJECT	Write to the Court about why you object to the Settlement. If the Settlement receives Final Approval, you will receive money and give up rights to sue Defendant for claims released in the Settlement.
CHALLENGE YOUR NUMBER OF WORKWEEKS AND/OR PAY PERIODS	Challenge your number of Workweeks or Pay Periods listed in this Notice and provide supporting evidence. If you challenge your workweeks or pay periods, you will still be part of the Settlement and will give up rights to sue Defendant for claims released in the Settlement.

BASIC INFORMATION

1. WHY AM I RECEIVING THIS NOTICE?

Defendant's records indicate that you worked for Defendant Stone Roofing Company, Inc. at some point(s) between March 23, 2020, to October 5, 2025, and are therefore a member of the Class for purposes of this Settlement.

You received this Notice because you have a right to know about a proposed Settlement of the Action, and about all of your options, before the Court decides whether to finally approve the Settlement. The Settlement will resolve all Class Members' claims, which are described below, during the Class Period. The Settlement will also resolve claims for civil penalties brought under the California Private Attorneys' General Act ("PAGA"). If you are a Class Member, you are also an "Aggrieved Employee" if you worked for Defendant during the "PAGA Period," which is October 18, 2023, to October 5, 2025.

If the Court grants Final Approval to the Settlement, a settlement Administrator appointed by the Court will issue the payments provided for by the Settlement to Class Members. You are encouraged to always keep your address up to date with the Administrator (the Administrator's contact information can be found in Section 12, below).

This Notice package explains the allegations and background regarding the lawsuit, the Settlement, your legal rights, what benefits are available, who is eligible for them, and how to receive those benefits.

The Court in charge of the Action is the Los Angeles County Superior Court. The case is titled *Cristian Santos v. Stone Roofing Company, Inc.*, Case No. 24STCV24122. The person who sued, Cristian Santos, is the Plaintiff, and the company sued, Stone Roofing Company, Inc., is the Defendant.

2. WHAT IS THE LAWSUIT ABOUT?

The Plaintiff in the lawsuits alleges wage and hour violations against Defendant for: (1) failure to pay minimum and straight time wages; (2) failure to pay overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods and pay meal period premiums; (4) failure to provide rest periods and pay missed rest period premiums; (5) failure to pay all wages earned and unpaid at separation; (6) failure to furnish accurate itemized wage statements; (7) failure to indemnify all necessary business expenditures; (8) violation of California's Unfair Competition Law, California Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.* In addition, Plaintiff is seeking to recover civil penalties pursuant to PAGA ("PAGA Penalties") based on the alleged violations of the California Labor Code listed above. Defendant denies Plaintiff's claims and denies any wrongdoing.

3. WHY IS THIS A CLASS ACTION?

In an employment class action, one or more people called "Class Representatives" (in this case, the Plaintiff) sue on behalf of all workers who they contend have similar claims. All of these workers are a Class or Class Members. Bringing one lawsuit, as opposed to many small ones, saves money, time and court resources. The court resolves the issues for all Class Members, except for those who exclude themselves from the Class.

4. WHY IS THERE A SETTLEMENT?

The Court did not decide in favor of the Plaintiff or Defendant on the merits of the claims alleged in the lawsuit. Plaintiff believes Plaintiff would win at trial. Defendant thinks that Plaintiff's lawsuit would not proceed to a trial and/or that Plaintiff would not win at trial. However, there has been no trial. Instead, in acknowledgement of the risk that both Parties face should the case proceed, the Parties have agreed to a negotiated settlement. This way, all Parties avoid the cost of preparing for and conducting a trial, the risk of losing the right to a trial, and the workers affected by the alleged violations receive compensation. The Settlement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. The Plaintiff, as well as Plaintiff's lawyers (called "Class Counsel"), believe the Settlement is fair and reasonable and in the best interests of all Class Members.

WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT?

5. WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT?

If you received this Notice, you are a Class Member for settlement purposes. The Class includes: all current and former non-exempt employees of Stone Roofing Company. Inc. who worked for Stone Roofing Company. Inc. in the State of California either directly or through any predecessor, successor, assign, subsidiary, staffing agency, or professional employer organization, in State of California at any time from March 23, 2020, to October 5, 2025.

6. ARE THERE EXCEPTIONS TO BEING INCLUDED?

You are not a Class Member if you already have resolved the claims asserted in this lawsuit, whether by settlement or a separate legal proceeding (i.e., another lawsuit).

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS—WHAT YOU GET

7. WHAT DOES THE SETTLEMENT PROVIDE?

Defendant has agreed to pay a Gross Settlement Amount ("GSA") of $575,000.00 to settle the lawsuit. From the GSA, Class Counsel will apply to the Court for attorneys' fees of 35% of the GSA or $201,250.00 and reimbursement for reasonable costs not to exceed $25,000; Enhancement Award of $10,000.00 to the Plaintiff (for Plaintiff's work and efforts prosecuting this case); a PAGA Penalties payment of $28,750.00 to resolve the PAGA claims; and Settlement Administration Costs to Apex Class Action Administration not to exceed $6,990. The exact amount of the Class Counsel's Fees and Litigation Expenses, Class Representative Service Payment, and Administration Costs will be determined by the Court at the Final Approval hearing. The remaining portion of the Settlement amount, the "Net Settlement Amount" or the "NSA," is currently estimated to be approximately **$____________.** The NSA will be apportioned and paid out as Individual Class Payments to the Settlement Class Members, who are the Class Members that do not request to be excluded ("opt out") of the Settlement.

PAGA Penalties payment: As part of the PAGA portion of the Settlement, the Parties will ask the Court to approve a $28,750.00 PAGA Penalties payment in settlement of claims for civil penalties under PAGA. As required under PAGA, 65% of the PAGA Penalties payment, or ($18,687.00, will be paid to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency. The remaining 35% of the PAGA Penalties payment, or $10,062.50, will be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees as Individual PAGA Payments.

8. HOW MUCH WILL MY PAYMENT BE?

An approximation of your Individual Class Payment appears on the first page of this Notice. If you are also an Aggrieved Employee, an approximation of your Individual PAGA Payment will also appear on the first page of this Notice.

Individual Class Payment: Your Individual Class Payment is based on the number of Workweeks you worked, as represented in Defendant's records, in comparison to the total number of Workweeks worked by all Class Members during the Class Period (March 23, 2020, to October 5, 2025). Eighty percent (80%) of each Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be treated as a payment in settlement of the alleged claims for penalties and interest and will be reported on Form 1099 by the Settlement Administrator, and twenty percent (20%) of each Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be treated as a payment in settlement of alleged claims for unpaid wages. The 20% allocated as unpaid wages will be reduced by applicable payroll tax withholdings and deductions and reported on Form W-2.

Individual PAGA Payment: If you worked for Defendant from October 18, 2023, to October 5, 2025, ("PAGA Period"), you are also an "Aggrieved Employee" and will receive an Individual PAGA Payment in addition to your Individual Class Payment. The Individual PAGA Payments are based on the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by each Aggrieved Employee in comparison to the total amount of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period. One hundred percent (100%) of each Aggrieved Employees' Individual PAGA Payment will be characterized as penalties and will not be reduced by payroll tax withholdings and deductions. The Individual PAGA Payment will be reported on a Form 1099 by the Settlement Administrator. An approximation of your anticipated Individual PAGA Payment appears on the first page of this Notice.

For the Class Members who are also Aggrieved Employees, their Individual Class Payment will be combined with their Individual PAGA Payment, and they will receive a single check for the combined payments. If a Class Member chooses to opt-out of the Settlement, they will still receive an Individual PAGA Payment, as Aggrieved Employees cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the Settlement. *See, e.g., Robinson v So. County Oil*, 53 Cal. App. 476 (2020).

HOW YOU GET A PAYMENT

9. HOW DO I RECEIVE A PAYMENT?

You do not need to do anything to receive a payment. However, if you believe that the number of Workweeks or PAGA Pay Periods you worked is incorrect, please correct it and provide any supporting evidence to the settlement Administrator, whose contact information is listed in Section 12 below.

10. WHEN WOULD I GET MY PAYMENT?

The Court will hold a Final Fairness Hearing on ____________, to decide whether to approve the Settlement. If the Judge approves the Settlement, and anyone objects, there may be appeals. It is always uncertain when these objections and appeals can be resolved and resolving them can take time. If there is no objection, the Effective Date of the Settlement will be the date of entry of the Court's Order granting final approval.

Following the Effective Date, Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments will be mailed to Participating Class Members and Aggrieved Employees approximately 45 days after the Court's approval of the Settlement becomes final so long as there are no appeals.

Settlement checks should be cashed promptly upon receipt. Proceeds of checks which remain uncashed 180 days after the date of issuance will be deposited with the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in your name . If your settlement check is lost or misplaced, you should contact the Settlement Administrator immediately to request a replacement. You can search for unclaimed property on the State's website at: https://www.sco.ca.gov/search_upd.html

For an update on the status of payments, please contact the Settlement Administrator (see Section 12).

