

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

JACK L. LIEBO, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CEDAR SHAKE & SHINGLE BUREAU, a
Washington nonprofit corporation; WALDUN
FOREST PRODUCTS, LTD, a British
Columbia corporation; and ANBROOK
INDUSTRIES LTD, a British Columbia
corporation,

Defendants.

No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT -

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1 Plaintiff Jack L. Liebo brings this action on behalf of himself individually and on behalf
2 of a plaintiff class consisting of all individuals and entities who purchased cedar shakes and
3 shingles for end use and not for resale that were manufactured by a Defendant or co-conspirator
4 named in this complaint in the United States from no later than February 27, 2015 (further
5 investigation and discovery may reveal an earlier date) through the present.
6

7 I. NATURE OF ACTION

8 1. Cedar shakes and shingles are roofing and siding material produced from cedar
9 logs and cut blocks. The use of cedar shakes and shingles dates back hundreds of years. A cedar
10 shake is a rustic-looking roofing shingle that has been hand split, replicating the look of an ax or
11 mallet cut. Shakes are rough and variable and almost always used for roofing. Conversely,
12 cedar shingles are uniformly sawn for a consistent and even thickness and provide a uniform
13 machine-like look. Shingles are used for both sidewalls and roofing.
14

15 2. The Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau (“CSSB”) is a trade association serving the
16 shake and shingle industry in the United States and Canada. CSSB owns the trademark to
17 “Certi-Label” shakes and shingles, which include the Certi-Grade, Certi-Sawn, Certi-Split, and
18 Certi-Ridge registered trademark labels. CSSB Certi-Labeled shakes and shingles account for an
19 estimated 95% of the high-end cedar shake and shingles utilized in the United States product
20 market. All CSSB members participate in and sell the vast majority of their high-end cedar
21 shake and shingle products in the United States.
22

23 3. The CSSB Board of Directors comprises several of the largest manufacturers of
24 cedar shakes and shingles, including Defendant Anbrook Industries Ltd. (“Anbrook”) and
25 Defendant Waldun Forest Products Ltd. (“Waldun”) (collectively, “Manufacturer-Defendants”).
26

4. On information and belief, at least some members of the CSSB—including

1 Manufacturer-Defendants—colluded to fix prices on cedar shake and shingles.

2 5. The CSSB plays a large role in regulating the cedar shake and shingle industry in
3 the United States and Canada. The CSSB drafted and holds the copyright to the CSSB-97
4 grading and packing rules, which have been almost universally incorporated into building codes
5 throughout the United States and Canada.

6 6. The CSSB has aggressively and successfully promoted its CSSB-97 grading rules
7 and its trademarked Certi-Label shakes and shingles. Virtually all of the manufacturers of high-
8 end shakes and shingles sold and used in the United States in the past 20 years have been
9 members of the CSSB.

10 7. Membership in the CSSB trade association is necessary to effectively compete in
11 the U.S. market for high-end shakes and shingles. CSSB members hold at least 90% of the
12 shares of this market.

13 8. The cedar shake and shingle industry has become significantly consolidated over
14 the past two decades. Shake and shingle manufacturers now operate only in Washington, Idaho,
15 and British Columbia.

16 9. Manufacturer-Defendants have a concentration of power in the CSSB, partly due
17 to the consolidation of the shake and shingle industry, and partly due to the voting structure of
18 the CSSB, which weighs votes based on each manufacturer member's annual shake and shingle
19 production.

20 10. In fact, through the CSSB, Manufacturer-Defendants have used their voting
21 power to terminate members from the CSSB who compete on price and who are unwilling to
22 follow the price and product leadership of Manufacturer-Defendants.

23 11. Defendants' wrongful and anticompetitive actions had the intended purpose and
24
25
26

1 effect of artificially fixing, raising, maintaining, and stabilizing the price of cedar shakes and
2 shingles to Plaintiff and class members in the United States. Indeed, 90% of all cedar shakes and
3 shingles manufactured in Canada are exported to the United States.¹

4
5 12. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and the class paid
6 artificially inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles during the Class Period, *i.e.*, February
7 27, 2015 through the present. Such prices exceeded the amount they would have paid for cedar
8 shakes and shingles if the price had been determined by a competitive market. Thus, Plaintiff
9 and class members suffered an antitrust injury as a result of Defendants' conduct.

10 II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11 13. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of all the Classes to recover actual
12 and/or compensatory damages, double and treble damages as permitted, pre- and post-judgment
13 interest, costs, and attorneys' fees for the injury caused by Defendants' fixing of the price of
14 cedar shakes and shingles. Plaintiff seeks damages in excess of \$5,000,000. Plaintiff brings this
15 action under Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 26) to secure injunctive relief against
16 Defendants for violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1). This Court has subject
17 matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15
18 U.S.C. §§ 15(a) and 26.

19
20 14. Plaintiff also asserts claims for actual and exemplary damages and injunctive
21 relief pursuant to state antitrust, unfair competition, and consumer protection laws, and seeks to
22 obtain restitution, recover damages, and secure other relief against Defendants for violation of
23 those state laws. Plaintiff and the Classes also seek attorneys' fees, costs, and other expenses
24
25

26

¹ *An Economic Assessment of the Western Red Cedar Industry in British Columbia*, Christopher Gregory, Alec McBeath, and Cosmin Filipescu (2018).

1 under federal and state laws. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action
2 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d) and 1367, in that: (i) this is a class action in which the matter
3 or controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and in which some
4 members of the proposed Classes are citizens of a state different from some defendants; and (ii)
5 Plaintiff's state law claims form part of the same case or controversy as their federal claims
6 under Article III of the United States Constitution.
7

8 15. Venue is appropriate in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), (c) and (d)
9 because one or more Defendants resided or transacted business in this District, is licensed to do
10 business or is doing business in this District, and because a substantial portion of the affected
11 interstate commerce described herein was carried out in this District.
12

13 16. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because, inter alia, each
14 Defendant: (a) transacted business throughout the United States, including in this District; (b)
15 manufactured, sold, shipped, and/or delivered substantial quantities of cedar shakes and shingles
16 throughout the United States, including this District; (c) had substantial contacts with the United
17 States, including this District; and/or (d) engaged in an antitrust conspiracy that was directed at
18 and had a direct, foreseeable, and intended effect of causing injury to the business or property of
19 persons residing in, located in, or doing business throughout the United States, including this
20 District.
21

22 17. The activities of the Defendants and all co-conspirators, as described herein, were
23 within the flow of, were intended to, and did have direct, substantial, and reasonably foreseeable
24 effects on the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States.
25

26 18. No other forum would be more convenient for the parties and witnesses to litigate
this case.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

19. Plaintiff Jack L. Liebo is a resident of Minnesota and citizen of the United States. Mr. Liebo purchased cedar shakes bearing the CSSB Certi-Label for end use and not for resale during the Class Period.

B. Defendants

20. Defendant Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau (“CSSB”) is a Washington nonprofit corporation that is the only trade association serving the shake and shingle industry in the United States and Canada. The CSSB is headquartered in Mission, British Columbia, and maintains an office in Sumas, Washington.

21. Defendant Anbrook Industries Ltd. (“Anbrook”) is a British Columbia corporation with its principal place of business in Pitt Meadows, British Columbia. Anbrook is a member of the CSSB and owns and operates a cedar shake and shingle manufacturing facility in Pitt Meadows, British Columbia.

22. Defendant Waldun Forest Products Ltd. (“Waldun”) is a British Columbia corporation with its principal place of business in Maple Ridge, British Columbia. Waldun is “the largest company in the world manufacturing such a selection of cedar products.” Waldun is a member of the CSSB and owns and operates a cedar shake and shingle manufacturer in Maple Ridge, British Columbia.

23. “Defendant” or “Defendants” as used herein includes, in addition to those named specifically above, all of the named Defendants’ predecessors, including cedar shake and shingle companies that merged with or were acquired by the named Defendants and each named Defendant’s wholly-owned or controlled subsidiaries or affiliates that sold cedar shakes and

1 shingles interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly-owned or controlled affiliates, to
 2 purchasers in the United States during the Class Period.

3 24. To the extent that subsidiaries and divisions within each Defendant's corporate
 4 family sold or distributed cedar shakes and shingles to direct purchasers, these subsidiaries
 5 played a material role in the conspiracy alleged in this Complaint because Defendants wished to
 6 ensure that the prices paid for such cedar shakes and shingles would not undercut the artificially
 7 raised and inflated pricing that was the aim and intended result of Defendants' coordinated and
 8 collusive behavior as alleged herein. Thus, all such entities within the corporate family were
 9 active, knowing participants in the conspiracy alleged herein, and their conduct in selling,
 10 pricing, distributing and collecting monies from Plaintiff and the members of the Plaintiff Class
 11 for cedar shakes and shingles was known to and approved by their respective corporate parent
 12 named as a Defendant in this Complaint.
 13
 14

15 IV. AGENTS AND CO-CONSPIRATORS

16 25. A&R Cedar, Inc. ("A&R") is a Washington corporation headquartered in
 17 Hoquiam, Washington. During the Class Period, A&R and/or its predecessors, wholly-owned or
 18 controlled subsidies, or affiliates sold cedar shakes and shingles in interstate commerce, directly
 19 or through its wholly-owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
 20

21 26. Best Shingle Sales Inc. ("Best") is a Washington corporation headquartered in
 22 Hoquiam, Washington. During the Class Period, Best and/or its predecessors, wholly-owned or
 23 controlled subsidies, or affiliates sold cedar shakes and shingles in interstate commerce, directly
 24 or through its wholly-owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

25 27. G&R Cedar Ltd. ("G&R") is a British Columbia corporation headquartered in
 26 Matsqui, British Columbia. During the Class Period, G&R and/or its predecessors, wholly-

1 owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold cedar shakes and shingles in interstate
 2 commerce, directly or through its wholly-owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the
 3 United States.

4 28. Premium Cedar Products Ltd. (“Premium”) is a British Columbia corporation
 5 headquartered in Mission, British Columbia. During the Class Period, Premium and/or its
 6 predecessors, wholly-owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold cedar shakes and shingles
 7 in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly-owned or controlled affiliates, to
 8 purchasers in the United States.
 9

10 29. Various other persons, firms, and corporations not named as defendants have
 11 participated as co-conspirators with Defendants and have performed acts and made statements in
 12 furtherance of the conspiracy. The Defendants are jointly and severally liable for the acts of
 13 their co-conspirators whether or not named as defendants in this Complaint.
 14

15 30. Whenever reference is made to any act of any corporation, the allegation means
 16 that the corporation engaged in the act by or through its officers, directors, agents, employees, or
 17 representatives while they were actively engaged in the management, direction, control, or
 18 transaction of the corporation’s business or affairs.

19 31. Each of the Defendants named herein acted as the agent or joint-venturer of or for
 20 the other Defendants with respect to the acts, violations, and common course of conduct alleged
 21 herein.
 22

23 32. Defendants are also liable for acts done in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy
 24 by companies they acquired through mergers and acquisitions.

25 V. TRADE AND COMMERCE

26 33. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in conduct both inside and outside

1 of the United States that caused direct, substantial, and reasonably foreseeable and intended
2 anticompetitive effects upon interstate commerce within the United States.

3 34. During the Class Period, each Manufacturer-Defendant, directly or through its
4 subsidiaries or other affiliates, sold cedar shakes and shingles in the United States in a
5 continuous and uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce and foreign commerce, including
6 through and into this judicial district.
7

8 35. During the Class Period, Manufacturer-Defendants and Co-Conspirators
9 collectively controlled a majority of the market for cedar shakes and shingles in the United
10 States.
11

12 36. Cedar shakes and shingles manufactured abroad by Defendants and sold as stand-
13 alone products are goods brought into the United States for sale and therefore constitute import
14 commerce. To the extent that any cedar shakes and shingles are purchased in the United States,
15 and do not constitute import commerce, Defendants' unlawful conduct with respect thereto, as
16 more fully alleged herein during the Class Period, had and continues to have a direct, substantial,
17 and reasonably foreseeable effect on United States commerce. The anticompetitive conduct, and
18 its effect on United States commerce described herein, caused antitrust injury to Plaintiff and
19 members of the Classes in the United States.
20

21 37. Defendants' business activities substantially affected interstate trade and
22 commerce in the United States and caused antitrust injury in the United States.

23 38. By reason of the unlawful activities hereinafter alleged, Defendants substantially
24 affected commerce throughout the United States, causing injury to Plaintiff and members of the
25 Classes. Defendants, directly and through their agents, engaged in activities affecting all states,
26 to fix, raise, maintain and/or stabilize prices, and allocate market shares for cedar shakes and

shingles, which unreasonably restrained trade and adversely affected the market for such products.

VI. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Background on Cedar Shakes and Shingles.

1. Cedar Shakes and Shingles.

39. As noted above in paragraph 1, cedar shakes are rustic looking and used in roofing, while cedar shingles are uniformly sawn for a consistent and even thickness and provide a uniform machine-like look. Shingles are used for both sidewalls and roofing.

40. As used in this Complaint, “cedar shakes and shingles” refers to any cedar product bearing the Certi-Label of the CSSB. Those Certi-Label products include the following:

Shakes

Certi-Split®

High quality shakes with
rough split face and sawn back



Certi-Sawn®

Sawn both faces
but is thicker than a shingle



Shingles

Certigrade®

Smooth sawn architecturally
uniform cedar shingle



Certi-Ridge®

Pre-manufactured labour saving
caps for hips and ridges.



2. Cedar Shakes and Shingles Are Commodities.

41. The CSSB aggressively promotes its Certi-Label. For example, the CSSB website contains a 20-page brochure explaining how to read CSSB Certi-Labels and different shake and shingle grades, which includes examples of all CSSB Certi-Labels and which warns consumers about potential use of competing labels that are not CSSB Certi-Labels.

42. CSSB Certi-Labeled shakes and shingles are produced from cedar logs and cut blocks and installed on the roofs and exterior walls of residential dwellings and commercial buildings. CSSB-97 grading rules and Certi-Labels cover two species of cedar: western red cedar and Alaskan yellow cedar.

43. Cedar shakes and shingles are commodity products with little or no product differentiation based on the manufacturer. In fact, to be sold as a product bearing the CSSB Certi-Label, all products must be uniform and meet the specifications required by the CSSB.