11. WHAT AM I GIVING UP TO GET A PAYMENT?

If the Court approves this Settlement and unless you exclude yourself, you will become a Participating Class Member, and that means that you cannot sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant concerning the legal claims being resolved in this Settlement. Specifically, you will be giving up or "releasing" the Released Class Claims described below against all of Defendant Stone Roofing Company, Inc. and each of their past and present divisions, parents, and subsidiaries, and their respective owners, officers, directors, agents, attorneys, managers, insurers. and partners ("Releasees"). The releases become effective once the GSA is fully funded by Defendant.

Released Class Claims: The "Released Class Claims" are all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint including but not limited to, state and federal wage and hour claims for any and all violations of California's Labor Code and Unfair Competition Law, and the federal Fair Labor Standards Act based on Defendant's failure to pay for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to furnish accurate itemized wage statements, and failure to indemnify employees for expenditures based on the alleged Labor Code violations, and all damages, interest, penalties, attorneys' fees, costs, and other amounts recoverable under said causes of action under California and federal law, to the extent permissible, including, but not limited to, the California Labor Code and the applicable Wage Orders, and the Fair Labor Standards Act. Except as set forth in Section 6.3 of the Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

Released PAGA Claims: If you are an Aggrieved Employee (i.e. if you worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period), you will also release all claims under PAGA arising during the PAGA Period (a) which were asserted against Defendant in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice preceding the Action and/or the Operative Complaint filed in the Action, or (b) which reasonably could have been asserted against Defendant based on the factual allegations stated in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice preceding the Action and/or the Operative Complaint filed in the Action. For avoidance of doubt, the Released PAGA Claims are limited to claims under PAGA arising during the PAGA Period that were asserted or reasonably could have been asserted based on the factual allegations stated in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice preceding the Action and/or the Operative Complaint filed in the Action, and do not include any PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period or any non-PAGA claims.

EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

12. HOW DO I EXCLUDE MYSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT?

To exclude yourself from the Settlement, you must send the Settlement Administrator a written and signed request for exclusion which must be postmarked no later than [45 days after Class Notice is Mailed]. Be sure to include your name, address, and telephone number, and any other information you think would be helpful to the settlement Administrator to identify you. You can send your request for exclusion to the settlement Administrator at:

____
Stone Roofing Company, Inc., Settlement
____
City, State, ________
Email:
Fax:

If you ask to be excluded from the Settlement, you will not be legally bound by anything that happens in the Action, except as it relates to Settlement of the PAGA claim. If you ask to be excluded from the Settlement you will not be able to object to the Settlement and you will not receive an Individual Class Payment, but you will still receive an Individual PAGA Payment if you worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period (October 18, 2023, to October 5, 2025). If you ask to be excluded, you may be able to sue (or continue to sue) Defendant in the future.

13. IF I DON'T EXCLUDE MYSELF, CAN I SUE DEFENDANT FOR THE SAME THING LATER?

No. Unless you exclude yourself, you give up any right to sue Defendant for the claims that this Settlement resolves. If you have a pending lawsuit, speak to your lawyer in that case immediately. You must exclude yourself from this Class to continue your own lawsuit. Remember, the exclusion deadline is [45 days after Class Notice is Mailed].

14. IF I EXCLUDE MYSELF, CAN I GET MONEY FROM THIS SETTLEMENT?

No. If you exclude yourself, you will not receive any money from this Settlement. However, if you timely exclude yourself from the Settlement, you will retain the right to pursue your own legal action against Defendant, if you desire.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU IN THIS LAWSUIT

15. DO I HAVE A LAWYER IN THIS CASE?

The Court has determined that Wilshire Law Firm, PLC is qualified to represent you and the Class Members in the lawsuit. These lawyers are called Class Counsel and their contact information is listed below. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer, you may hire one at your own expense.

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC
Benjamin H. Haber
benjamin.haber@wilshirelawfirm.com
Daniel J. Kramer
daniel.kramer@wilshirelawfirm.com
Chase M. Stern
chase.stern@wilshirelawfirm.com
Alan Wilcox, Esq.
alanwilcox@wilshirelawfirm.com
Lucy Nguyen, Esq.
lucy.nguyen@wilshirelawfirm.com
660 S. Figueroa St., Sky Lobby
Los Angeles, California 90017
Telephone: (213) 381-9988
Facsimile: (213) 381-9989

16. HOW WILL THE LAWYERS BE PAID?

Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve $201,250.00 (or 35% of the GSA) for attorneys' fees incurred in investigating the facts, litigating the case, and negotiating the Settlement. Class Counsel will also seek Court-approval of up to $25,000.00 in litigation expenses incurred in this matter. The Court may award Class Counsel less than what they request. Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve a payment to Plaintiff Cristian Santos in the amount of $10,000.00 in addition to Plaintiff's Individual Class Payment and Individual PAGA Payment for the initiative, risk, and time and energy Plaintiff has spent in service to the Class as the Class Representative. The Court may award a Class Representative less than what is requested.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

You can and have the right to tell the Court you do not agree with the Settlement or some part of it.

17. HOW DO I TELL THE COURT THAT I OBJECT TO THE SETTLEMENT?

If you don't think the Settlement is fair, you can object to some or all of the Settlement. You can either object to the Settlement in person at the Final Approval Hearing or you can submit a written objection. Written objections and notices of intent to appear at the Final Approval Hearing must be mailed to the Settlement Administrator and postmarked on or before ___________, 2026, at the following address:

____
Stone Roofing Company, Inc. Settlement
____
City, State, _______
Email:
Fax

The written objection should state your name and address and describe all legal and factual reasons that you object to the terms of the Settlement. You should also include or attach any documents upon which your objection is based. If the Court overrules the objection at the Final Approval hearing, the Settlement Agreement will be approved, and you will receive your payment. If you do not submit a written objection, you may still appear at the Final Approval hearing to voice your objection or to otherwise observe the proceedings.

18. WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OBJECTING AND REQUESTING EXCLUSION?

Objecting is simply telling the Court that you do not agree with something about the Settlement. You can object only if you stay in the Class.

Requesting exclusion is telling the Court that you do not want to be part of the Class. If you exclude yourself, you have no basis to object because the case no longer affects you, and you do not get any money from this Settlement. If you submit both an objection and a request to be excluded from the settlement, the request to be excluded will control and you will not get any money from this settlement.

THE COURT'S FAIRNESS HEARING

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing to decide whether to approve the Settlement. You may attend and you may ask to speak, but you don't have to.

19. WHEN AND WHERE WILL THE COURT DECIDE WHETHER TO APPROVE THE SETTLEMENT?

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing at ______ on ____________ in Department 10 of the Los Angeles County Superior Court (Spring Street Courthouse) located at 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, to determine whether the Settlement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate. If there are objections, the Court will consider them at that time. The Court will also be asked to approve the requests for the Class Representative Service Payment and the Class Counsel Fees and Litigation Expenses Payments.

20. DO I HAVE TO COME TO THE HEARING?

No. Class Counsel will answer questions the Court may have. However, you are welcome to attend. If you send an objection, you do not have to come to the Court to talk about it. As long as you mailed your written objection to the settlement administrator on time, the Court will consider it. You may also pay your own lawyer to attend, but it is not necessary.

IF YOU DO NOTHING

21. WHAT IF I DO NOTHING AT ALL?

If you do nothing, you will receive a Settlement payment, and you will be bound by the terms of Settlement, which means that you will not be able to start a lawsuit, continue a lawsuit, or be a part of any other lawsuit against the Defendant about the legal issues in the Action.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

22. HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION?

You may contact Class Counsel at the contact information listed above in Section 15 if you have any questions about the Settlement. You may also contact the Court-appointed Settlement Administrator, ___________ by calling toll free 1-800___________, or you can write to the Administrator at the following address:

[INSERT]
Stone Roofing Company, Inc. Settlement
XXXXX
City, State, XXXXX
Email:
Fax

PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR STONE ROOFING COMPANY, INC., COUNSEL FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THIS SETTLEMENT OR THE CLAIM PROCESS. YOU MAY, HOWEVER, CALL CLASS COUNSEL OR THE SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR, LISTED ABOVE.

Exhibit 2

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF REDACTION RESPONSIBILITY: All filers must redact: Social Security or taxpayer identification numbers; personal addresses, personal telephone numbers, personal email addresses, dates of birth; names of minor children; & financial account numbers. This requirement applies to all documents, including attachments.

State of California
Labor and Workforce Development Agency / Department of Industrial Relations

Private Attorneys General Act (PAGA) - Filing

Proposed Settlement of PAGA case

PAGA Number (LWDA-CM-) : *

1057049-24

Please enter only the numbers after "LWDA-CM-" in the following format, "XXXXXXXXX-XX".
Search for PAGA Case number

The timing of the deposit of settlement checks is governed by the provisions of the State Administrative Manual. This ministerial, administrative act of depositing a settlement check mandated by state procedures should not be construed as nor does it constitute an unconditional, voluntary and/or absolute acceptance of settlement proceeds or approval of the terms of any settlement agreement or judgment related to that check.

Your Information (Person Who is Filing)

Your First Name *
Alan

Your Last Name *
Wilcox

Your Email Address *
AlanWilcoxTeam@wilshire

Your Street Name, Number and Suite/Apt *
660 S. Figueroa St., Sky Lc

Your Mobile Phone Number
213-342-5498

Your City *
Los Angeles

Your Work Phone Number

Your State *
California

Your Zip/Postal Code *
90017

Court and Hearing Information

Court *
Los Angeles County Superior Court

Court Case Number *
24STCV24122

Hearing Date *
07/27/2026

Hearing Time *
11:30
HH:MM

Hearing Location *
312 North Spring Street, L

Number of aggrieved employees *
229

Net Amount to Aggrieved Employees *
10062.00

Gross settlement amount *
575000.00

Gross penalty *
28750.00

Penalties to LWDA *
18687.50

Date of proposed settlement *
07/27/2026

Other PAGA Notices

Search for PAGA Case number

- [x] I have searched LWDA's database for other PAGA claims filed against the employer(s) named in my NEW PAGA Claim Notice.

- (●) There are no other PAGA claims which may be affected by this proposed settlement.
- ( ) The proposed settlement may affect other PAGA claims.

- [ ] A Notice of Related Cases has been filed in all related actions.
- [ ] Plaintiff has provided copies of proposed settlement and moving papers to plaintiffs with claims that are affected by this proposed settlement agreement.
- [ ] Plaintiff has submitted to LWDA the court complaint(s) on which this settlement is based.

Proposed Settlement and Other Documents

Proposed Settlement (must be .pdf or .xlsx) *
Choose File Class and PA...656880.1).pdf

Other Attachment (if any, must be .pdf or .xlsx)
Choose File No file chosen

Add Another Attachment

LWDA requests that settling parties provide copies of supporting documents, including memorandum of points and authorities and declaration of counsel filed with the court, to assist LWDA in evaluating proposed settlement agreements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF REDACTION RESPONSIBILITY: All filers must redact: Social Security or taxpayer identification numbers; personal addresses, personal telephone numbers, personal email addresses, dates of birth; names of minor children; & financial account numbers. This requirement applies to all documents, including attachments.

☑ I understand that, if I file, I must comply with the redaction rules consistent with this notice.

Should you have questions regarding this online form, please contact PAGAInfo@dir.ca.gov

Previous Page Submit

Outlook

Thank you for your Proposed Settlement Submission

From no-reply@formassembly.com <no-reply@formassembly.com>
Date Thu 5/28/2026 9:24 AM
To Alan Wilcox's Team <AlanWilcoxTeam@wilshirelawfirm.com>

05/28/2026 09:24:06 AM

Thank you for your submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

Item submitted: Proposed Settlement

On 05/28/2026 09:24:06 AM your Proposed Settlement was successfully processed for case number LWDA-CM-1057049-24

If you have questions or concerns regarding this submission or your case, please send an email to pagainfo@dir.ca.gov.

DIR PAGA Unit on behalf of
Labor and Workforce Development Agency

Website: https://nam12.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Flabor.ca.gov%2FPrivate_Attorneys_General_Act.htm&data=05%7C02%7Cpablo.villalobos%40wilshirelawfirm.com%7C240bbf20dce14f68a84408debcd593f4%7C9ada260a4f194da187b814d372333753%7C1%7C0%7C639155822665553791%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=8YQvK%2FJp1mdTgWkNRWwkuYHo7%2Fl1Fsa6GQXix3HI240%3D&reserved=0

Exhibit 3

APEX
CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION

Quotation Request:		**Case Name:**	**Santos v. Stone Roofing Co., Inc.**
Daniel Kramer		Date:	Thursday, January 15, 2026
Wilshire Law Firm		RFP Number:	205630013
daniel.kramer@wilshirelawfirm.com			

Prepared By:
Michael Sutherland
Apex Class Action LLC
mike@apexclassaction.com
321.223.5067

Settlement Specifications	
Estimated Class Size:	**230**
Certified Language Translation:	**Yes**
Static Settlement Website:	**Yes**
Percentage of Undeliverable Mail:	**20%**

Professional Services	Fee Calculation	Rate(s)	Quantity	Estimated Cost
Data Analytics and Standardization				
Import and Standardize Data*	Per Hour	$125.00	2	$250.00
Data Analyst	Per Hour	$150.00	2	$300.00
*Data provided must be in a workable format. Apex can standardize provided data at an additional cost of $150/hr.				
			Sub Total:	$550.00
Mailing of Class Notice				
Form Set Up	Per Hour	$120.00	1	WAIVED
Print & Mail Class Notice	Per Piece	$1.25	230	$287.50
USPS First Class Postage	Per Piece	$0.78	230	$179.40
Remail Undeliverable Mail (Skip-Trace)	Per Piece	$2.00	23	$46.00
Receive and Process Undeliverable Mail	Per Hour	$75.00	1	$37.50
Process Class Member Correspondence via mail, e-mail & fax	Per Piece	$75.00	1	$37.50
NCOA Address Update (USPS)	Static Rate	$50.00	1	$50.00
Certified Language Translation: Spanish	Static Rate	$1,200.00	1	$1,200.00
			Sub Total:	$1,837.90
Project Management				
Project Management	Per Hour	$150.00	2	$300.00
Project Coordinator	Per Hour	$90.00	2	$180.00
Data Analyst and Reporting	Per Hour	$140.00	2	$280.00
			Sub Total:	$760.00

APEX

CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION

Professional Services	Fee Calculation	Rate(s)	Quantity	Estimated Cost
Toll-Free Contact Center, Website & Reporting				
Bilingual Toll-Free Contact Center	Static Rate	$130.00	1	$130.00
Settlement Status Reports	Static Rate	$750.00	1	WAIVED
Static Apex Website	Static Rate	$500.00	1	$500.00
			Sub Total:	$630.00
Distribution & Settlement Fund Management				
Settlement Calculations (Preliminary and Final)	Per Hour	$120.00	2	$240.00
Account Management and Reconciliation	Per Hour	$140.00	2	$280.00
Print & Mail Distribution Settlement Check (W-2/1099)	Per Piece	$1.25	230	$287.50
USPS First Class Postage	Per Piece	$0.78	230	$179.40
Remail Distribution to Updated Address (Skip Trace)	Per Piece	$1.50	23	$34.50
Individual Income Tax Preparation & Reporting	Per Hour	$100.00	4	$400.00
QSF Income Tax Reporting (per calendar year)	Per Year	$1,200.00	1	$1,200.00
Unclaimed Funds: State Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund-CCP 384	Static Rate	$250.00	1	$250.00
			Sub Total:	$2,871.40
Post Distribution Reconciliation				
Bank Account Reconciliation	Per Hour	$135.00	1	$135.00
Project Management Reconciliation	Per Hour	$100.00	1	$100.00
Declarations	Per Hour	$120.00	1	$120.00
			Sub Total:	$355.00
			TOTAL CAPPED ADMINISTRATION COST:	**$6,990.00**

Thank you for your business!

APEX
CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION

Terms & Conditions

The following Terms and Conditions govern the provision of all services to be provided by Apex Class Action and its affiliates ("Apex") to the Client. These terms and conditions are binding and shall apply to all services provided by Apex in relation to any related services or products.

1. Services: Apex commits to providing the Client with the administrative services detailed in the attached Proposal (the "Services").

2. Payment Terms: As compensation for the legal services to be provided, the Client agrees to pay Apex all fees detailed in the Proposal. The fees quoted in the Proposal (and any subsequent proposals for additional services) are estimates based on the information provided to Apex by the Client. Apex makes no representation that the estimated fees in the Proposal or any subsequent proposals for additional services shall equal the actual fees charged by Apex to the Client, which fees (including individual line items) may be greater or less than estimated. If additional services are requested on an hourly basis and are not specifically detailed in the Proposal, Apex will prepare estimates for such services subject to approval by the Client. In the performance of such additional services, Apex will charge standard hourly fees which shall apply.

3. Incurred Expenses: In relation to the provision of services outlined in this agreement, the Client agrees to reimburse Apex for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. Such expenses may include, but are not limited to, costs associated with postage, media production or publication, banking fees, brokerage fees, messenger and delivery service expenses, travel expenses, filing fees, office supplies, meals, staff overtime expenses, and other related costs and expenses. If not otherwise specified in writing, fees for print notice and certain expenses, such as media publication and postage, must be paid immediately upon invoicing and, in certain cases, at least ten (10) days prior to the date on which such expenses will be incurred.

4. Invoicing: Apex shall present invoices for its fees and expenses on a monthly basis, except as provided in Section 3. The Client agrees to pay each invoice within 30 days of receipt. In case of non-payment within 90 days of the billing date, an additional service charge of 1.5% per month may apply. Apex reserves the right to increase its prices, charges, and rates annually, subject to reasonable adjustments. If any price increases exceed 10%, Apex shall give thirty (30) days' notice to the Client. In the event of any unpaid invoices beyond 120 days of the due date, Apex reserves the right to withhold services and reports until payment is received, subject to notice to the Client. It is important to note that Apex's failure to provide services and reports in such instances shall not constitute a default under this agreement.

5. Case Duration: The duration of these Terms and Conditions, except for the data storage obligations stated in Section 13, shall be in effect until 30 days following the completion of the Services as described in the Proposal. The parties may extend these Terms and Conditions in writing for a mutually agreed-upon period beyond this initial 30-day period.