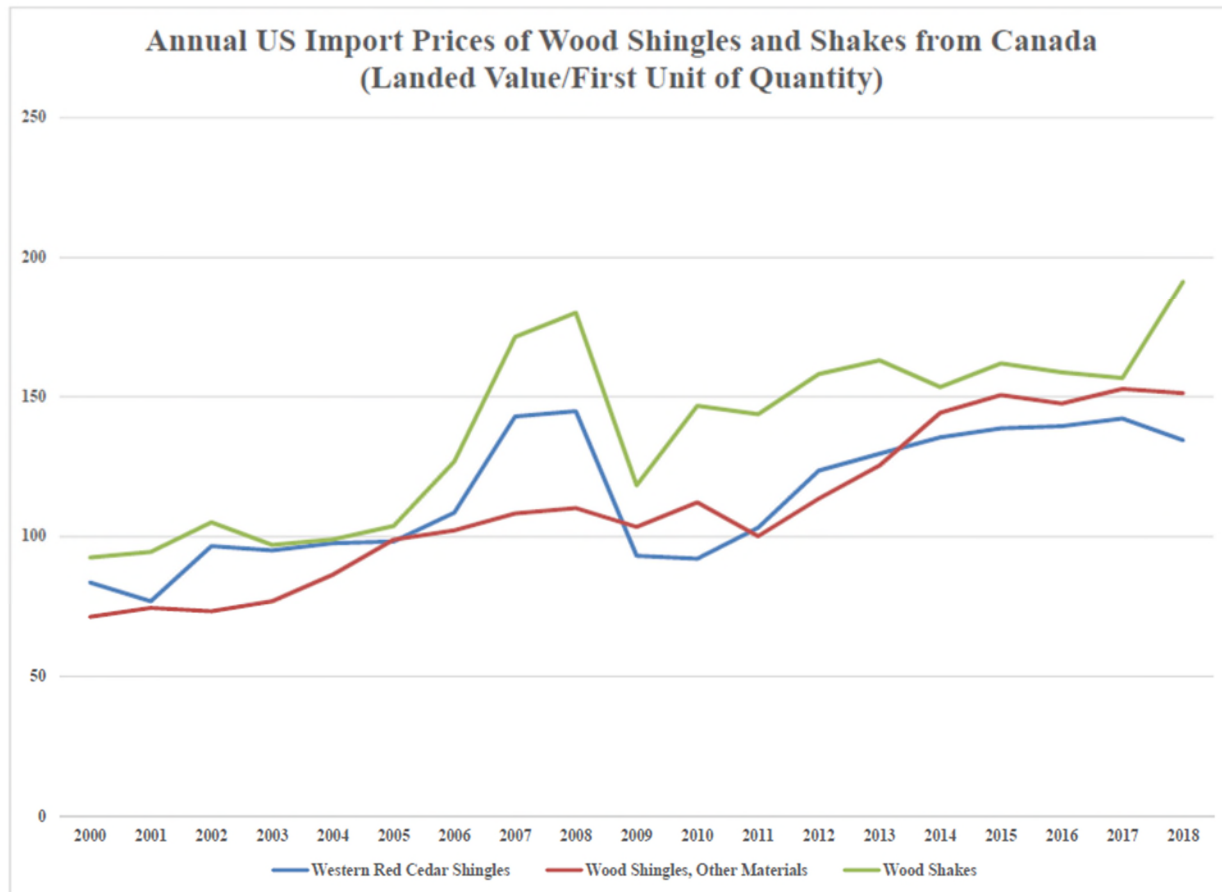
1 **3. The United States Market For Cedar Shakes and Shingles Is A National**
2 **Market Worth Billions Of Dollars Annually.**

3 44. The demand for cedar shakes and shingles is driven by new residential and
4 commercial construction and repair and remodeling. Cedar is the most popular wood siding and
5 roofing choice, and offers advantages for insulation and durability over the more common
6 asphalt shingle roof. Approximately USD \$5.6 billion of softwood lumber imports were
7 reported by the U.S. Commerce Department in 2017, including cedar, spruce, and Douglas fir.
8 Cedar shakes and shingles represent a substantial portion of this commerce.

9 45. On average, roofing and siding make up ten percent of the cost of a home,
10 however, the cost of cedar shakes and shingles is more than alternatives. Installing cedar roofing
11 shingles (for a roof size 1,400-2,100 square feet) currently costs approximately \$12,800 -
12 \$19,700, depending on the type and finish options. Because shakes are a premium quality
13 product and are also harder to install, installing cedar roofing shakes can cost up to 1.5-2 times as
14 much as shingles. On average, installation of cedar roofing shakes costs approximately \$15,200
15 - \$24,000 (for a roof size 1,400-2,100 square feet), depending on the type and finish options.
16

17 **4. The Price Of Cedar Shakes And Shingles Has Risen Steadily Since 2009.**
18

19 46. Since January 2009, the price of cedar shakes and shingles has risen over time, as
20 shown by the graph below:
21
22
23
24
25
26



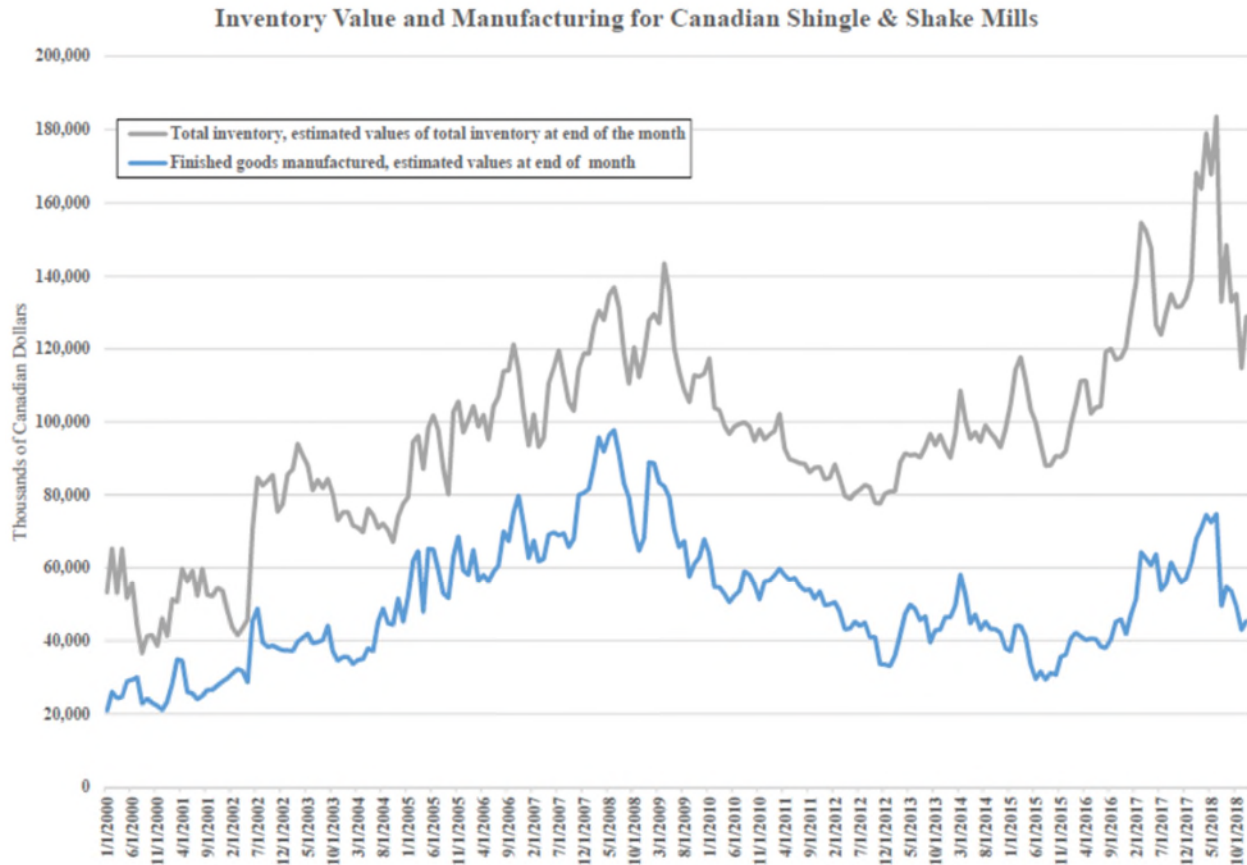
47. Tariffs recently being considered for softwood lumber imports from Canada do not explain the price increase in cedar shakes and shingles, since those tariffs have not actually been implemented. While a September 2018 decision from the International Trade Administration (ITA) suggested that cedar shakes and shingles are covered by the scope of a January 2018 tariff order, cedar shake and shingle manufacturers have formed a Shake and Shingle Alliance to challenge the ITA's decision. The Shake and Shingle Alliance filed a lawsuit challenging the ITA decision in the Court of International Trade on November 8, 2018. Information from the International Trade Commission (ITC) currently shows cedar shakes and

shingles as free of any duty or tariff.²

5. Inventories Of Cedar Shakes And Shingles Have Increased Substantially In Recent Years Compared To Manufacturing Levels, Which Suggests An Output Restriction By Manufacturers.

48. One indicia of anticompetitive behavior in an industry is unexplained increases in inventories of a commodity product. The chart below is a monthly comparison of the value of inventory of cedar shakes and siding to the value of cedar shakes and shingles manufactured each month. The manufacture of new cedar shakes and shingles began declining in 2009 and remained relatively low through 2016. However, beginning in 2012, the inventories of cedar shakes and shingles maintained by these manufacturers started to increase substantially. At the same time, as seen in the chart above, prices for shingles and shakes were generally increasing over this time period. In a competitive market, manufacturers would opt to sell at a lower price rather than accumulate inventory. This build-up of inventory is suggestive of anti-competitive restrictions by manufacturers of cedar shakes and shingles in order to maintain or increase prices.

² Harmonized Tariff Schedule, 2019 Basic Edition, #4418.50.00 Shingles and Shakes, <https://hts.usitc.gov/?query=44185000> (last accessed February 26, 2019).



B. The Structure And Characteristics Of The Cedar Shakes And Shingles Market, Together With Other Factors, Render The Conspiracy Economically Plausible.

1. The Cedar Shakes And Shingles Industry Is Highly Vertically Integrated.

49. The cedar shakes and shingles industry has become vertically integrated, particularly by the Manufacturer-Defendants. For instance, Defendant Waldun notes on its website that it “has integrated the various aspects of cedar manufacturing, producing cedar lumber, shakes, and value-added rebutted and rejoined sidewall shingles.”³

2. The Market For Cedar Shakes And Shingles Is Characterized By Inelastic Supply And Demand.

50. Consumer demand for cedar shakes and shingles is relatively unaffected by price.

³ <http://waldun.com/waldun/>.

3. There Are No Significant Substitutes For Cedar Shakes And Shingles.

51. There are no significant substitutes for cedar shakes and shingles. While there are potential substitute products—asphalt-shingle roofs, ceramic tile roofs, slate roofs, or other wood siding—the characteristics of those products lack the unique characteristics of cedar wood. Cedar shakes and shingles have a historic appearance and texture that cannot be attained with modern products, plus they also have a longer durability that offers cost savings compared to other products. Further, cedar shakes and shingles are only a small component of the overall cost of a home or building, so consumers are unlikely to substitute other products in the face of increasing prices.

4. The Cedar Shakes And Shingles Industry Has Experienced High Consolidation And Is Highly Concentrated.

52. The cedar shake and shingle industry has become significantly consolidated over the past two decades, with shake and shingle manufacturers now operating only in the Pacific Northwest. There are currently 45 total manufacturers who are members of CSSB: seventeen manufacturers operating in Washington, three operating in Idaho, and twenty-five operating in British Columbia. The CSSB also contains Wholesale and Contractor members, with locations throughout the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Manufacturer-Defendants are two of the largest members of the CSSB.

5. Defendants Had Numerous Opportunities To Collude.

a. Geographic Proximity.

53. The close proximity of Defendants and many manufacturer co-conspirators provided ample opportunities to meet and discuss pricing and supply of cedar shakes and shingles. Manufacturer-Defendants are both located in the Vancouver, British Columbia metro area. Anbrook is headquartered in Pitt Meadows, British Columbia, while Waldun is

1 headquartered in the neighboring city, Maple Ridge, British Columbia—approximately 16 miles
 2 (26 kilometers) east of Anbrook. Additionally, Defendant CSSB is located just outside the
 3 Vancouver metro area in Mission, British Columbia—approximately 7 miles (11 kilometers) east
 4 of Waldun. There are also seven other CSSB member manufacturers located in close proximity
 5 to Defendants, including Clearbrook Shake & Shingle Ltd., Golden Ears Shingle Ltd., Imperial
 6 Cedar Products Ltd., Pacific Coast Cedar Products, Ltd., Serpentine Cedar Ltd., Stave Lake
 7 Cedar Mills (1992) Inc., and Titan Cedar Products Ltd.

9 54. There are also two geographic concentrations of CSSB manufacturer members on
 10 the Olympic peninsula in Washington. Co-conspirators A&R Cedar, Inc. and Best Shingle
 11 Sales, Inc. are headquartered in Hoquiam, Washington, along with four other CSSB member
 12 manufacturers in the Hoquiam area: #208 Shake & Shingle/Griffiths, Inc., ACS Cedar, Inc., Alfa
 13 Red Cedar Products, and L&H Shake, Inc. Similarly, six CSSB member manufacturers are
 14 concentrated around Forks, Washington: Long Cedar, Pacific Shingle, Pleasant Lake Cedar,
 15 Premium Shingle LLC, Rainy Day Shake & Shingle Ltd., and Zoffel Logging & Milling, Inc.

17 **b. Trade Associations.**

18 55. The Manufacturer-Defendants and their co-conspirators are members of the
 19 CSSB, which provided an important opportunity to meet and collude with one another.

20 56. According to its website, “the Cedar Shake and Shingle Bureau® is a non-profit
 21 organization that promotes the use of Certi-label® cedar roofing and sidewall products. On June
 22 9, 1915, at a meeting of the Trustees of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association, it
 23 was agreed to establish a branch of the association to serve those members who manufactured
 24 shingles. Our influence grew, and as we survived both the Great Depression and World War II,
 25 manufacturers continued their quality commitment. In 1963 the organization merged with the
 26

1 Handsplit Shake Bureau to become the Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau.
2 Manufacturers' product lines continued to broaden and, in 1988, the members changed the
3 organization's name to the Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau®. In the late 1980s, mill quality
4 control inspections were subcontracted to independent, third party quality control agencies.”

5 57. Manufacturer-Defendants each have executives who serve on the CSSB Board of
6 Directors. Brooke Meeker, President and CEO of Defendant Anbrook, has been a member of the
7 CSSB Board of Directors for more than 10 years, and is the current Board Chairperson. Curtis
8 Walker, President and CEO of Defendant Waldun, has been a member of the CSSB Board of
9 Directors for more than 10 years, and is the current Secretary/Treasurer. Other cedar shake and
10 shingle manufacturer companies on the Board of Directors include co-conspirators A&R Cedar,
11 Inc., Best Shingle Sales Inc., Premium Cedar Products, Ltd., and G&R Cedar Ltd.
12

13 58. Every year in August or September, the CSSB holds its Annual General Meeting,
14 which includes a meeting of the Board of Directors. For example, on September 10-12, 2015, the
15 CSSB held its Annual General Meeting in Whistler, British Columbia, on August 26-27, 2016,
16 the CSSB held its Annual General Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, and on September
17 15, 2017, the CSSB held its Annual General Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia.
18

19 59. Every November or December, the CSSB holds a “Ladies Luncheon.” For
20 example, on December 4, 2015, the CSSB held its annual Ladies Luncheon in Pitt Meadows,
21 British Columbia, and on November 25, 2016, the CSSB held its annual Ladies Luncheon in
22 Maple Ridge, British Columbia.
23

24 60. The CSSB also holds regular conference calls and in person meetings during the
25 year. For instance, on February 17, 2016, the CSSB Board of Directors held a conference call,
26 which included a confidential portion to which members were not invited. On May 27, 2016, the

1 CSSB Board of Directors met in Ocean Shores, Washington.

2 61. The CSSB also holds various ad hoc events during the year attended by the
3 Manufacturer-Defendants' senior executives. For instance, on December 17, 2015, the CSSB
4 hosted a Lifetime Achievement Awards luncheon in Bellingham, Washington.

5 **6. There Are High Barriers To Entry In The Cedar Shakes And Shingles**
6 **Market.**

7 62. There are significant barriers to entering the United States market for high-end
8 cedar shakes and shingles. In order to effectively compete with cedar shake and shingle
9 products, the product must be CSSB Certi-Labeled. Although non-CSSB or "non-bureau"
10 manufacturers can produce shingles that comply with the CSSB-97 grading rules, there is a 15%
11 or more price difference between CSSB Certi-Label cedar shakes and shingles and the same
12 grades produced by non-bureau manufacturers. This prevents non-bureau manufacturers from
13 being able to compete effectively for the high-cost cedar logs and cut blocks needed to make
14 cedar shakes and shingles. A manufacturer participant in the cedar shakes and shingles market is
15 thus required to be a member of the CSSB in order to compete.
16

17 **C. Manufacturer-Defendants Worked Through The CSSB To Fix The Price Of Cedar**
18 **Shakes And Shingles And Restrict Output.**

19 63. As consolidation in the cedar shake and shingle industry progressed, the CSSB
20 became a key vehicle for the Manufacturer-Defendants to artificially raise the price of cedar
21 shakes and shingles. Under the auspices of the Certi-Label labeling program, which accounts for
22 the vast majority of cedar shakes and shingles sold in the United States (see above), Defendants
23 enacted a scheme to fix pricing and restrict supply from cedar shake and shingle manufacturers.
24

25 64. Due to consolidation and the weighted voting structure of the CSSB,
26 Manufacturer-Defendants have obtained a concentration of power in the CSSB. Manufacturer-

1 Defendants increased Manufacturer-Defendants' collective voting power through a series of
2 Board actions in November 2016, November 2017, and November 2018. As a result of these
3 actions, Manufacturer-Defendants now effectively control the CSSB vote.

4 65. On information and belief, no later than February 27, 2015 (further investigation
5 and discovery may reveal an earlier date), Manufacturer-Defendants and CSSB began conspiring
6 and colluding to fix prices for cedar shakes and shingle products sold into the United States
7 market. Manufacturer-Defendants—the largest manufacturer members of the Board of
8 Directors—continued to put pressure on other CSSB members to hold their prices at consistent
9 levels. Manufacturer-Defendants and CSSB conspired to eliminate or discipline other CSSB
10 members who compete on price and who are unwilling to follow the price and product leadership
11 of Manufacturer-Defendants.
12

13 66. As described by one former CSSB member, S&W Forest Products, Ltd.
14 (“S&W”): “Throughout the four years predating the filing of this complaint, defendant Waldun’s
15 Curtis Walker and defendant Anbrook’s Brooke Meeker have regularly conspired and colluded
16 to fix prices for cedar shake and shingle products sold into the United States market and have
17 encouraged other mill manufacturers to join in that price collusion.”⁴ Upon information and
18 belief, the price collusion among the Manufacturer Defendants began at least by February 27,
19 2015 (further investigation and discovery may reveal an earlier date) and continues through
20 present day.
21

22 67. S&W was allegedly terminated from CSSB when it refused to participate in the
23 conspiracy.⁵ According to S&W, it was forced out of the CSSB during a “hastily convened
24

25
26 ⁴ Complaint ¶ 24, *S&W Forest Products, Ltd. v. Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau*, Case No. 2:19-cv-00202, (W.D. Wash. Feb. 13, 2019).

⁵ *Id.* at ¶¶ 27-35.

1 special meeting by telephone conference call” involving an unknown members of the CSSB
 2 Board of Directors.⁶ S&W maintains that the reason given for termination—a mislabeling
 3 violation—is false and unsupported: “Despite these facts, several CSSB Directors who are
 4 executives with Waldun, Anbrook and a number of other large member mills successfully
 5 secured a three-fourths vote in favor of terminating S&W’s CSSB membership, not because of a
 6 mislabeling violation but in pursuit of their conspiracy to eliminate a competitor unwilling to
 7 engage in price fixing or collusion.”⁷

9 68. S&W specifically states that the reason it was terminated from the CSSB was
 10 because it would not participate in price fixing. “Waldun’s Curtis Walker and defendant
 11 Anbrook’s Brooke Meeker conspired throughout November and December 2018 to find a means
 12 of eliminating S&W as a competitor. In a meeting with Kris Watkins of Watkins Sawmills Ltd.
 13 on December 5, 2018, Curtis Walker stated that CSSB member mills should hold their prices at
 14 consistent levels. He expressed anger about S&W’s willingness to compete on price for shake
 15 and shingle products. He became very agitated during his comments about S&W and stated:
 16 ‘yeah, well we just need to get rid of that guy.’”⁸

18 69. On information and belief, Defendants’ actions had the intended purpose and
 19 effect of increasing the price of cedar shakes and shingles to Plaintiff and class members.

21 VII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

22 70. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself, and as a class action under the
 23 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3), seeking injunctive relief pursuant
 24 to federal law, and damages pursuant to various state antitrust, unfair competition, unjust

25
 26 ⁶ *Id.* at ¶ 26.

⁷ *Id.* at ¶ 10.

⁸ *Id.* at ¶ 35.

enrichment, and consumer protection laws of the states listed below on behalf of the members of the following classes:

- A. **Nationwide Injunctive Relief class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased Cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in the United States during the Class Period.
- B. **Alaska class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Alaska during the Class Period.
- C. **Arizona class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Arizona during the Class Period.
- D. **Arkansas class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Arkansas during the Class Period.
- E. **California class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in California during the Class Period.
- F. **Colorado class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Colorado during the Class Period.
- G. **Delaware class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Delaware during the Class Period.
- H. **District of Columbia class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in the District of Columbia during the Class Period.
- I. **Florida class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Florida during the Class Period.
- J. **Georgia class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Georgia during the Class Period.
- K. **Hawaii class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Hawaii during the Class Period.

- 1 L. **Illinois class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and
2 shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
3 Illinois during the Class Period.
- 4 M. **Iowa class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and
5 shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Iowa
6 during the Class Period.
- 7 N. **Kansas class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and
8 shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
9 Kansas during the Class Period.
- 10 O. **Maine class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and
11 shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
12 Maine during the Class Period.
- 13 P. **Massachusetts class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar
14 shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for
15 resale in Massachusetts during the Class Period.
- 16 Q. **Michigan class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes
17 and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
18 Michigan during the Class Period.
- 19 R. **Minnesota class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes
20 and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
21 Minnesota during the Class Period.
- 22 S. **Mississippi class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes
23 and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
24 Mississippi during the Class Period.
- 25 T. **Missouri class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes
26 and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
Missouri during the Class Period.
- U. **Montana class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes
and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
Montana during the Class Period.
- V. **Nebraska class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes
and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
Nebraska during the Class Period.
- W. **Nevada class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and
shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in
Nevada during the Class Period.

- X. **New Hampshire class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in New Hampshire during the Class Period.
- Y. **New Mexico class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in New Mexico during the Class Period.
- Z. **New York class:** All persons and who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in New York during the Class Period.
- AA. **North Carolina class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in North Carolina during the Class Period.
- BB. **North Dakota class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in North Dakota during the Class Period.
- CC. **Oregon class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Oregon during the Class Period.
- DD. **Rhode Island class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Rhode Island during the Class Period.
- EE. **South Carolina class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in South Carolina during the Class Period.
- FF. **South Dakota class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in South Dakota during the Class Period.
- GG. **Tennessee class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Tennessee during the Class Period.
- HH. **Utah class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Utah during the Class Period.
- II. **Vermont class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Vermont during the Class Period.

JJ. **Virginia class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Virginia during the Class Period.

KK. **West Virginia class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in West Virginia during the Class Period.

LL. **Wisconsin class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants or co-conspirators for end use and not for resale in Wisconsin during the Class Period

71. The State Classes are collectively referred to as the “Classes” unless otherwise indicated. Specifically excluded from these Classes are the Defendants; the officers, directors or employees of any Defendant; any entity in which any Defendant has a controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal representative, heir or assign of any Defendant. Also excluded from these Classes are any federal, state or local governmental entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his/her immediate family and judicial staff, any juror assigned to this action, and any co-conspirator identified in this action. Further excluded from the Classes and National Injunctive Relief Class are purchases of value added products not manufactured, supplied or processed by Defendants, or otherwise not under the control of Defendants.

72. **Class Period:** The Class Period is presently defined as February 27, 2015 to the present. Additional discovery may reveal that the conduct alleged in this Complaint commenced at an earlier time, and Plaintiff reserves all rights to amend his complaint as appropriate.

73. **Class Identity:** The above-defined Classes are readily identifiable and is one for which records should exist.

74. **Numerosity:** Plaintiff do not know the exact number of class members because such information presently is in the exclusive control of Defendants, retailers, resellers and other entities in the supply chain of cedar shakes and shingles. Plaintiff believe that due to the nature

1 of the trade and commerce involved, there are thousands of class members geographically
2 dispersed throughout the United States, such that joinder of all class members is impracticable.

3 75. **Typicality:** Plaintiff' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the
4 Classes because Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles indirectly from one or more of the
5 Defendants for end use and not for resale, and therefore Plaintiff' claims arise from the same
6 common course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the Classes and the relief sought is
7 common to the Classes.
8

9 76. **Common Questions Exist And Predominate Over Any Individual Questions:**
10 There are questions of law and fact common to the Classes, including, but not limited to:

- 11 A. Whether Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in an agreement,
12 combination, or conspiracy to fix, raise, elevate, maintain, or stabilize prices of
13 cedar shakes and shingles sold in interstate commerce in the United States;
14 B. The identity of the participants of the alleged conspiracy;
15 C. The duration of the conspiracy alleged herein and the acts performed by
16 Defendants and their co-conspirators in furtherance of the conspiracy;
17 D. Whether the alleged conspiracy violated the antitrust and consumer protection
18 laws of the various states;
19 E. Whether the conduct of Defendants and their co-conspirators, as alleged in this
20 Complaint, caused injury to the business or property of the Plaintiff and the other
21 members of the Classes;
22 F. The effect of Defendants' alleged conspiracy on the prices of cedar shakes and
23 shingles sold in the United States during the Class Period;
24 G. Whether Plaintiff and other members of the Classes are entitled to, among other
 things, injunctive relief and if so, the nature and extent of such injunctive relief;
 and
25 H. The appropriate class-wide measure of damages.

26 These and other questions of law and fact, which are common to the members of the Classes,
predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Classes.

1 77. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes
2 in that Plaintiff's interests are aligned with, and not antagonistic to, those of the other members of
3 the Classes who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles from Defendants and Plaintiff
4 has retained counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of class actions and antitrust
5 litigation to represent himself and the Classes.
6

7 78. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
8 efficient adjudication of this controversy since individual joinder of all damaged members of the
9 Classes is impractical. Prosecution as a class action will eliminate the possibility of duplicative
10 litigation. The relatively small damages suffered by individual members of the Classes compared
11 to the expense and burden of individual prosecution of the claims asserted in this litigation
12 means that, absent a class action, it would not be feasible for members of the Classes to seek
13 redress for the violations of law herein alleged. Further, individual litigation presents the
14 potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would greatly magnify the delay and
15 expense to all parties and to the court system. Therefore, a class action presents far fewer case
16 management difficulties and will provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, economy of scale
17 and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
18

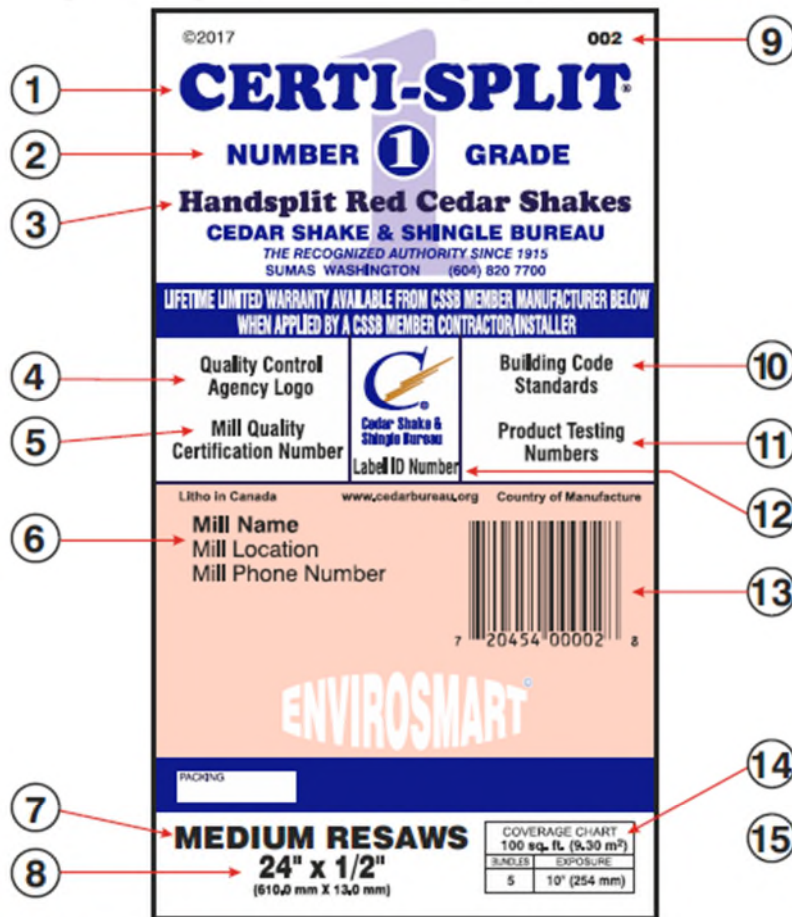
19 79. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Classes would
20 create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, establishing incompatible standards of
21 conduct for Defendants.
22

23 80. Plaintiff brings the Classes on behalf of all persons similarly situated pursuant to
24 Rule 23, on behalf of all persons and entities that, as residents of various states, indirectly
25 purchased one or more cedar shakes and shingles that a defendant or co-conspirator produced for
26 end use and not for resale during the respective Class Periods.