6. Termination of Services: Either party may terminate the Services by providing thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. Alternatively, termination may occur immediately upon written notice for Cause, as defined below. Cause means (I) Apex's gross negligence or willful misconduct that causes serious and material harm to the Client; (ii) the Client's failure to pay Apex invoices for more than one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of the invoice; or (iii) the accrual of invoices or unpaid services where Apex reasonably believes it will not be paid. Termination of the Services shall not relieve the Client of its obligation to pay Apex for services rendered prior to the termination.

7. Independent Contractor: As an independent contractor, Apex will provide services under the terms of this agreement. It is agreed that neither Apex nor any of its employees will be considered an employee of the Client. Consequently, Apex and its employees will not be eligible for any benefits provided by the Client to its employees. The Client will not make any tax deductions from the payments due to Apex for state or federal tax purposes. Apex will be solely responsible for paying all taxes and other payments due on payments received from the Client under this agreement.

8. Apex warrants that the Services outlined in the Proposal will be performed in accordance with the standards generally adhered to by professionals providing similar services. It is acknowledged that the Services may entail the likelihood of some human and machine errors, omissions, delays, and losses that may result in damage. However, Apex shall not be held liable for such errors, omissions, delays, or losses unless they are caused by its gross negligence or willful misconduct. In the event of any breach of this warranty by Apex, the Client's sole remedy will be limited to Apex's rerunning, at its expense, any inaccurate output provided that such inaccuracies occurred solely as a result of Apex's gross negligence or willful misconduct under this agreement.

9. Limitation of Liability: The Client acknowledges that Apex shall not be held liable for any consequential, special, or incidental damages incurred by the Client in relation to the performance of Services, whether the claim is based on breach of warranty, contract, tort (including negligence), strict liability, or any other grounds. Under no circumstances shall Apex's liability to the Client, for any Losses (including court costs and reasonable attorney's fees), arising out of or in connection with these Terms and Conditions, exceed the total amount charged or chargeable to the Client for the specific service(s) that caused the Losses.

10. Indemnification: The Client agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Apex from any losses, suits, actions, judgments, fines, costs, liabilities, or claims arising from any action or proceeding relating to the Services provided by Apex, regardless of whether or not it results in liability (collectively referred to as "Indemnified Claims"). However, this indemnification provision shall not apply to the extent that such Indemnified Claims are caused by Apex's willful misconduct, gross negligence, or breach of these Terms and Conditions. This provision shall survive termination of the Services.

11. Confidentiality: Apex will uphold strict confidentiality between Apex and the Client and applies to all non-public records, documents, systems, procedures, processes, software, and other information received by either party in connection with the performance of services under these terms. Both Apex and the Client agree to keep confidential all such non-public information, including any material marked or identified as confidential or proprietary. Any such confidential information shall not be disclosed, provided, disseminated, or otherwise made available to any third party, except as required to fulfill the parties' obligations under these terms. The parties acknowledge that in the event of any request to disclose any confidential information in connection with a legal or administrative proceeding, or otherwise to comply with a legal requirement, prompt notice of such request must be given to the other party to enable that party to seek an appropriate protective order or other remedy or to waive compliance with the relevant provisions of these terms. If the Client seeks a protective order or another remedy, Apex, at the Client's expense, will cooperate with and assist the Client in such efforts. If the Client fails to obtain a protective order or waives compliance with the relevant provisions of these terms, Apex will disclose only that portion of the confidential information that it determines it is required to disclose. This confidentiality provision shall survive termination of the services provided. Both parties acknowledge and agree that any breach of this these terms may cause irreparable harm to the non-breaching party and that injunctive relief may be necessary to prevent any actual or threatened breach. The terms set forth between the parties supersede all prior negotiations, understandings, and agreements between the parties concerning confidentiality. These terms may only be amended in writing and signed by both parties.

12. Ownership of the programs, system data, and materials provided by Apex to the Client during the course of providing services herein shall solely belong to Apex. It is acknowledged that fees and expenses paid by the Client do not confer any rights in such property. It is also understood that the said property is made available to the Client solely for the purpose of using it during and in connection with the services provided by Apex.

13. Upon the completion of the administration and unless retention instructions are ordered by the court, Apex will notify the client that it will destroy and/or return all confidential information and property within 90 days upon the client's written request. Alternatively, the material may be stored for one year at a monthly fee of $1.50 per storage box for paper documents and $0.01 per image for electronic copies over a period of three years, which compensates Apex for its electronic and hard-copy storage costs. Apex will not be liable for any damages, liability, or expenses incurred in connection with any delay in delivery of, or damage to disks, magnetic tapes, or any input data provided by the client or its representatives unless Apex has agreed in writing to assume such responsibility.

14. COMPLETE AGREEMENT. These Terms and Conditions, along with the attached Proposal, represent the complete agreement and understanding between the parties and override any prior agreements (whether written or oral) between Apex and the Client regarding the subject matter. Any modification to these Terms and Conditions may only be made in writing and must be signed by both Apex and the Client. The headings in this document are included for convenience only and do not alter or restrict any provisions in these Terms and Conditions. They may not be used in the interpretation of these Terms and Conditions.

15. This provision outlines the requirements for providing notice or other communication under this agreement. All such communications must be in writing and can be delivered either by personal delivery or through U.S. Mail with prepaid postage or overnight courier. Once delivered personally or sent through the mail, the notice will be considered given after five (5) days from the deposit date in the U.S. Mail. Alternatively, if sent through an overnight courier, the notice will be considered given one business day after delivery to the such courier. It's important to note that the notice must be provided to a responsible officer or principal of the Client or Apex, depending on the case.

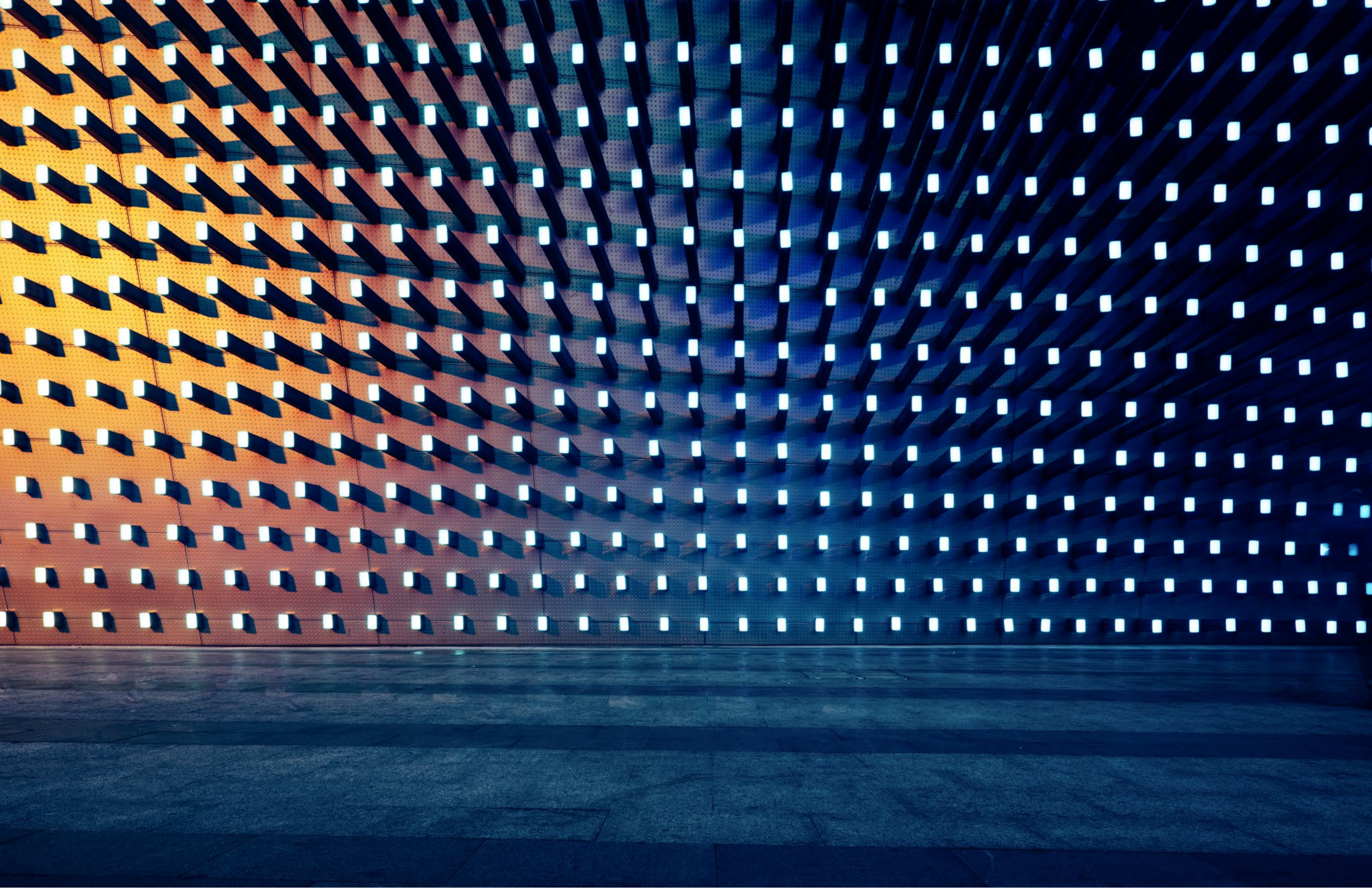
16. Force Majeure: In the event of any failure or delay in performance due to circumstances beyond Apex's control, including but not limited to strikes, lockouts, fires, floods, acts of God or public enemy, riots, civil disorders, insurrections, war or war conditions, or interference by civil or military authorities, Apex shall not be held liable for any resulting loss or damage. The time for performance under this agreement shall be extended for a period equal to the duration of the disabling cause and a reasonable time thereafter. This provision shall constitute a force majeure clause and shall be construed accordingly.