VIII. ANTITRUST INJURY

82. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct had the following effects, among others:
 - A. Price competition has been restrained or eliminated with respect to cedar shakes and shingles;
 - B. The prices of cedar shakes and shingles have been fixed, raised, stabilized, or maintained at artificially inflated levels;
 - C. Indirect purchasers of cedar shakes and shingles have been deprived of free and open competition; and
 - D. End-users purchasers of cedar shakes and shingles who indirectly purchased cedar shakes and shingles for end use and not for resale, including Plaintiff, paid artificially inflated prices.

84. The cedar shakes and shingles that Plaintiff and Class Members purchased were in substantially the same form as when they were initially sold by Defendants. As a result, the cedar shakes and shingles follow a traceable physical chain from Defendants to the Plaintiff and class members, and the overcharges on cedar shakes and shingles can be traced from Defendants to Plaintiff and class members. In fact, the Certi-Label shown below is present on all cedar shakes and shingles sold by Manufacturer-Defendants and permits the tracing of each product to the specific manufacturer.



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The "Certi" Brand Name - Your Quality Assurance | 8. Product Dimensions |
| 2. Product Grade | 9. Cedar Bureau Label Number |
| 3. Product Type | 10. Building Code Compliance Numbers |
| 4. Independent, 3 rd Party, Quality Control Agency | 11. Product Performance Tests Passed |
| 5. This Number Shows Compliance with Total Quality Manufacturing System | 12. Label Identification Number |
| 6. Mill Name, Location and Phone Number | 13. UPC Code |
| 7. Industry Product Description | 14. Coverage Chart and Recommended Exposure |
| | 15. Application Instructions on Reverse Side |

85. As a matter of economic principle, firms must recover the short-run variable costs of production when they price their products for the market, which ultimately get passed to consumers in the form of higher retail prices. For a firm to be a profitable valid concern, the firm must recover its marginal cost of production. In a perfectly competitive market, firms price at marginal cost and when marginal costs increase, the cost increases are passed through to the consumer 1:1 or at a 100 percent pass through rate. As a general matter, the pass through rate

1 will be determined by the relative elasticities of supply and demand. When demand is inelastic
2 (as it likely is for cedar shakes and shingles), the pass-through rate to end users is at or near 100
3 percent.

4 86. Consequently, while the direct purchasers were the first to pay supra-competitive
5 prices, all or most of the overcharge was passed along the distribution chain and absorbed by
6 Plaintiff and Class Members when they purchased the cedar shakes and shingles for end use and
7 not for resale.

8 87. Commonly used and well-accepted economic models can be used to measure both
9 the extent and the amount of the supra-competitive charge passed through the chain of
10 distribution to end-user consumers. Thus, the economic harm to Plaintiff and the class members
11 can be quantified.

12 88. The purpose of the conspiratorial conduct of the Defendants and their con-
13 spirators was to raise, fix, or maintain the price of cedar shakes and shingles and, as a direct
14 and foreseeable result. Plaintiff and the Classes paid supra-competitive prices for cedar shakes
15 and shingles during the Class Period.

16 89. By reason of the alleged violations of the antitrust laws, Plaintiff and the Classes
17 have sustained injury to their businesses or property, having paid higher prices for cedar shakes
18 and shingles than they would have paid in the absence of Defendants' illegal contract,
19 combination, or conspiracy, and as a result have suffered damages.

20 90. This is an antitrust injury of the type that the antitrust laws were meant to punish
21 and prevent.

IX. VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE SHERMAN ACT

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE SHERMAN ACT 15 U.S.C. § 1
(ON BEHALF OF NATIONWIDE CLASS FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE
RELIEF)**

91. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

92. Beginning at a time currently unknown to Plaintiff, but at least as early as February 27, 2015 (further investigation and discovery may reveal an earlier date), and continuing through the present, the exact dates being unknown to Plaintiff, Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into a continuing agreement, understanding, and conspiracy in restraint of trade artificially to fix, raise, stabilize, and peg prices for cedar shakes and shingles in the United States, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1).

93. In formulating and carrying out the alleged agreement, understanding, and conspiracy, the Defendants and their co-conspirators did those things that they combined and conspired to do, including but not limited to the acts, practices, and course of conduct set forth above, and the following, among others:

A. Fixing, raising, stabilizing, and pegging the price of cedar shakes and shingles; and

B. Allocating among themselves and collusively reducing the production of cedar shakes and shingles.

94. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had the following effects, among others:

A. Price competition in the sale of cedar shakes and shingles has been restrained, suppressed, and/or eliminated in the United States;

B. Prices for cedar shakes and shingles sold by Defendants and all of their Produce Co-Conspirators have been fixed, raised, maintained and stabilized at artificially

high, non-competitive levels throughout the United States; and

C. Those who purchased cedar shakes and shingles indirectly from Defendants and their co-conspirators for their personal use have been deprived of the benefits of free and open competition.

95. Plaintiff and members of the Classes have been injured and will continue to be injured in their businesses and property by paying more for cedar shakes and shingles purchased indirectly from the Defendants and their co-conspirators for their personal use than they would have paid and will pay in the absence of the combination and conspiracy.

96. Plaintiff and members of the Classes are entitled to an injunction against Defendants, preventing and restraining the violations alleged herein.

X. VIOLATIONS OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS

97. Plaintiff incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

98. The following Second through Twenty-Seventh Claims for Relief are pleaded under the antitrust laws of each State or jurisdiction identified below, on behalf of the indicated class.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF VIOLATION OF ARIZONA'S UNIFORM STATE ANTITRUST ACT, ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 44-1401, ET SEQ. (ON BEHALF OF THE ARIZONA CLASS)

99. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

100. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Arizona Rev. Stat. § 44-1401, *et seq.*

101. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Arizona.

102. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred within Arizona, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

103. Defendants' violations of Arizona law were flagrant.

104. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Arizona's trade and commerce.

105. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff and members of the Arizona Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

106. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and members of the Arizona Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief available under Arizona Revised Statute § 44-1401, *et seq.*

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CARTWRIGHT ACT,
CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 16700, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE CALIFORNIA CLASS)**

107. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

108. The California Business & Professions Code generally governs conduct of corporate entities. The Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 16700-16770, governs antitrust violations in California.

109. California policy is that "vigorous representation and protection of consumer interests are essential to the fair and efficient functioning of a free enterprise market economy," including by fostering competition in the marketplace. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 301.

110. Under the Cartwright Act, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 32

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1 based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16750(a).

2 111. A trust in California is any combination intended for various purposes, including
3 but not limited to creating or carrying out restrictions in trade or commerce, limiting or reducing
4 the production or increasing the price of merchandise, or preventing competition in the market
5 for a commodity. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16720. Every trust in California is unlawful except
6 as provided by the Code. *Id.* at § 16726.

7
8 112. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of California during
9 the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
10 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

11 113. Defendants enacted a combination of capital, skill or acts for the purpose of
12 creating and carrying out restrictions in trade or commerce, in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof.
13 Code § 16700, *et seq.*

14
15 114. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured in their business or property, with
16 respect to purchases of cedar shakes and shingles in California and are entitled to all forms of
17 relief, including recovery of treble damages, interest, and injunctive relief, plus reasonable
18 attorneys' fees and costs.

19
20 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
21 **VIOLATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ANTITRUST ACT,**
22 **D.C. CODE § 28-4501, *ET SEQ.***
23 **(ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLASS)**

24 115. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
25 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

26 116. The policy of District of Columbia Code, Title 28, Chapter 45 (Restraints of
Trade) is to "promote the unhampered freedom of commerce and industry throughout the District
of Columbia by prohibiting restraints of trade and monopolistic practices."

117. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the District of Columbia during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

118. Under District of Columbia law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under the antitrust provisions of the D.C. Code based on the facts alleged in this Complaint, because "any indirect purchaser in the chain of manufacture, production or distribution of goods...shall be deemed to be injured within the meaning of this chapter." D.C. Code § 28-4509(a).

119. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired to act in restraint of trade within the District of Columbia, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for cedar shakes and shingles within the District of Columbia, in violation of D.C. Code § 28-4501, *et seq.*

120. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar shakes and shingles in the District of Columbia and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and interest, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS ANTITRUST ACT,
740 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 10/3(1), *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE ILLINOIS CLASS)**

121. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

122. The Illinois Antitrust Act, 740 ILCS 10/1, *et seq.*, aims "to promote the unhampered growth of commerce and industry throughout the State by prohibiting restraints of trade which are secured through monopolistic or oligarchic practices and which act or tend to act to decrease competition between and among persons engaged in commerce and trade. . . ." 740 ILCS 10/2.

1 123. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Illinois during
2 the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
3 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

4 124. Under the Illinois Antitrust Act, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an
5 action for damages based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. 740 ILCS 10/7(2).

6 125. Defendants made contracts or engaged in a combination or conspiracy with each
7 other, though they would have been competitors but for their prior agreement, for the purpose of
8 fixing, controlling or maintaining prices for cedar shakes and shingles sold, and/or for allocating
9 customers or markets for cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of Illinois.

10 126. Defendants further unreasonably restrained trade or commerce and established,
11 maintained or attempted to acquire monopoly power over the market for cedar shakes and
12 shingles in Illinois for the purpose of excluding competition, in violation of 740 ILCS 10/1, *et*
13 *seq.*

14 127. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
15 shakes and shingles in Illinois and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages,
16 treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

17
18
19 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
20 **VIOLATION OF THE IOWA COMPETITION LAW**
21 **IOWA CODE § 553.1, *ET SEQ.***
22 **(ON BEHALF OF THE IOWA CLASS)**

23 128. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
24 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

25 129. The Iowa Competition Law aims to "prohibit[] restraint of economic activity and
26 monopolistic practices." Iowa Code § 553.2.

 130. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Iowa during the
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 35

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1 Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar shakes
2 and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

3 131. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired to restrain or monopolize trade in
4 the market for cedar shakes and shingles, and attempted to establish or did in fact establish a
5 monopoly for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices
6 for cedar shakes and shingles, in violation of Iowa Code § 553.1, *et seq.*

7
8 132. Plaintiff and members of the Iowa Class were injured with respect to purchases of
9 cedar shakes and shingles in Iowa, and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual
10 damages, exemplary damages for willful conduct, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and
11 injunctive relief.

12
13 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
14 **VIOLATION OF THE KANSAS RESTRAINT OF TRADE ACT**
15 **KAN. STAT. ANN. § 50-101, *ET SEQ.***
16 **(ON BEHALF OF THE KANSAS CLASS)**

17 133. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
18 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

19 134. The Kansas Restraint of Trade Act aims to prohibit practices which, inter alia,
20 "tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation or sale of articles
21 imported into this state." Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-112.

22 135. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Kansas during
23 the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
24 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

25 136. Under the Kansas Restraint of Trade Act, indirect purchasers have standing to
26 maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Kan. Stat. Ann § 50-161(b).

137. Defendants combined capital, skill or acts for the purposes of creating restrictions
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1 in trade or commerce of cedar shakes and shingles, increasing the price of cedar shakes and
 2 shingles, preventing competition in the sale of cedar shakes and shingles, or binding themselves
 3 not to sell cedar shakes and shingles, in a manner that established the price of cedar shakes and
 4 shingles and precluded free and unrestricted competition among themselves in the sale of cedar
 5 shakes and shingles, in violation of Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-101, *et seq.*

6
 7 138. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
 8 shakes and shingles in Kansas and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages,
 9 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and injunctive relief.

10 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 11 **VIOLATION OF THE MAINE'S ANTITRUST STATUTE**
 12 **ME. REV. STAT. ANN. TIT. 10 § 1101, *ET SEQ.***
(ON BEHALF OF THE MAINE CLASS)

13 139. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 14 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

15 140. Part 3 of Title 10 the Maine Revised Statutes generally governs regulation of
 16 trade in Maine. Chapter 201 thereof governs monopolies and profiteering, generally prohibiting
 17 contracts in restraint of trade and conspiracies to monopolize trade. Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10,
 18 §§ 1101-02.

19
 20 141. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Maine during the
 21 Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar shakes
 22 and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

23 142. Under Maine law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based
 24 on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10, § 1104(1).

25 143. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce
 26 of cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of Maine, and monopolized or

1 attempted to monopolize the trade or commerce of cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate
2 commerce of Maine, in violation of Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10, § 1101, *et seq.*

3 144. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
4 shakes and shingles in Maine and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages,
5 treble damages, reasonable attorneys' and experts' fees and costs.
6

7 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
8 **VIOLATION OF THE MICHIGAN ANTITRUST REFORM ACT**
9 **MICH. COMP. LAWS § 445.771, *ET SEQ.***
10 **(ON BEHALF OF THE MICHIGAN CLASS)**

11 145. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
12 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 146. The Michigan Antitrust Reform Act aims "to prohibit contracts, combinations,
14 and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce...to prohibit monopolies and attempts to
15 monopolize trade or commerce...[and] to provide remedies, fines, and penalties for violations of
16 this act." Mich. Act 274 of 1984.

17 147. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Michigan during
18 the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
19 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

20 148. Under the Michigan Antitrust Reform Act, indirect purchasers have standing to
21 maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Mich. Comp. Laws. §
22 452.778(2).

23 149. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired to restrain or monopolize trade or
24 commerce in the market for cedar shakes and shingles, in violation of Mich. Comp. Laws §
25 445.772, *et seq.*
26

150. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
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1 shakes and shingles in Michigan and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages,
 2 treble damages for flagrant violations, interest, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive
 3 or other appropriate equitable relief.

4
 5 **TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
VIOLATION OF THE MINNESOTA ANTITRUST LAW,
MINN. STAT. § 325D.49, *ET SEQ.*
 6 **(ON BEHALF OF THE MINNESOTA CLASS)**

7 151. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 8 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 152. The Minnesota Antitrust Law of 1971 aims to prohibit any contract, combination
 10 or conspiracy when any part thereof was created, formed, or entered into in Minnesota; any
 11 contract, combination or conspiracy, wherever created, formed or entered into; any
 12 establishment, maintenance or use of monopoly power; and any attempt to establish, maintain or
 13 use monopoly power, whenever any of these affect Minnesota trade or commerce.
 14

15 153. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Minnesota
 16 during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of
 17 cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.
 18

19 154. Under the Minnesota Antitrust Act of 1971, indirect purchasers have standing to
 20 maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Minn. Stat. § 325D.56.

21 155. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in unreasonable restraint of trade
 22 or commerce in the market for cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of and
 23 outside of Minnesota; established, maintained, used or attempted to establish, maintain or use
 24 monopoly power over the trade or commerce in the market for cedar shakes and shingles within
 25 the intrastate commerce of and outside of Minnesota; and fixed prices and allocated markets for
 26

cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of and outside of Minnesota, in
 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 39

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1 violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.49, *et seq.*

2 156. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
3 shakes and shingles in Minnesota and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual
4 damages, treble damages, costs and disbursements, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive
5 relief necessary to prevent and restrain violations hereof.
6

7 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
8 **VIOLATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI ANTITRUST STATUTE,**
9 **MISS. CODE ANN. § 74-21-1, *ET SEQ.***
10 **(ON BEHALF OF THE MISSISSIPPI CLASS)**

11 157. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
12 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 158. Title 75 of the Mississippi Code regulates trade, commerce and investments.
14 Chapter 21 thereof generally prohibits trusts and combines in restraint or hindrance of trade, with
15 the aim that "trusts and combines may be suppressed, and the benefits arising from competition
16 in business [are] preserved" to Mississippians. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-39.

17 159. Trusts are combinations, contracts, understandings or agreements, express or
18 implied, when inimical to the public welfare and with the effect of, inter alia, restraining trade,
19 increasing the price or output of a commodity, or hindering competition in the production or sale
20 of a commodity. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-1.

21 160. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Mississippi
22 during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of
23 cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

24 161. Under Mississippi law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action
25 under the antitrust provisions of the Mississippi Code based on the facts alleged in this
26

Complaint. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-9.
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1 162. Defendants combined, contracted, understood and agreed in the market for cedar
2 shakes and shingles, in a manner inimical to public welfare, with the effect of restraining trade,
3 increasing the price of cedar shakes and shingles and hindering competition in the sale of cedar
4 shakes and shingles, in violation of Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-1(a), *et seq.*

5 163. Defendants monopolized or attempted to monopolize the production, control or
6 sale of cedar shakes and shingles, in violation of Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-3, *et seq.*

7 164. Defendants' cedar shakes and shingles are sold indirectly via distributors
8 throughout the State of Mississippi. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct
9 substantially affected Mississippi commerce.
10

11 165. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
12 shakes and shingles in Mississippi and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual
13 damages and a penalty of \$500 per instance of injury.
14

15 **TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
16 **VIOLATION OF THE MISSOURI MERCHANDISING PRACTICES ACT,**
17 **MO. ANN. STAT. § 407.010, ET SEQ.**
18 **(ON BEHALF OF THE MISSOURI CLASS)**

19 166. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
20 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

21 167. Chapter 407 of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act (the "MMPA")
22 generally governs unlawful business practices, including antitrust violations such as restraints of
23 trade and monopolization.

24 168. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Missouri during
25 the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
26 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

169. Under Missouri law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action
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1 under the MMPA based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. *Gibbons v. J. Nuckolls, Inc.*, 216
 2 S.W.3d 667, 669 (Mo. 2007).

3 170. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce
 4 of cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of Missouri, and monopolized or
 5 attempted to monopolize the market for cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate
 6 commerce of Missouri by possessing monopoly power in the market and willfully maintaining
 7 that power through agreements to fix prices, allocate markets and otherwise control trade, in
 8 violation of Mo. Ann. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*

10 171. Plaintiff and members of the Missouri Class were injured with respect to
 11 purchases of cedar shakes and shingles in Missouri and are entitled to all forms of relief,
 12 including actual damages or liquidated damages in an amount which bears a reasonable relation
 13 to the actual damages which have been sustained, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees, costs,
 14 and injunctive relief.

16 **THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 17 **VIOLATION OF THE NEBRASKA JUNKIN ACT,**
 18 **NEB. REV. STAT. § 59-801, *ET SEQ.***
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEBRASKA CLASS)

19 172. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 20 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

21 173. Chapter 59 of the Nebraska Revised Statute generally governs business and trade
 22 practices. Sections 801 through 831 thereof, known as the Junkin Act, prohibit antitrust
 23 violations such as restraints of trade and monopolization.

24 174. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Nebraska during
 25 the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
 26 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

175. Under Nebraska law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under the Junkin Act based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-821.

176. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of Nebraska, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of Nebraska by possessing monopoly power in the market and willfully maintaining that power through agreements to fix prices, allocate markets and otherwise control trade, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-801, *et seq.*

177. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar shakes and shingles in Nebraska and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages or liquidated damages in an amount which bears a reasonable relation to the actual damages which have been sustained, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and injunctive relief.

**FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEVADA UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
NEV. REV. STAT. § 598A.010, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEVADA CLASS)**

178. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

179. The Nevada Unfair Trade Practice Act ("NUTPA") states that "free, open and competitive production and sale of commodities...is necessary to the economic well-being of the citizens of the State of Nevada." Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.030(1).

180. The policy of NUTPA is to prohibit acts in restraint of trade or commerce, to preserve and protect the free, open and competitive market, and to penalize all persons engaged in anticompetitive practices. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.030(2). Such acts include, inter alia, price fixing, division of markets, allocation of customers, and monopolization of trade. Nev.

1 Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.060.

2 181. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Nevada during
3 the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
4 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

5 182. Under Nevada law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under
6 NUTPA based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §598A.210(2).

7 183. Defendants fixed prices by agreeing to establish prices for cedar shakes and
8 shingles in Nevada, divided Nevada markets, allocated Nevada customers, and monopolized or
9 attempted monopolize trade or commerce of cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate
10 commerce of Nevada, constituting a contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade in
11 violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A, *et seq.*

12 184. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
13 shakes and shingles in Nevada in that at least thousands of sales of Defendants' cedar shakes and
14 shingles took place in Nevada, purchased by Nevada consumers at supra-competitive prices
15 caused by Defendants' conduct.

16 185. Accordingly, Plaintiff and members of the Nevada Class are entitled to all forms
17 of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and
18 injunctive relief.

19 186. In accordance with the requirements of § 598A.210(3), notice of this action was
20 mailed to the Nevada Attorney General by Plaintiff.

21
22
23
24 **FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
25 **VIOLATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ANTITRUST STATUTE,**
26 **N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. TIT. XXXI, § 356, *ET SEQ.***
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CLASS)

187. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

188. Title XXXI of the New Hampshire Statutes generally governs trade and commerce. Chapter 356 thereof governs combinations and monopolies and prohibits restraints of trade. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 356:2, 3.

189. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of New Hampshire during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

190. Under New Hampshire law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 356:11(II).

191. Defendants fixed, controlled or maintained prices for cedar shakes and shingles, allocated customers or markets for cedar shakes and shingles, and established, maintained or used monopoly power, or attempted to, constituting a contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 356:1, *et seq.*

192. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar shakes and shingles in New Hampshire and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages sustained, treble damages for willful or flagrant violations, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and injunctive relief.

**SIXTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEW MEXICO ANTITRUST ACT,
N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 57-1-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW MEXICO CLASS)**

193. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

194. The New Mexico Antitrust Act aims to prohibit restraints of trade and

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1 monopolistic practices. N.M. Stat. Ann. 57-1-15.

2 195. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of New Mexico
3 during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of
4 cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

5 196. Under New Mexico law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action
6 based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-1-3.

7 197. Defendants contracted, agreed, combined or conspired, and monopolized or
8 attempted to monopolize trade for cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of
9 New Mexico, in violation of N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-1-1, *et seq.*

10 198. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
11 shakes and shingles in New Mexico and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual
12 damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and injunctive relief.
13
14

15 **SEVENTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
16 **VIOLATION OF SECTION 340 OF THE NEW YORK GENERAL BUSINESS LAW**
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW YORK CLASS)

17 199. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
18 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

19 200. Article 22 of the New York General Business Law general prohibits monopolies
20 and contracts or agreements in restraint of trade, with the policy of encouraging competition or
21 the free exercise of any activity in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce in New York.
22 N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 340(1).
23

24 201. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of New York
25 during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of
26 cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

202. Under New York law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 340(6).

203. Defendants established or maintained a monopoly within the intrastate commerce of New York for the trade or commerce of cedar shakes and shingles and restrained competition in the free exercise of the conduct of the business of cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of New York, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 340, *et seq.*

204. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar shakes and shingles in New York and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs not exceeding \$10,000, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

**EIGHTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL STATUTES,
N.C. GEN. STAT. § 75-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CLASS)**

205. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

206. Defendants entered into a contract or combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within North Carolina.

207. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, for the purpose of affecting competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within North Carolina.

208. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected North Carolina's trade and commerce.

209. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and

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1 the members of the North Carolina Class have been injured in their business or property and are
2 threatened with further injury.

3 210. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Class are
4 entitled to seek all forms of relief available, including treble damages, under N.C. Gen. Stat. §
5 75-1, *et seq.*
6

7 **NINETEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
8 **VIOLATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA UNIFORM STATE ANTITRUST ACT,**
9 **N.D. CENT. CODE § 51-08.1, *ET SEQ.***
10 **(ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH DAKOTA CLASS)**

11 211. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
12 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 212. The North Dakota Uniform State Antitrust Act generally prohibits restraints on or
14 monopolization of trade. N.D. Cent. Code § 51-08.1, *et seq.*

15 213. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of North Dakota
16 during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of
17 cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

18 214. Under the North Dakota Uniform State Antitrust Act, indirect purchasers have
19 standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. N.D. Cent. Code §
20 51-08.1-08.

21 215. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of, or to monopolize
22 trade or commerce in the market for cedar shakes and shingles, and established, maintained, or
23 used a monopoly, or attempted to do so, for the purposes of excluding competition or controlling,
24 fixing or maintaining prices for cedar shakes and shingles, in violation of N.D. Cent. Code §§
25 51-08.1-02, 03.
26

216. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases in
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1 North Dakota and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages for
 2 flagrant violations, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive or other equitable relief.

3 **TWENTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 4 **VIOLATION OF THE OREGON ANTITRUST LAW,**
 5 **OR. REV. STAT. § 646.705, *ET SEQ.***
 6 **(ON BEHALF OF THE OREGON CLASS)**

7 217. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 8 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 218. Chapter 646 of the Oregon Revised Statutes generally governs business and trade
 10 practices within Oregon. Sections 705 through 899 thereof govern antitrust violations, with the
 11 policy to "encourage free and open competition in the interest of the general welfare and
 12 economy of the state." Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.715.

13 219. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Oregon during
 14 the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
 15 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

16 220. Under Oregon law, indirect purchasers have standing under the antitrust
 17 provisions of the Oregon Revised Statutes to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this
 18 Complaint. Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.780(1)(a).

19 221. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce
 20 of cedar shakes and shingles, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the trade or
 21 commerce of cedar shakes and shingles, in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.705, *et seq.*

22 222. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
 23 shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of Oregon, or alternatively to interstate
 24 commerce involving actual or threatened injury to persons located in Oregon, and are entitled to
 25 all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, expert

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1 witness fees and investigative costs, and injunctive relief.

2 **TWENTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
3 **VIOLATION OF THE RHODE ISLAND ANTITRUST ACT,**
4 **R.I. GEN LAWS § 6-36-1, *ET SEQ.***
5 **(ON BEHALF OF THE RHODE ISLAND CLASS)**

6 223. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
7 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

8 224. The Rhode Island Antitrust Act aims to promote the unhampered growth of
9 commerce and industry throughout Rhode Island by prohibiting unreasonable restraints of trade
10 and monopolistic practices that hamper, prevent or decrease competition. R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-36-
11 2(a)(2).

12 225. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Rhode Island
13 during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of
14 cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

15 226. Under the Rhode Island Antitrust Act, no later than February 27, 2015 (further
16 investigation and discovery may reveal an earlier date), indirect purchasers have standing to
17 maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-36-11(a). In
18 Rhode Island, the claims of the Plaintiff and the Class alleged herein run no later than February
19 27, 2015 (further investigation and discovery may reveal an earlier date) through the date that the
20 effects of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct cease.

21 227. Defendants contracted, combined and conspired in restraint of trade of cedar
22 shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of Rhode Island, and established, maintained
23 or used, or attempted to establish, maintain or use, a monopoly in the trade of cedar shakes and
24 shingles for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices
25 within the intrastate commerce of Rhode Island, in violation of R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-36-1, *et seq.*

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1 228. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
2 shakes and shingles in Rhode Island and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual
3 damages, treble damages, reasonable costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive relief.

4 **TWENTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
5 **VIOLATION OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ANTITRUST STATUTE,**
6 **S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 37-1-3.1, *ET SEQ.***
7 **(ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA CLASS)**

8 229. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
9 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

10 230. Chapter 37-1 of the South Dakota Codified Laws prohibits restraint of trade,
11 monopolies and discriminatory trade practices. S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37-1- 3.1, 3.2.