17. The applicable state and federal laws shall govern the interpretation and enforcement of these Terms and Conditions. No choice of law or conflict of laws provisions shall affect this governing law provision.

18. Severability: This applies to all clauses and covenants contained within these Terms and Conditions. In the event that any clause or covenant is deemed invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permissible by law. The validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall in no way be affected or impaired by the invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability of any provision deemed so.

19. Nonwaiver: This applies to these Terms and Conditions. This means that any failure by one party to enforce a provision of these terms on one or more occasions shall not be construed as a waiver of that provision. In other words, any failure to enforce a provision does not give up the right to enforce it in the future. All provisions of these Terms and Conditions remain in full force and effect, regardless of any prior failure to enforce them.

Exhibit 4



ELM Solutions

2022 Real Rate Report®

The industry's leading analysis of law firm rates, trends, and practices

Wolters Kluwer

Table of Contents - 2022 Real Rate Report

Report Use Considerations

2022 Real Rate Report

- Examines law firm rates over time
- Identifies rates by location, experience, firm size, areas of expertise, industry, and timekeeper role (i.e., partner, associate, and paralegal)
- Itemizes variables that drive rates up or down

All the analyses included in the report derive from the actual rates charged by law firm professionals as recorded on invoices submitted and approved for payment.

Examining real, approved rate information, along with the ranges of those rates and their changes over time, highlights the role these variables play in driving aggregate legal cost and income. The analyses can energize questions for both corporate clients and law firm principals.

Clients might ask whether they are paying the right amount for different types of legal services, while law firm principals might ask whether they are charging the right amount for legal services and whether to modify their pricing approach.

Some key factors[1] that drive rates[2]:

Attorney location - Lawyers in urban and major metropolitan areas tend to charge more when compared with lawyers in rural areas or small towns.

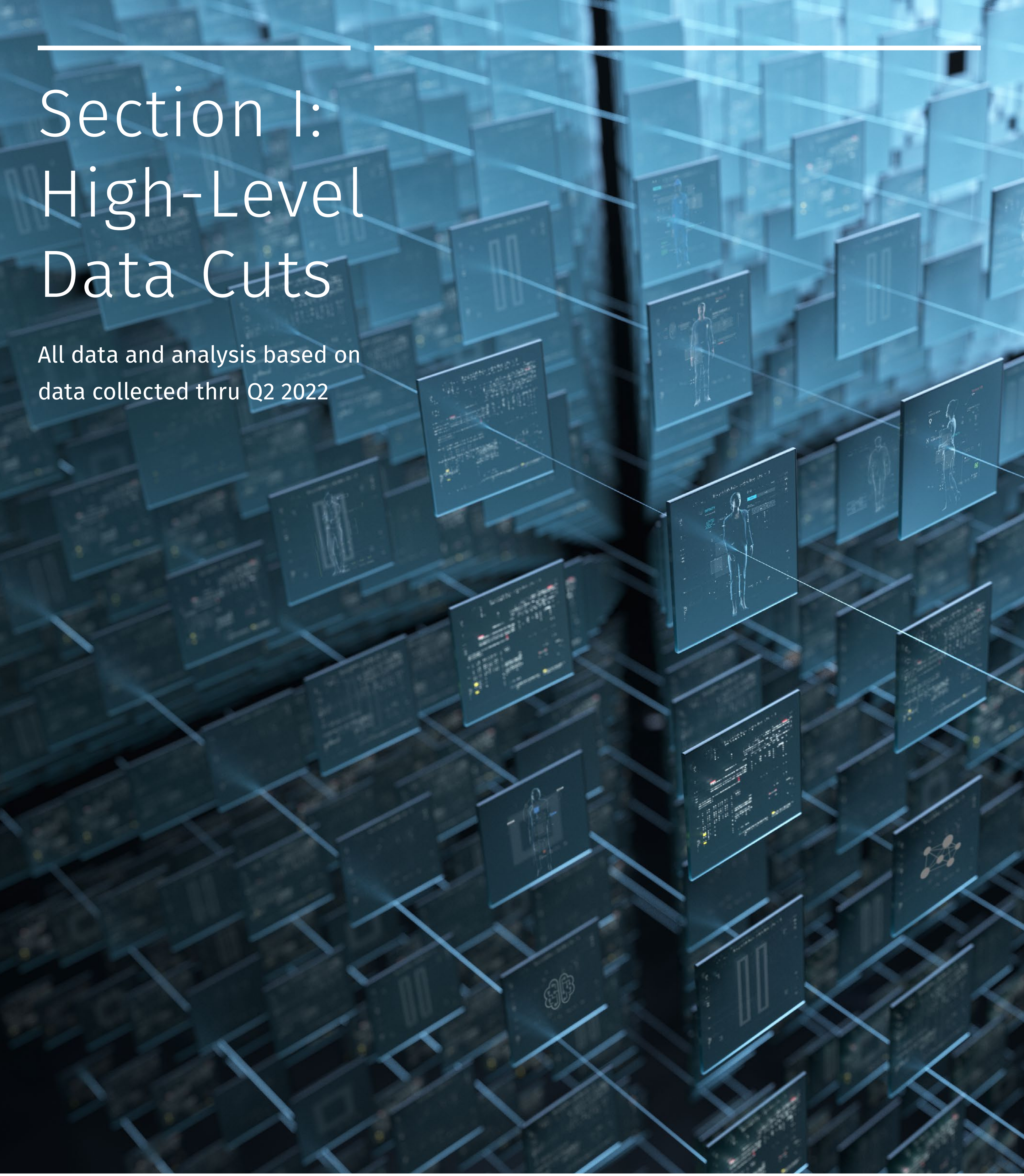
Litigation complexity - The cost of representation will be higher if the case is particularly complex or time-consuming; for example, if there are a large number of documents to review, many witnesses to depose, and numerous procedural steps, the case is likely to cost more (regardless of other factors like the lawyer's level of experience).

Years of experience and reputation - A more experienced, higher-profile lawyer is often going to charge more, but absorbing this higher cost at the outset may make more sense than hiring a less expensive lawyer who will likely take time and billable hours to come up to speed on unfamiliar legal and procedural issues.

Overhead - The costs associated with the firm's support network (paralegals, clerks, and assistants), document preparation, consultants, research, and other expenses.

Firm size – The rates can increase if the firm is large and has various timekeeper roles at the firm. For example, the cost to work with an associate or partner at a larger firm will be higher compared to a firm that has one to two associates and a paralegal.

1 **David Goguen, J.D., University of San Francisco School of Law (2020) Guide to Legal Services Billing Retrieved from:** https://www.lawyers.com/legal-info/research/guide-to-legal-services-billing-rates.html
2 **Source: 2018 RRR.** Factor order validated in multiple analyses since 2010



Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

All data and analysis based on data collected thru Q2 2022

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner | **Trend Analysis - Mean**

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Jackson MS	Litigation	Associate	56	$55	$225	$250	$178	$203	$175
	Non-Litigation	Partner	24	$315	$420	$485	$418	$394	$375
		Associate	25	$55	$126	$255	$155	$125	$259
Kansas City MO	Litigation	Partner	74	$413	$450	$556	$472	$450	$450
		Associate	50	$252	$329	$385	$319	$316	$305
	Non-Litigation	Partner	101	$411	$487	$615	$519	$487	$464
		Associate	73	$250	$320	$385	$322	$312	$285
Las Vegas NV	Non-Litigation	Partner	20	$350	$425	$525	$440	$422	$432
		Associate	11	$238	$267	$368	$301	$297	$282
Little Rock AR	Non-Litigation	Partner	11	$215	$215	$308	$264	$256	$298
Los Angeles CA	Litigation	Partner	322	$516	$725	$1,045	$799	$739	$702
		Associate	408	$400	$615	$855	$642	$606	$564
	Non-Litigation	Partner	521	$596	$868	$1,201	$903	$902	$858
		Associate	667	$441	$603	$845	$653	$712	$648

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities
By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner | **Trend Analysis - Mean**

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Minneapolis MN	Non-Litigation	Associate	83	$340	$421	$528	$425	$408	$384
Nashville TN	Litigation	Partner	24	$275	$320	$456	$363	$378	$403
	Non-Litigation	Partner	78	$412	$484	$576	$505	$481	$470
		Associate	59	$270	$330	$384	$340	$315	$285
New Orleans LA	Litigation	Partner	47	$290	$332	$412	$343	$330	$340
		Associate	42	$231	$243	$340	$278	$290	$275
	Non-Litigation	Partner	32	$295	$347	$405	$419	$380	$391
		Associate	21	$244	$250	$278	$273	$303	$258
New York NY	Litigation	Partner	614	$475	$675	$1,088	$808	$784	$746
		Associate	631	$323	$460	$729	$545	$527	$509
	Non-Litigation	Partner	1,376	$765	$1,235	$1,638	$1,189	$1,139	$1,090
		Associate	1,809	$550	$776	$1,050	$796	$766	$716
Oklahoma City OK	Non-Litigation	Partner	14	$235	$338	$393	$337	$319	$311
Omaha NE	Litigation	Partner	12	$293	$339	$353	$329	$338	$341

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner | **Trend Analysis - Mean**

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Rochester NY	Non-Litigation	Partner	12	$270	$360	$488	$386	$341	$446
		Associate	13	$220	$310	$375	$314	$278	$287
Sacramento CA	Non-Litigation	Partner	11	$381	$437	$682	$534	$559	$516
Salt Lake City UT	Litigation	Partner	14	$246	$353	$468	$363	$333	$379
	Non-Litigation	Partner	42	$297	$371	$447	$391	$363	$353
		Associate	22	$220	$240	$270	$248	$247	$228
San Diego CA	Litigation	Associate	23	$151	$225	$300	$255	$258	$264
	Non-Litigation	Partner	89	$332	$540	$1,066	$699	$667	$649
		Associate	71	$250	$325	$424	$373	$378	$351
San Francisco CA	Litigation	Partner	143	$423	$675	$995	$742	$711	$691
		Associate	98	$325	$430	$731	$525	$517	$470
	Non-Litigation	Partner	221	$475	$750	$950	$758	$746	$741
		Associate	151	$338	$486	$702	$545	$563	$507
San Jose CA	Litigation	Partner	33	$654	$921	$1,133	$916	$907	$864

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner — **Trend Analysis - Mean**

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
San Jose CA	Litigation	Associate	22	$461	$580	$745	$608	$593	$498
	Non-Litigation	Partner	50	$660	$864	$1,303	$969	$985	$887
		Associate	46	$380	$460	$775	$616	$639	$567
Seattle WA	Litigation	Partner	76	$497	$655	$760	$635	$567	$510
		Associate	61	$394	$468	$530	$447	$453	$395
	Non-Litigation	Partner	148	$410	$526	$760	$571	$547	$547
		Associate	113	$310	$395	$502	$422	$401	$377
St. Louis MO	Litigation	Partner	46	$260	$350	$435	$376	$373	$388
		Associate	17	$197	$225	$250	$228	$237	$232
	Non-Litigation	Partner	57	$352	$419	$540	$451	$446	$473
Tampa FL	Litigation	Partner	31	$369	$508	$595	$490	$467	$452
		Associate	15	$269	$298	$368	$316	$302	$306
Trenton NJ	Non-Litigation	Partner	21	$408	$600	$700	$569	$620	$581
		Associate	12	$480	$495	$500	$448	$376	$387

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Years of Experience

2022 - Real Rates for Associate | **Trend Analysis - Mean**

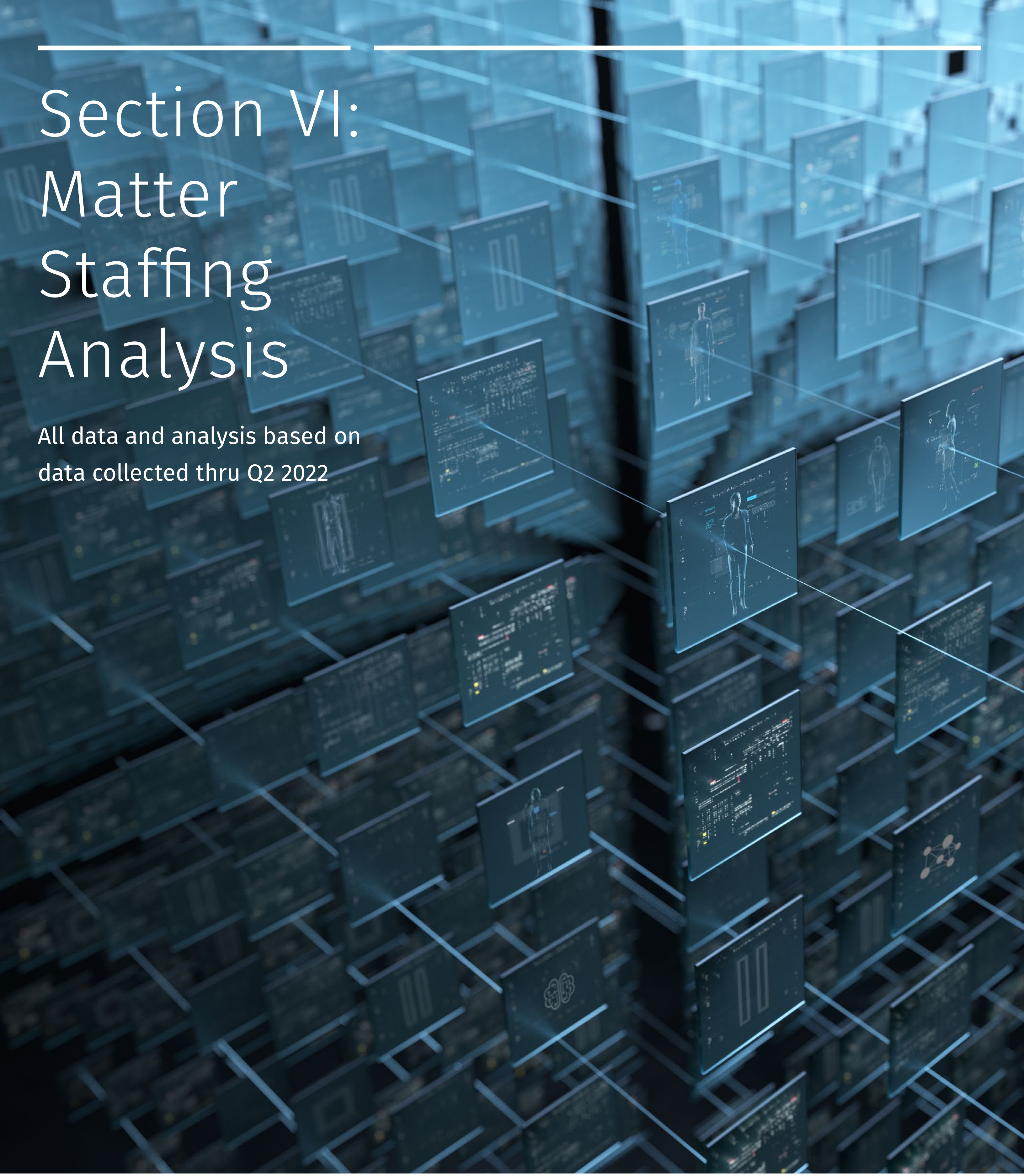
City	Years of Experience	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Kansas City MO	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	15	$270	$325	$360	$318	$295	$283
	7 or More Years	28	$292	$334	$391	$333	$312	$302
Los Angeles CA	Fewer Than 3 Years	63	$429	$595	$654	$556	$524	$488
	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	144	$486	$688	$838	$662	$626	$530
	7 or More Years	171	$351	$550	$840	$600	$634	$586
Miami FL	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	19	$300	$360	$457	$380	$331	$313
	7 or More Years	36	$295	$450	$595	$460	$433	$385
Minneapolis MN	Fewer Than 3 Years	11	$374	$405	$446	$408		$230
	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	27	$340	$451	$510	$421	$358	$356
	7 or More Years	27	$423	$468	$585	$478	$438	$392
Nashville TN	7 or More Years	12	$219	$245	$345	$282	$266	$262
New Orleans LA	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	12	$232	$243	$265	$261	$242	$245
	7 or More Years	18	$243	$312	$343	$306	$318	$294
New York NY	Fewer Than 3 Years	142	$443	$622	$775	$629	$600	$652

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities
By Years of Experience

2022 - Real Rates for Partner | **Trend Analysis - Mean**

City	Years of Experience	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Kansas City MO	Fewer Than 21 Years	46	$400	$450	$537	$473	$411	$397
	21 or More Years	68	$440	$553	$658	$539	$497	$491
Las Vegas NV	Fewer Than 21 Years	12	$284	$381	$495	$389	$349	$343
	21 or More Years	13	$350	$425	$515	$468	$456	$472
Los Angeles CA	Fewer Than 21 Years	183	$533	$801	$1,075	$804	$797	$682
	21 or More Years	333	$550	$765	$1,133	$863	$842	$808
Memphis TN	Fewer Than 21 Years	14	$288	$331	$380	$345	$317	$328
	21 or More Years	15	$355	$415	$425	$394	$382	$375
Miami FL	Fewer Than 21 Years	57	$370	$450	$598	$490	$498	$443
	21 or More Years	104	$388	$581	$749	$584	$580	$536
Milwaukee WI	21 or More Years	16	$302	$454	$613	$589	$515	$530
Minneapolis MN	Fewer Than 21 Years	36	$470	$530	$607	$532	$486	$499
	21 or More Years	84	$507	$675	$796	$656	$620	$589
Nashville TN	Fewer Than 21 Years	28	$375	$405	$535	$449	$405	$397