12 231. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of South Dakota
13 during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of
14 cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

15 232. Under South Dakota law, indirect purchasers have standing under the antitrust
16 provisions of the South Dakota Codified Laws to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in
17 this Complaint. S.D. Codified Laws § 37-1-33.

18 233. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce
19 of cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate commerce of South Dakota, and monopolized
20 or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of cedar shakes and shingles within the intrastate
21 commerce of South Dakota, in violation of S.D. Codified Laws § 37-1, *et seq.*

22 234. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
23 shakes and shingles in South Dakota and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual
24 damages, treble damages, taxable costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive or other
25 equitable relief.

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**TWENTY-THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE TENNESSEE TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
TENN. CODE, § 47-25-101, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE TENNESSEE CLASS)**

235. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

236. The Tennessee Trade Practices Act generally governs commerce and trade in Tennessee, and it prohibits, inter alia, all arrangements, contracts, agreements, or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view to lessen, or which tend to lessen, full and free competition in goods in Tennessee. All such arrangements, contracts, agreements, or combinations between persons or corporations designed, or which tend, to increase the prices of any such goods, are against public policy, unlawful, and void. Tenn. Code, § 47-25-101.

237. Defendants competed unfairly and colluded by meeting to fix prices, divide markets, and otherwise restrain trade as set forth herein, in violation of Tenn. Code, § 47-25-101, *et seq.*

238. Defendant's conduct violated the Tennessee Trade Practice Act because it was an arrangement, contract, agreement, or combination to lessen full and free competition in goods in Tennessee, and because it tended to increase the prices of goods in Tennessee. Specifically, Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) price competition for cedar shakes and shingles was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Tennessee; (2) prices for cedar shakes and shingles were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Tennessee; (3) Plaintiff and the Tennessee Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiff and the Tennessee Class paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles.

239. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on

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1 Tennessee commerce as cedar shakes and shingles were sold in Tennessee.

2 240. Plaintiff and the Tennessee Class purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the
3 State of Tennessee during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the
4 price per pound of cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be
5 determined at trial. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff
6 and the Tennessee Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with
7 further injury
8

9 241. Under Tennessee law, indirect purchasers (such as Plaintiff and the Tennessee
10 Class) have standing under the Tennessee Trade Practice Acts to maintain an action based on the
11 facts alleged in this Complaint.
12

13 242. Plaintiff and members of the Tennessee Class were injured with respect to
14 purchases of cedar shakes and shingles in Tennessee and are entitled to all forms of relief
15 available under the law, including return of the unlawful overcharges that they paid on their
16 purchases, damages, equitable relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

17 **TWENTY-FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
18 **VIOLATION OF THE UTAH ANTITRUST ACT,**
19 **UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 76-10-911, *ET SEQ.***
 (ON BEHALF OF THE UTAH CLASS)

20 243. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
21 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

22 244. The Utah Antitrust Act aims to "encourage free and open competition in the
23 interest of the general welfare and economy of this state by prohibiting monopolistic and unfair
24 trade practices, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce" Utah Code
25 Ann. § 76-10-3102.
26

245. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Utah during the
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1 Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar shakes
2 and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

3 246. Under the Utah Antitrust Act, indirect purchasers who are either Utah residents or
4 Utah citizens have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint.
5 Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-3109(1)(a).
6

7 247. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce
8 of cedar shakes and shingles, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of
9 cedar shakes and shingles, in violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-3101, *et seq.*

10 248. Plaintiff and members of the Class who are either Utah residents or Utah citizens
11 were injured with respect to purchases of cedar shakes and shingles in Utah and are entitled to all
12 forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs of suit, reasonable attorneys'
13 fees, and injunctive relief.
14

15 **TWENTY-FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
16 **VIOLATION OF THE WEST VIRGINIA ANTITRUST ACT,**
17 **W. VA. CODE §47-18-1, *ET SEQ.***
(ON BEHALF OF THE WEST VIRGINIA CLASS)

18 249. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
19 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

20 250. The violations of federal antitrust law set forth above also constitute violations of
21 section 47-18-1 of the West Virginia Code.

22 251. During the Class Period, Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in a
23 continuing contract, combination or conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade and commerce
24 and other anticompetitive conduct alleged above in violation of W. Va. Code § 47-18-1, *et seq.*
25

26 252. Defendants' anticompetitive acts described above were knowing, willful and
constitute violations or flagrant violations of the West Virginia Antitrust Act.

253. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and members of the West Virginia Class have been injured in their business and property in that they paid more for cedar shakes and shingles than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful conduct. As a result of Defendants' violation of Section 47-18-3 of the West Virginia Antitrust Act, Plaintiff and members of the West Virginia Class seek treble damages and their cost of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to section 47-18-9 of the West Virginia Code.

**TWENTY-SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE WISCONSIN ANTITRUST ACT,
WIS. STAT. ANN. § 133.01(1), *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE WISCONSIN CLASS)**

254. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

255. Chapter 133 of the Wisconsin Statutes governs trust and monopolies, with the intent "to safeguard the public against the creation or perpetuation of monopolies and to foster and encourage competition by prohibiting unfair and discriminatory business practices which destroy or hamper competition." Wis. Stat. § 133.01.

256. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Wisconsin during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

257. Under Wisconsin law, indirect purchasers have standing under the antitrust provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Wis. Stat. 133.18(a).

258. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of cedar shakes and shingles, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the trade or

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1 commerce of cedar shakes and shingles, with the intention of injuring or destroying competition
2 therein, in violation of Wis. Stat. § 133.01, *et seq.*

3 259. Plaintiff and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of cedar
4 shakes and shingles in Wisconsin in that the actions alleged herein substantially affected the
5 people of Wisconsin, with at least thousands of consumers in Wisconsin paying substantially
6 higher prices for Defendants' cedar shakes and shingles in Wisconsin.
7

8 260. Accordingly, Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to all forms of relief,
9 including actual damages, treble damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive
10 relief.

11 261. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' anticompetitive activities have directly,
12 foreseeably and proximately caused injury to Plaintiff and members of the Classes in the United
13 States. Their injuries consist of: (1) being denied the opportunity to purchase lower-priced cedar
14 shakes and shingles from Defendants, and (2) paying higher prices for Defendants' cedar shakes
15 and shingles than they would have in the absence of Defendants' conduct. These injuries are of
16 the type of the laws of the above States were designed to prevent, and flow from that which
17 makes Defendants' conduct unlawful.
18

19 262. Defendants are jointly and severally liable for all damages suffered by Plaintiff
20 and members of the Classes.
21

22 VIOLATIONS OF STATE CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

23 263. Plaintiff incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

24 264. The following Twenty-Seventh through Fifty-Second for Relief are pleaded under
25 the consumer protection or similar laws of each State or jurisdiction identified below, on behalf
26 of the indicated class.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF ALASKA STATUTE §45.50.471, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE ALASKA CLASS)**

265. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

266. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Alaska Statute § 45.50.471, *et seq.*

267. Defendants knowingly agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining at non-competitive and artificially inflated levels, the prices at which cedar shakes and shingles were sold, distributed, or obtained in Alaska and took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

268. The aforementioned conduct on the part of Defendants constituted “unconscionable” and “deceptive” acts or practices in violation of Alaska law.

269. Defendants’ unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) cedar shakes and shingles price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Alaska; (2) cedar shakes and shingles prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Alaska; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles.

270. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected Alaska commerce and consumers.

271. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.

272. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or

1 practices in violation of Alaska Stat. § 45.50.471, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and
2 members of the Class seek all relief available under that statute.

3 **TWENTY-EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
4 **VIOLATION OF COLORADO CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,**
5 **COLORADO REV. STAT. § 6-1-101, *ET SEQ.***
6 **(ON BEHALF OF THE COLORADO CLASS)**

7 273. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
8 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 274. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or
10 deceptive acts or practices in violation of Colorado Consumer Protection Act, Colorado Rev.
11 Stat. § 6-1-101, *et seq.*

12 275. Defendants engaged in an unfair and deceptive trade practices during the course
13 of their business dealings, which significantly impacted Plaintiffs as actual or potential
14 consumers of the Defendants' goods and which caused Plaintiffs to suffer injury.

15 276. Defendants took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs. Defendants'
16 unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) cedar shakes and shingles price competition was
17 restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Colorado; (2) cedar shakes and shingles prices
18 were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Colorado; (3)
19 Plaintiffs and members of the Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4)
20 Plaintiffs and members of the Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for cedar
21 shakes and shingles.

22 277. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected
23 Colorado commerce and consumers.

24 278. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and
25 members of the Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.

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1 279. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
 2 practices in violation of Colorado Rev. Stat. § 6-1-101, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and
 3 members of the Class seek all relief available under that statute and as equity demands.

4 **TWENTY-NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 5 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW**
 6 **CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200, *ET SEQ.* (THE "UCL")**
 7 **(ON BEHALF OF THE CALIFORNIA CLASS)**

8 280. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 9 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

10 281. The violations of federal antitrust law set forth above also constitute violations of
 11 section 17200, *et seq.* of California Business and Professions Code.

12 282. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable,
 13 deceptive or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the UCL by engaging in the acts and
 14 practices specified above.

15 283. This claim is instituted pursuant to sections 17203 and 17204 of California
 16 Business and Professions Code, to obtain restitution from these Defendants for acts, as alleged
 17 herein, that violated the UCL.

18 284. The Defendants' conduct as alleged herein violated the UCL. The acts, omissions,
 19 misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures of Defendants, as alleged herein, constituted a
 20 common, continuous, and continuing course of conduct of unfair competition by means of unfair,
 21 unlawful, and/or fraudulent business acts or practices within the meaning of the UCL, including,
 22 but not limited to, the violations of section 16720, *et seq.*, of California Business and Professions
 23 Code, set forth above.
 24

25 285. Defendants' acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non- disclosures,
 26 as described above, whether or not in violation of section 16720, *et seq.*, of California Business
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1 and Professions Code, and whether or not concerted or independent acts, are otherwise unfair,
 2 unconscionable, unlawful or fraudulent.

3 286. Plaintiff and members of the California Class are entitled to full restitution and/or
 4 disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits that may have been
 5 obtained by Defendants as a result of such business acts or practices.

6 287. The illegal conduct alleged herein is continuing and there is no indication that
 7 Defendants will not continue such activity into the future.

8 288. The unlawful and unfair business practices of Defendants, and each of them, as
 9 described above, have caused and continue to cause Plaintiff and the members of the California
 10 Class to pay supra-competitive and artificially-inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles sold
 11 in the State of California. Plaintiff and the members of the California Class suffered injury in fact
 12 and lost money or property as a result of such unfair competition.

13 289. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants and their co-conspirators have been
 14 unjustly enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct and by Defendants' unfair competition.
 15 Plaintiff and the members of the California Class are accordingly entitled to equitable relief
 16 including restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and
 17 benefits that may have been obtained by Defendants as a result of such business practices,
 18 pursuant to California Business and Professions Code sections 17203 and 17204.

19
 20
 21
 22 **THIRTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 23 **VIOLATION OF DELAWARE CONSUMER FRAUD ACT,**
 24 **6 DEL. CODE § 2511, ET SEQ.**
 25 **(ON BEHALF OF THE DELAWARE CLASS)**

26 290. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

291. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or
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1 deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Delaware Consumer Fraud Act, 6 Del. Code §
2 2511, *et seq.*

3 292. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in
4 Delaware, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive
5 levels, the prices at which cedar shakes and shingles were sold, distributed, or obtained in
6 Delaware.
7

8 293. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members
9 of the Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for cedar
10 shakes and shingles.

11 294. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that
12 Defendants' cedar shakes and shingles prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful
13 conduct had the following effects: (1) cedar shakes and shingles price competition was
14 restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Delaware; (2) cedar shakes and shingles prices
15 were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Delaware; (3)
16 Plaintiffs and members of the Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4)
17 Plaintiffs and members of the Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for cedar
18 shakes and shingles.
19

20 295. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on
21 Delaware commerce and consumers.
22

23 296. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and
24 members of the Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of
25 Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set
26 forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described

1 herein.

2 297. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and
3 omissions concerning the price of cedar shakes and shingles, likely misled all purchasers acting
4 reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing cedar shakes and
5 shingles at prices set by a free and fair market.
6

7 298. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute
8 violations of 6 Del. Code § 2511, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Class
9 seek all relief available under that statute.

10 **THIRTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
11 **VIOLATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PROTECTION**
12 **PROCEDURES ACT,**
13 **D.C. CODE § 28-3901, *ET SEQ.***
14 **(ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLASS)**

15 299. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
16 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

17 300. Plaintiff and members of the District of Columbia Class purchased cedar shakes
18 and shingles for personal, family, or household purposes.

19 301. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated D.C. Code §
20 28-3901, *et seq.*

21 302. Defendants are "merchants" within the meaning of D.C. Code § 28- 3901(a)(3).

22 303. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or
23 more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
24 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within the District of Columbia.

25 304. Defendant established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
26 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the relevant markets, a substantial part of which occurred

1 within the District of Columbia, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing,
2 or maintaining prices in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

3 305. Defendants' conduct was an unfair method of competition, and an unfair or
4 deceptive act or practice within the conduct of commerce within the District of Columbia.

5 306. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected the District of Columbia's
6 trade and commerce.

7 307. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and
8 members of the District of Columbia Class have been injured in their business or property and
9 are threatened with further injury.

10 308. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and members of the District of Columbia
11 Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including treble damages or \$1500 per violation
12 (whichever is greater) plus punitive damages, reasonable attorney's fees and costs under D.C.
13 Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*

14
15
16 **THIRTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
17 **VIOLATION OF THE FLORIDA DECEPTIVE AND**
18 **UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT,**
19 **FLA. STAT. § 501.201(2), *ET SEQ.***
20 **(ON BEHALF OF THE FLORIDA CLASS)**

21 309. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
22 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

23 310. The Florida Deceptive & Unfair Trade Practices Act, Florida Stat. §§ 501.201, *et*
24 *seq.* (the "FDUTPA"), generally prohibits "unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts
25 or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce,"
26 including practices in restraint of trade. Florida Stat. § 501.204(1).

311. The primary policy of the FDUTPA is "[t]o protect the consuming public and

1 legitimate business enterprises from those who engage in unfair methods of competition, or
2 unconscionable, deceptive, or unfair acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.”