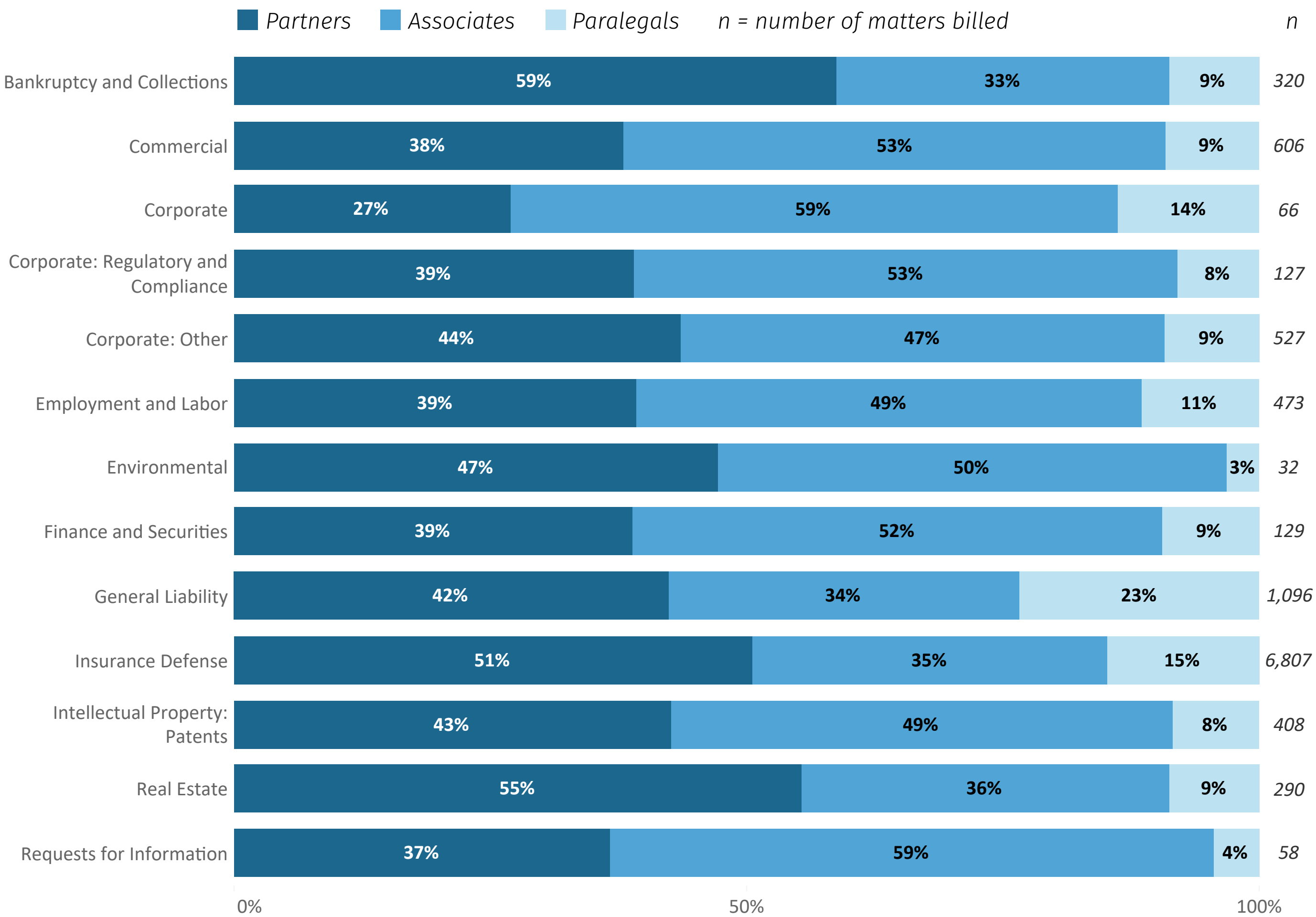
Section VI: Matter Staffing Analysis

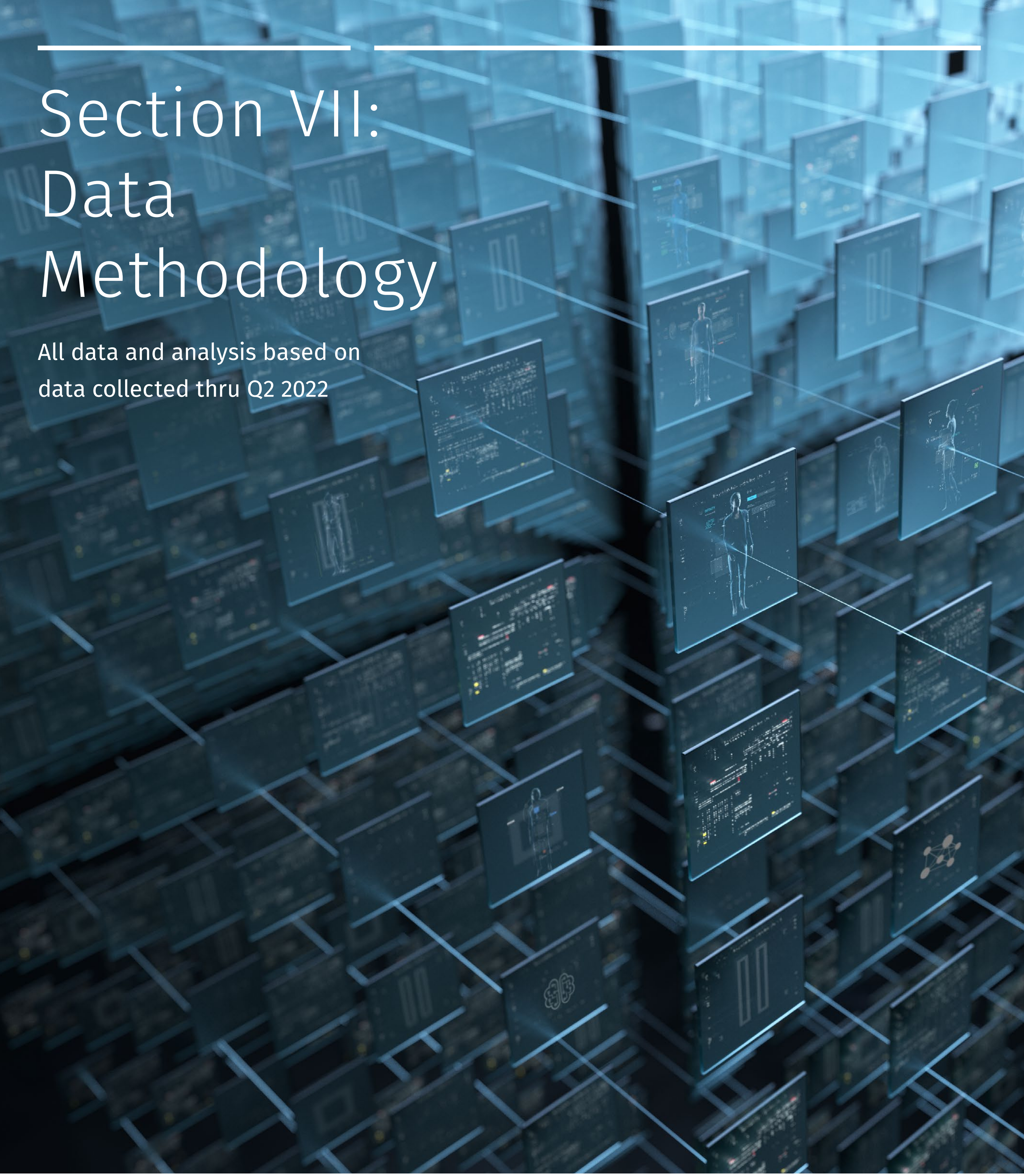
All data and analysis based on data collected thru Q2 2022

Section VI: Matter Staffing Analysis

Long Litigation Matters, More Than 100 Total Hours Billed

2019 to 2022 -- Percentage of Hours Billed per Matter





Section VII: Data Methodology

All data and analysis based on data collected thru Q2 2022

Appendix: Data Methodology

Invoice Information

Data in Wolters Kluwer ELM Solutions' reference database and the 2022 Real Rate Report were taken from invoice line-item entries contained in invoices received and approved by participating companies.

Invoice data were received in the Legal Electronic Data Exchange Standard (LEDES) format (LEDES.org). The following information was extracted from those invoices and their line items:

- Law firm (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Timekeeper ID (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Matter ID (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Timekeeper's position (role) within the law firm (partner, associate, paralegal, etc.)
- Uniform Task-Based Management System Code Set, Task Codes, and Activity Codes (UTBMS.com)
- Date of service
- Hours billed
- Hourly rate billed
- Fees billed

Non-Invoice Information

To capture practice area details, the matter ID within each invoice was associated with matter profiles containing areas of work in the systems of each company. The areas of work were then systematically categorized into legal practice areas. Normalization of practice areas was done based on company mappings to system-level practice areas available in the ELM Solutions system and by naming convention.

The majority of analyses included in this report have been mapped to one of 11 practice areas, further divided into sub-areas and litigation/non-litigation (for more information on practice areas and sub-areas, please refer to pages 232-234).

To capture location and jurisdiction details, law firms and timekeepers were systematically mapped to the existing profiles within ELM Solutions systems, as well as with publicly available data sources for further validation and normalization. Where city location information is provided, it includes any address within that city's defined Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The CBSAs are urban centers with populations of 10,000 or more and include all adjacent counties that are economically integrated with that urban center.

Where the analyses focus on partners, associates, and paralegals, the underlying data occasionally included some sub-roles, such as "senior partner" or "junior associate." In such instances, those timekeeper sub-roles were placed within the broader partner, associate, and paralegal segments.

Demographics regarding law firm size, location, and lawyer years of experience were augmented by incorporating publicly available information.

Appendix: Data Methodology

A Note on US Cities

Principal City	CBSA Name
Hartford, CT	Hartford-East Hartford-Middletown, CT
Honolulu, HI	Urban Honolulu HI
Houston, TX	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX
Indianapolis, IN	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN
Jackson, MS	Jackson, MS
Jacksonville, FL	Jacksonville, FL
Kansas City, MO	Kansas City, MO-KS
Lafayette, LA	Lafayette, LA
Las Vegas, NV	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV
Lexington, KY	Lexington-Fayette, KY
Little Rock, AR	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR
Los Angeles, CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Louisville, KY	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN
Madison, WI	Madison, WI
Memphis, TN	Memphis-Forrest City, TN-MS-AR
Miami, FL	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL
Milwaukee, WI	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI
Minneapolis, MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI
Nashville, TN	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN
New Haven, CT	New Haven-Milford, CT
New Orleans, LA	New Orleans-Metairie, LA
New York, NY	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA
Oklahoma City, OK	Oklahoma City, OK
Omaha, NE	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA
Orlando, FL	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL
Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD
Phoenix, AZ	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ
Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh, PA
Portland, ME	Portland-South Portland, ME
Portland, OR	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA
Providence, RI	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA
Raleigh, NC	Raleigh-Cary, NC
Reno, NV	Reno-Carson City-Fernley, NV

Appendix: Data Methodology

Bankruptcy and Collections

Chapter 11
Collections
General/Other
Workouts and Restructuring

Commercial (Commercial Transactions and Agreements)

Contract Breach or Dispute
General, Drafting, and Review
General/Other

Corporate[1]

Antitrust and Competition
Corporate Development
General/Other
Governance
Information and Technology
Mergers, Acquisitions, and Divestitures
Partnerships and Joint Ventures
Regulatory and Compliance
Tax
Treasury
White Collar/Fraud/Abuse

Employment and Labor

ADA
Agreements
Compensation and Benefits
Discrimination, Retaliation, and Harassment/EEO
Employee Dishonesty/Misconduct
ERISA
General/Other
Immigration
Union Relations and Negotiations/NLRB
Wages, Tips, and Overtime
Wrongful Termination

Environmental

General/Other
Health and Safety
Superfund
Waste/Remediation

Finance and Securities

Commercial Loans and Financing
Debt/Equity Offerings
Fiduciary Services
General/Other
Investments and Other Financial Instruments
Loans and Financing
SEC Filings and Financial Reporting
Securities and Banking Regulations

General Liability

Asbestos/Mesothelioma
Auto and Transportation
Consumer Related Claims
Crime, Dishonesty and Fraud
General/Other
Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Premises
Product and Product Liability
Property Damage
Toxic Tort

1 All references to “Corporate: General/Other” in the Real Rate Report are the aggregation of all Corporate sub-areas excluding the Mergers, Acquisitions, and Divestitures sub-area and the Regulatory and Compliance sub-area.

Exhibit 5

Business & Practice

Big Law Rates Topping $2,000 Leave Value 'In Eye of Beholder'

By Roy Strom

Column
June 9, 2022, 2:30 AM

Welcome back to the Big Law Business column on the changing legal marketplace written by me, Roy Strom. Today, we look at a new threshold for lawyers' billing rates and why it's so difficult to put a price on high-powered attorneys. Sign up to receive this column in your inbox on Thursday mornings. Programming note: Big Law Business will be off next week.

Some of the nation's top law firms are charging more than $2,000 an hour, setting a new pinnacle after a two-year burst in demand.

Partners at Hogan Lovells and Latham & Watkins have crossed the threshold, according to court documents in bankruptcy cases filed within the past year.

Other firms came close to the mark, billing more than $1,900, according to the documents. They include Kirkland & Ellis, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, Boies Schiller Flexner, and Sidley Austin.

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett litigator Bryce Friedman, who helps big-name clients out of jams, especially when they're accused of fraud, charges $1,965 every 60 minutes, according to a court document.

In need of a former acting US Solicitor General? Hogan Lovells partner Neal Katyal bills time at $2,465 an hour. Want to hire famous litigator David Boies? That'll cost $1,950 an hour (at least). Reuters was first to report their fees.

Eye-watering rates are nothing new for Big Law firms, which typically ask clients to pay higher prices at least once a year, regardless of broader market conditions.

"Value is in the eye of the beholder," said John O'Connor, a San Francisco-based expert on legal fees. "The perceived value of a good lawyer can reach into the multi-billions of dollars."

Kirkland & Ellis declined to comment on its billing rates. None of the other firms responded to requests to comment.

Charge It Up

Big Law firms are crossing the $2,000-an-hour threshold after two years of surging rates driven by an increase in demand for lawyers.

Firm	Highest Billing Rate
Hogan Lovells	$2,465
Latham & Watkins	$2,075
Kirkland & Ellis	$1,995
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett	$1,965
Boies Schiller Flexner	$1,950
Sidley Austin	$1,900

Source: Court documents

Bloomberg Law

Law firms have been more successful raising rates than most other businesses over the past 15 years.

Law firm rates rose by roughly 40 percent from 2007 to 2020, or just short of 3 percent per year, Thomson Reuters Peer Monitor data show. US inflation rose by about 28% during that time.

The 100 largest law firms in the past two years achieved their largest rate increases in more than a decade, Peer Monitor says. The rates surged more than 6% in 2020 and grew another 5.6% through November of last year. Neither level had been breached since 2008.

The price hikes occurred during a once-in-a-decade surge in demand for law services, which propelled profits at firms to new levels. Fourteen law firms reported average profits per equity partner in 2021 over $5 million, according to data from The American Lawyer. That was up from six the previous year.

The highest-performing firms, where lawyers charge the highest prices, have outperformed their smaller peers. Firms with leading practices in markets such as mergers and acquisitions, capital markets, and real estate were forced to turn away work at some points during the pandemic-fueled surge.

Firms receive relatively tepid pushback from their giant corporate clients, especially when advising on bet-the-company litigation or billion-dollar deals.

The portion of bills law firms collected—a sign of how willingly clients pay full-freight—rose during the previous two years after drifting lower following the Great Financial Crisis. Collection rates last year breached 90% for the first time since 2009, Peer Monitor data show.

Professional rules prohibit lawyers from charging “unconscionable” or “unreasonable” rates. But that doesn’t preclude clients from paying any price they perceive as valuable, said Jacqueline Vinaccia, a San Diego-based lawyer who testifies on lawyer fee disputes.

Lawyers’ fees are usually only contested when they will be paid by a third party.

That happened recently with Hogan Lovells’ Katyal, whose nearly $2,500 an hour fee was contested in May by a US trustee overseeing a bankruptcy case involving a Johnson & Johnson unit facing claims its talc-based powders caused cancer.

The trustee, who protects the financial interests of bankruptcy estates, argued Katyal’s fee was more than $1,000 an hour higher than rates charged by lawyers in the same case at Jones Day and Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom.

A hearing on the trustee’s objection is scheduled for next week. Hogan Lovells did not respond to a request for comment on the objection.

Vinaccia said the firm’s options will be to reduce its fee, withdraw from the case, or argue the levy is reasonable, most likely based on Katyal’s extensive experience arguing appeals.

Still, the hourly rate shows just how valuable the most prestigious lawyers’ time can be—even compared to their highly compensated competitors.

“If the argument is that Jones Day and Skadden Arps are less expensive, then you’re already talking about the cream of the crop, the top-of-the-barrel law firms,” Vinaccia said. “I can’t imagine a case in which I might argue those two firms are more reasonable than the rates I’m dealing with.”

Worth Your Time

On Cravath: Cravath Swaine & Moore is heading to Washington, opening its first new office since 1973 by hiring former heads of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Meghan Tribe reports the move comes as Big Law firms are looking to add federal government expertise as clients face more regulatory scrutiny.

On Big Law Promotions: It’s rare that associates get promotions to partner in June, but Camille Vasquez is now a Brown Rudnick partner after she shot to fame representing Johnny Depp in his defamation trial against ex-wife Amber Heard.

On Working From Home: I spoke this week with Quinn Emanuel’s John Quinn about why he thinks law firm life is never going back to the office-first culture that was upset by the pandemic. Listen to the podcast here.

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That's it for this week! Thanks for reading and please send me your thoughts, critiques, and tips.

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Documents

Trustee's Objection

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