3 Florida Stat. § 501.202(2).

4 312. A claim for damages under the FDUTPA has three elements: (1) a prohibited
5 practice; (2) causation; and (3) actual damages.

6 313. Under Florida law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under
7 the FDUTPA based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Fla. Stat. § 501.211(a) (“anyone
8 aggrieved by a violation of this [statute] may bring an action . . .”).

9 314. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Florida during
10 the Class Period. But for Defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of cedar
11 shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

12 315. Defendants entered into a contract, combination or conspiracy between two or
13 more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
14 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Florida.

15 316. Defendants established, maintained or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
16 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the market for cedar shakes and shingles, for the purpose of
17 excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices in Florida at a level higher
18 than the competitive market level, beginning at least as early as 2008 and continuing through the
19 date of this filing.

20 317. Accordingly, Defendants’ conduct was an unfair method of competition, and an
21 unfair or deceptive act or practice within the conduct of commerce within the State of Florida.

22 318. Defendants’ unlawful conduct substantially affected Florida’s trade and
23 commerce.

1 319. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and
 2 the members of the Florida Class have been injured in their business or property by virtue of
 3 overcharges for cedar shakes and shingles and are threatened with further injury.

4 320. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Florida Class is
 5 entitled to seek all forms of relief, including injunctive relief pursuant to Florida Stat. §501.208
 6 and declaratory judgment, actual damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to
 7 Florida Stat. § 501.211.

8
 9 **THIRTY-THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 10 **VIOLATION OF THE HAWAII REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED**
 §§ 480-1, *ET SEQ.*
 11 **(ON BEHALF OF HAWAII CLASS)**

12 321. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 13 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

14 322. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or
 15 deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Hawaii Revised Statutes Annotated §§ 480-1, *et*
 16 *seq.*

17 323. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) cedar shakes and
 18 shingles price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Hawaii; (2)
 19 cedar shakes and shingles prices were, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels
 20 throughout Hawaii; (3) Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Class were deprived of free and
 21 open competition; and (4) Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Class paid supracompetitive,
 22 artificially inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles.

23 324. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected
 24 Hawaii commerce and consumers.

25 325. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and
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1 members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.

2 **THIRTY-FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
3 **VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD**
4 **AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT,**
5 **815 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 505/10A, *ET SEQ.***
6 **(ON BEHALF OF THE ILLINOIS CLASS)**

7 326. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
8 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 327. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated 740 Ill. Comp.
10 Stat. Ann. 10/3(1), *et seq.*

11 328. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or
12 more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
13 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Illinois.

14 329. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
15 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred
16 within Illinois, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining
17 prices in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

18 330. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
19 of commerce within the State of Illinois.

20 331. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted in
21 material misrepresentations to Plaintiff and members of the Classes.

22 332. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Illinois's trade and
23 commerce.

24 333. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
25 and members of the Illinois Class were actually deceived and have been injured in their business
26

1 or property and are threatened with further injury.

2 334. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and members of the Illinois Class are entitled
3 to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages or any other relief the Court deems proper
4 under 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 505/10a, *et seq.*

5
6 **THIRTY-FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
7 **VIOLATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,**
8 **MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 93A § 1, *ET SEQ.***
9 **(ON BEHALF OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CLASS)**

10 335. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
11 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

12 336. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated the
13 Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act, Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A § 2, *et seq.*

14 337. Plaintiff purchased cedar shakes and shingles within the State of Massachusetts
15 during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of
16 cedar shakes and shingles would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

17 338. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or
18 more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
19 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Massachusetts.

20 339. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
21 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the market for cedar shakes and shingles, a substantial part
22 of which occurred within Massachusetts, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling,
23 fixing, or maintaining prices in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

24 340. Defendants' conduct was an unfair method of competition, and an unfair or
25 deceptive act or practice within the conduct of commerce within the State of Massachusetts

26 341. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Massachusetts' trade and
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1 commerce.

2 342. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
3 and the members of the Massachusetts Class have been injured in their business or property and
4 are threatened with further injury.

5 343. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the Massachusetts Class are entitled
6 to seek all forms of relief, including up to treble damages and reasonable attorney's fees and
7 costs under Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A § 9.

8 344. Pursuant to Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A § 9, Plaintiff in the Indirect Purchaser
9 Plaintiff' Second Amended Complaint alleged they mailed to all Defendants on October 5, 2016
10 or October 6, 2015, via certified mail, return receipt requested, Demand for Payment Letters
11 which explained the unfair acts, the injury suffered, and requested relief from the Defendants.
12 They alleged that they received a response to these letters from certain Defendants, each of
13 which declined to make a settlement offer. They allege that the parties were unable to come to
14 any agreement. They further allege that they have received no response from other Defendants.
15
16

17 **THIRTY-SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
18 **VIOLATION OF THE MICHIGAN CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,**
19 **MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 445.901, *ET SEQ.***
(ON BEHALF OF THE MICHIGAN CLASS)

20 345. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
21 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

22 346. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Mich. Comp.
23 Laws Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.*

24 347. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two
25 or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
26 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Michigan.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 68

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1 348. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
2 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, for the purpose of
3 excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which
4 occurred within Michigan.

5 349. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive Michigan
6 consumers regarding the nature of Defendants' actions within the stream of Michigan commerce.

7 350. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
8 of commerce within the State of Michigan.

9 351. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and took
10 advantage of Plaintiff and members-of-the-Classes' inability to protect themselves.

11 352. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Michigan's trade and
12 commerce.

13 353. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
14 and members of the Michigan Class have been injured in their business or property and are
15 threatened with further injury.

16 354. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the Michigan Class are entitled to
17 seek all forms of relief available under Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.911.

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19
20 **THIRTY-SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
21 **VIOLATION OF THE MINNESOTA CONSUMER FRAUD ACT,**
22 **MINN. STAT. § 325F.68, *ET SEQ.***
23 **(ON BEHALF OF THE MINNESOTA CLASS)**

24 355. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
25 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

26 356. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Minn. Stat. §
325F.68, *et seq.*

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 69

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1 357. Defendants engaged in a deceptive trade practice with the intent to injure
2 competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.

3 358. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
4 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of
5 which occurred within Minnesota, for the purpose of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in
6 the cedar shakes and shingles market.

7 359. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
8 of commerce within the State of Minnesota.

9 360. Defendants' conduct, specifically in the form of fraudulent concealment of their
10 horizontal agreement, created a fraudulent or deceptive act or practice committed by a supplier in
11 connection with a consumer transaction.

12 361. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Minnesota's trade and
13 commerce.

14 362. Defendants' conduct was willful.

15 363. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
16 and the members of the Minnesota Class have been injured in their business or property and are
17 threatened with further injury.

18 364. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the members of the Minnesota Class
19 are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs
20 under Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.* and applicable case law.

21
22
23
24 **THIRTY-EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
25 **VIOLATION OF THE MONTANA UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES AND CONSUMER**
26 **PROTECTION ACT OF 1970,**
MONT. CODE, §§ 30-14-103, ET SEQ., AND §§ 30-14-201, ET. SEQ.
(ON BEHALF OF THE MONTANA CLASS)

1 365. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
2 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

3 366. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or
4 deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer
5 Protection Act of 1970, Mont. Code, §§ 30-14-103, *et seq.*, and §§ 30-14-201, *et. seq.*
6

7 367. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) cedar shakes and
8 shingles price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Montana; (2)
9 cedar shakes and shingles prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high
10 levels throughout Montana; (3) Plaintiff and members of the Montana Class were deprived of
11 free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiff and members of the Montana Class paid
12 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles.
13

14 368. During the Class Period, defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected
15 Montana commerce and consumers.

16 369. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and
17 members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.
18 Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
19 violation of Mont. Code, §§ 30-14-103, *et seq.*, and §§ 30-14-201, *et seq.*, and, accordingly,
20 Plaintiff and members of the Montana Class seek all relief available under that statute.
21

22 **THIRTY-NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
23 **VIOLATION OF THE NEBRASKA CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,**
24 **NEB. REV. STAT. § 59-1602, *ET SEQ.***
25 **(ON BEHALF OF THE NEBRASKA CLASS)**

26 370. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

371. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Neb. Rev. Stat.
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 71

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1 § 59-1602, *et seq.*

2 372. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two
3 or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
4 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Nebraska.

5 373. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
6 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, for the purpose of
7 excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which
8 occurred within Nebraska.

9 374. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive Nebraska
10 consumers regarding the nature of Defendants' actions within the stream of Nebraska commerce.

11 375. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
12 of commerce within the State of Nebraska.

13 376. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct
14 or indirect impact upon Plaintiff and members-of-the-Classes' ability to protect themselves.

15 377. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Nebraska's trade and
16 commerce.

17 378. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
18 and the members of the Nebraska Class have been injured in their business or property and are
19 threatened with further injury.

20 379. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Class are
21 entitled to seek all forms of relief available under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59- 1614.

FORTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEVADA DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
NEV. REV. STAT. § 598.0903, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEVADA CLASS)

380. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

381. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0903, *et seq.*

382. Defendants engaged in a deceptive trade practice with the intent to injure competitors and to substantially lessen competition.

383. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Nevada, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

384. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Nevada.

385. Defendants' conduct amounted to a fraudulent act or practice committed by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.

386. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Nevada's trade and commerce.

387. Defendants' conduct was willful.

388. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the members of the Nevada Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

389. By reason of the foregoing, the Nevada Class is entitled to seek all forms of relief,
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 73

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1 including damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 per
2 violation under Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0993.

3 **FORTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
4 **VIOLATION OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,**
5 **N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. TIT. XXXI, § 358-A, *ET SEQ.***
6 **(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CLASS)**

7 390. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
8 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 391. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated N.H. Rev. Stat.
10 Ann. tit. XXXI, § 358-A, *et seq.*

11 392. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two
12 or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
13 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within New Hampshire.

14 393. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
15 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, for the purpose of
16 excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which
17 occurred within New Hampshire.

18 394. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive New Hampshire
19 consumers regarding the nature of Defendants' actions within the stream of New Hampshire
20 commerce.

21 395. Defendants' conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce
22 within the State of New Hampshire.

23 396. Defendants' conduct was willful and knowing.

24 397. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct
25 or indirect impact upon Plaintiff and members-of-the-Classes' ability to protect themselves.

26 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 74

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1 398. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected New Hampshire's trade and
2 commerce.

3 399. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
4 and the members of the New Hampshire Class have been injured in their business or property
5 and are threatened with further injury.

6 400. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the members of the New Hampshire
7 Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief available under N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. XXXI, §§
8 358-A:10 and 358-A:10-a.

10 **FORTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
11 **VIOLATION OF THE NEW MEXICO UNFAIR PRACTICES ACT,**
12 **N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 57-12-3, *ET SEQ.***
 (ON BEHALF OF THE NEW MEXICO CLASS)

13 401. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
14 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

15 402. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated N.M. Stat.
16 Ann. §§ 57-12-3, *et seq.*

17 403. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or
18 more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
19 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within New Mexico.

20 404. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
21 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred
22 within New Mexico, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or
23 maintaining prices in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

24 405. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
25 of commerce within the State of New Mexico.

26 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 75

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1 406. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted in
2 material misrepresentations to Plaintiff and members of the Class.

3 407. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected New Mexico's trade and
4 commerce.

5 408. Defendants' conduct constituted "unconscionable trade practices" in that such
6 conduct, inter alia, resulted in a gross disparity between the value received by the New Mexico
7 class members and the price paid by them for cedar shakes and shingles as set forth in N.M. Stat.
8 Ann. § 57-12-2E.

9
10 409. Defendants' conduct was willful.

11 410. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
12 and the members of the New Mexico Class have been injured in their business or property and
13 are threatened with further injury.

14
15 411. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Class are
16 entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages or up to \$300 per violation,
17 whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees under N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-12-10.

18 **FORTY-THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
19 **VIOLATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA UNFAIR TRADE AND BUSINESS**
20 **PRACTICES ACT,**
21 **N.C. GEN. STAT. § 75-1.1, *ET SEQ.***
22 **(ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CLASS)**

23 412. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
24 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

25 413. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated N.C. Gen. Stat.
26 § 75-1.1, *et seq.*

414. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of, or

1 to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of
2 which occurred within North Carolina.

3 415. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
4 of commerce within the State of North Carolina.

5 416. Defendants' trade practices are and have been immoral, unethical, unscrupulous,
6 and substantially injurious to consumers.

7 417. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted in
8 material misrepresentations to Plaintiff and members of the Class.

9 418. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected North Carolina's trade and
10 commerce.

11 419. Defendants' conduct constitutes consumer-oriented deceptive acts or practices
12 within the meaning of North Carolina law, which resulted in consumer injury and broad adverse
13 impact on the public at large, and harmed the public interest of North Carolina consumers in an
14 honest marketplace in which economic activity is conducted in a competitive manner.

15 420. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
16 and the members of the North Carolina Class have been injured in their business or property and
17 are threatened with further injury.

18 421. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the members of the North Carolina
19 Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including treble damages under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-
20 16.

21
22
23
24 **FORTY-FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
25 **VIOLATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES LAW,**
26 **N.D. CENT. CODE § 51-10, *ET SEQ.***
(ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH DAKOTA CLASS)

422. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 77

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1 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

2 423. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated N.D. Cent.
3 Code § 51-10-01, *et seq.*

4 424. Defendants engaged in a deceptive trade practice with the intent to injure
5 competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.
6

7 425. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
8 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of
9 which occurred within North Dakota, for the purpose of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices
10 in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

11 426. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
12 of commerce within the State of North Dakota.
13

14 427. Defendants' conduct amounted to a fraudulent or deceptive act or practice
15 committed by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.

16 428. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected North Dakota's trade and
17 commerce.

18 429. Defendants' conduct was willful.

19 430. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
20 and the members of the North Dakota Class have been injured in their business or property and
21 are threatened with further injury.
22

23 431. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the members of the North Dakota
24 Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including damages and injunctive relief under N.D.
25 Cent. Code § 51-10-06.
26

FORTY-FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE OREGON UNLAWFUL TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
OR. REV. STAT. § 646.605, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE OREGON CLASS)

432. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

433. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.608, *et seq.*

434. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Oregon.

435. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, for the purpose of excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within Oregon.

436. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive Oregon consumers regarding the nature of Defendants' actions within the stream of Oregon commerce.

437. Defendants' conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Oregon.

438. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct or indirect impact upon Plaintiff' and members-of-the-Classes' ability to protect themselves.

439. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Oregon's trade and commerce.

440. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff and the members of the Oregon Class have been injured in their business or property and are

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 79

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1 threatened with further injury.

2 441. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the members of the Oregon Class are
3 entitled to seek all forms of relief available under Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.638.

4 442. Pursuant to section 646.638 of the Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act, with the
5 filing of this action, a copy of this Complaint is being served upon the Attorney General of
6 Oregon.
7

8 **FORTY-SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
9 **VIOLATION OF THE RHODE ISLAND DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT,**
10 **R.I. GEN. LAWS § 6-13.1-1, *ET SEQ.***
11 **(ON BEHALF OF THE RHODE ISLAND CLASS)**

12 443. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
13 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

14 444. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated R.I. Gen Laws
15 § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*

16 445. Defendants engaged in an unfair or deceptive act or practice with the intent to
17 injure competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.

18 446. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
19 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of
20 which occurred within Rhode Island, for the purpose of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices
21 in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

22 447. Defendants' conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce
23 within the State of Rhode Island.

24 448. Defendants' conduct amounted to an unfair or deceptive act or practice committed
25 by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.
26

449. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Rhode Island's trade and
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 80

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1 commerce.

2 450. Defendants' conduct was willful.

3 451. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiff and members
4 of the Rhode Island Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities, including the horizontal
5 conspiracy and artificially-inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles.
6

7 452. Defendants' deception, including its affirmative misrepresentations and/or
8 omissions concerning the price of cedar shakes and shingles, constitutes information necessary to
9 Plaintiff and members of the Rhode Island Class relating to the cost of cedar shakes and shingles
10 purchased.

11 453. Plaintiff and members of the Rhode Island class purchased goods, namely cedar
12 shakes and shingles, primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
13

14 454. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
15 and the members of the Rhode Island Class have been injured in their business or property and
16 are threatened with further injury.

17 455. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Rhode Island Class
18 are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages or \$200 per violation, whichever
19 is greater, and injunctive relief and punitive damages under R.I. Gen Laws § 6-13.1-5.2.
20

21 **FORTY-SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
22 **VIOLATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA'S UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT,**
23 **S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 39-5-10, *ET SEQ.***
24 **(ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CLASS)**

25 456. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
26 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

457. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated S.C. Code
Ann. §§ 39-5-10.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 81

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1 458. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two
2 or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
3 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Oregon.

4 459. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
5 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, for the purpose of
6 excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which
7 occurred within South Carolina.

8 460. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive South Carolina
9 consumers regarding the nature of Defendants' actions within the stream of South Carolina
10 commerce.

11 461. Defendants' conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce
12 within the State of South Carolina.

13 462. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct
14 or indirect impact upon Plaintiff' and members-of-the-Classes' ability to protect themselves.

15 463. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected South Carolina trade and
16 commerce.

17 464. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially harmed the public interest of the State
18 of South Carolina, as numerous citizens purchase cedar shakes and shingles for their homes and
19 businesses.

20
21
22
23 **FORTY-EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
24 **VIOLATION OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES AND**
25 **CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW,**
26 **S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 37-24, ET SEQ.**
 (ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA CLASS)

 465. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every

1 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

2 466. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated S.D. Codified
3 Laws § 37-24-6.

4 467. Defendants engaged in a deceptive trade practice with the intent to injure
5 competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.
6

7 468. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
8 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of
9 which occurred within South Dakota, for the purpose of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices
10 in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

11 469. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
12 of commerce within the State of South Dakota.
13

14 470. Defendants' conduct amounted to a fraudulent or deceptive act or practice
15 committed by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.

16 471. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected South Dakota's trade and
17 commerce.

18 472. Defendants' conduct was willful.

19 473. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
20 and the members of the South Dakota Class have been injured in their business or property and
21 are threatened with further injury.
22

23 474. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the South Dakota Class
24 are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages and injunctive relief under S.D.
25 Codified Laws § 37-24-31.
26

FORTY-NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

**VIOLATION OF THE UTAH CONSUMER SALES PRACTICES ACT,
UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 13-11-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE UTAH CLASS)**

475. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

476. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-11-1, *et seq.*

477. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah.

478. Defendants are suppliers within the meaning of Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-11-3.

479. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

480. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Utah.

481. Defendants' conduct and/or practices were unconscionable and were undertaken in connection with consumer transactions.

482. Defendants knew or had reason to know that their conduct was unconscionable.

483. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted in material misrepresentations to Plaintiff and members of the Class.

484. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Utah's trade and commerce.

485. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff

1 and the members of the Utah Class have been injured in their business or property and are
2 threatened with further injury.

3 486. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the members of the Utah Class are
4 entitled to seek all forms of relief, including declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, and ancillary
5 relief, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-11-19(5) and 13-11-20.
6

7 **FIFTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
8 **VIOLATION OF THE UTAH UNFAIR PRACTICES ACT,**
9 **UTAH CODE ALL. §§ 13-5-1, *ET SEQ.***
10 **(ON BEHALF OF THE UTAH CLASS)**

11 487. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
12 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 488. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Utah Code
14 Ann. §§ 13-5-1, *et seq.*

15 489. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or
16 more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the cedar shakes and
17 shingles market, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah.

18 490. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish
19 a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred
20 within Utah, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining
21 prices in the cedar shakes and shingles market.

22 491. Defendants' conduct caused or was intended to cause unfair methods of
23 competition within the State of Utah.

24 492. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Utah's trade and commerce.

25 493. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Plaintiff
26 and the members of the Utah Class have been injured in their business or property and are
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 85

KELLER ROHRBACK L.L.P.

1201 Third Avenue, Suite 3200
Seattle, WA 98101-3052
TELEPHONE: (206) 623-1900
FACSIMILE: (206) 623-3384

1 threatened with further injury.

2 494. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiff and the members of the Utah Class are
3 entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages or \$2000 per Utah Class member,
4 whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees under Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-5-14, *et seq.*

5
6 **FIFTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
7 **VIOLATION OF VERMONT STAT. ANN. 9 § 2453, *ET SEQ.***
8 **(ON BEHALF OF THE VERMONT CLASS)**

9 495. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
10 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

11 496. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in
12 violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 § 2453, *et seq.*

13 497. Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) cedar
14 shakes and shingles price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
15 Vermont; (2) cedar shakes and shingles prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at
16 artificially high levels throughout Vermont; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Class were
17 deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Class paid
18 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles.

19 498. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on
20 Vermont commerce.

21 499. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and
22 members of the Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with
23 further injury.

24 500. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in
25 restraint of trade in violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 § 2453, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and
26

1 members of the Class seek all relief available under Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 § 2453, *et seq.*

2 **FIFTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
3 **VIOLATION OF VIRGINIA CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1977,**
4 **VA. CODE § 59.1-196, *ET SEQ.***
(ON BEHALF OF THE VIRGINIA CLASS)

5 501. Plaintiff incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
6 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

7 502. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in
8 violation of Virginia Consumer Protection Act of 1977, Va. Code § 59.1-196, *et seq.*

9 503. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or
10 deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act of 1977, Va.
11 Code § 59.1-196, *et seq.*

12 504. Members of the Class purchased and/or reimbursed for cedar shakes and shingles
13 to be used for personal, family, or household purposes.

14 505. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in a
15 market that includes Virginia, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial
16 and non-competitive levels, the prices at which cedar shakes and shingles were sold, distributed,
17 or obtained in Virginia.

18 506. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members
19 of the Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for cedar
20 shakes and shingles. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that
21 Defendants' cedar shakes and shingles prices were competitive and fair.

22 507. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) cedar shakes and
23 shingles price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Virginia; (2)
24 cedar shakes and shingles prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high
25
26
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 87

KELLER ROHRBACK L.L.P.

1201 Third Avenue, Suite 3200
Seattle, WA 98101-3052
TELEPHONE: (206) 623-1900
FACSIMILE: (206) 623-3384

1 levels throughout Virginia; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Class were deprived of free and
2 open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Class paid supracompetitive, artificially
3 inflated prices for cedar shakes and shingles.

4 508. Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Virginia commerce and
5 consumers.

6 509. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and
7 members of the Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of
8 Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set
9 forth above.

10 510. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described
11 herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions
12 concerning the price of cedar shakes and shingles, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably
13 under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing cedar shakes and shingles at prices
14 set by a free and fair market.

15 511. Defendants' affirmative misrepresentations and omissions constitute information
16 important to Plaintiffs and members of the Class as they related to the cost of cedar shakes and
17 shingles they purchased.

18 512. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
19 practices in violation of Va. Code § 59.1-196, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members
20 of the Class seek all relief available under that statute.

21
22
23
24 **FIFTY-THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

25 513. Plaintiff incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

26 514. As a result of their unlawful conduct described above, Defendants have and will

1 continued to be unjustly enriched by the receipt of unlawfully inflated prices and unlawful profits
2 of cedar shakes and shingles.

3 515. Under common law principles of unjust enrichment, Defendants should not be
4 permitted to retain the benefits conferred on them by overpayments by Plaintiff and members of
5 the Classes in the following states: Arizona, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida,
6 Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota,
7 Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North
8 Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia,
9 and Wisconsin.
10

11 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

12 516. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Classes of all others so
13 similarly situated, respectfully requests judgment against Defendants as follows:
14

15 517. The Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under
16 Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, appoint Plaintiff as Class
17 Representative and their counsel of record as Class Counsel, and direct that notice of this action,
18 as provided by Rule 23(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, be given to the Class, once
19 certified;
20

21 518. The unlawful conduct, conspiracy or combination alleged herein be adjudged and
22 decreed in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and listed state antitrust laws, unfair
23 competition laws, state consumer protection laws, and common law;

24 519. Plaintiff and the Class recover damages, to the maximum extent allowed under
25 the applicable state laws, and that a joint and several judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the
26 members of the Classes be entered against Defendants in an amount to be trebled to the extent

1 such laws permit;

2 520. Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees and other officers,
3 directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act
4 on their behalf or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from in any
5 manner continuing, maintaining or renewing the conduct, conspiracy, or combination alleged
6 herein, or from entering into any other conspiracy or combination having a similar purpose or
7 effect, and from adopting or following any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar
8 purpose or effect;
9

10 521. Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees and other officers,
11 directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act
12 on their behalf or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from in any
13 manner continuing, maintaining, or renewing the sharing of highly sensitive competitive
14 information that permits individual identification of company's information;
15

16 522. Plaintiff and the members of the Classes be awarded pre- and post- judgment
17 interest as provided by law, and that such interest be awarded at the highest legal rate from and
18 after the date of service of this Complaint;

19 523. Plaintiff and the members of the Classes recover their costs of suit, including
20 reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided by law; and
21

22 524. Plaintiff and the members of the Classes have such other and further relief as the
23 case may require and the Court may deem just and proper.

24 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

25 525. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury, pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of
26 Civil Procedure, of all issues so triable.

DATED this 27th day of February, 2019.

KELLER ROHRBACK L.L.P.

By s/Mark A. Griffin

By s/Raymond J. Farrow

Mark A. Griffin, WSBA #16296

Raymond J. Farrow, WSBA #31782

1201 Third Avenue, Suite 3200

Seattle, WA 98101

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Minneapolis, MN 55439

Phone: (952) 941-4005

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aregan@hjlawfirm.com

msrodoski@hjlawfirm.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Jack L. Liebo, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff _____
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Mark A. Griffin, WSBA #16296 – Keller Rohrbach L.L.P.
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 3200, Seattle, WA 98101 Tel: (206) 623-1900

DEFENDANTS Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau; Waldun Forest Products, Ltd; Anbrook Industries, Ltd

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
- ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
15 U.S.C. Section 1

Brief description of cause:
Action for restraint of trade and unjust enrichment

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE Marsha J. Pechman

DOCKET NUMBER 2:19-cv-00202

DATE

02/27/2019

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Mark A. Griffin

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
- United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. **PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

Western District of Washington

Jack L. Liebo, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s)

V.

Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau, a Washington nonprofit corporation; Waldun Forest Products, LTD., a British Columbia corporation; and Anbrook Industries LTD., a British Columbia corporation,

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00288

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)*

CEDAR SHAKE & SHINGLE BUREAU
c/o its Registered Agent, LPSL Corporation Services, Inc.
1420 5th Avenue, Suite 4200
Seattle, WA 98101

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Mark A. Griffin, WSBA #16296
Raymond J. Farrow, WSBA #31782
Keller Rohrbach L.L.P.
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 3200, Seattle, WA 98101
Tel: (206) 623-1900 / Fax: (206) 623-3384

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00288

PROOF OF SERVICE*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
 was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
 _____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
 on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
 designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

☐ Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Western District of Washington

Jack L. Liebo, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s)

V.

Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau, a Washington nonprofit corporation; Waldun Forest Products, LTD., a British Columbia corporation; and Anbrook Industries LTD., a British Columbia corporation,

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00288

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)*

WALDUN FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
13450 - 102nd Avenue, Suite 1500
Surrey, British Columbia V3T 5X3
CANADA

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Mark A. Griffin, WSBA #16296
Raymond J. Farrow, WSBA #31782
Keller Rohrbach L.L.P.
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 3200, Seattle, WA 98101
Tel: (206) 623-1900 / Fax: (206) 623-3384

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00288

PROOF OF SERVICE*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
 was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
 _____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
 on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
 designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

☐ Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Washington

Jack L. Liebo, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s)

v.

Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau, a Washington
nonprofit corporation; Waldun Forest Products, LTD.,
a British Columbia corporation; and Anbrook
Industries LTD., a British Columbia corporation,

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00288

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)*

ANNBROOK INDUSTRIES LTD.
33066 First Avenue
Mission, British Columbia V2V 1G3
CANADA

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Mark A. Griffin, WSBA #16296
Raymond J. Farrow, WSBA #31782
Keller Rohrback L.L.P.
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 3200, Seattle, WA 98101
Tel: (206) 623-1900 / Fax: (206) 623-3384

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00288

PROOF OF SERVICE*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
 was received by me on *(date)* _____.

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
 _____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
 on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
 designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

☐ Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Cedar Shake, Shingle Manufacturers, Trade Association Accused of Price-Fixing Activities](#)
