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August 18, 2021

Via Hand Delivery

Superior Court of California - San Joaquin Civil Division
180 E. Weber Avenue, Ste. 200
Stockton, California 95202

Re: Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906; Proposed Motion Hearing Dates

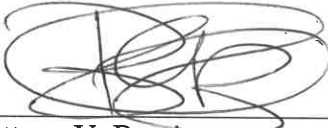
Dear Clerk of the Court,

Plaintiff requests Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement be set on September 17, 2021, September 21, 2021, September 23, 2021, or September 24, 2021. If these dates are not available, please select the earliest available date.

Very truly yours,

Shimoda Law Corp.

By: _____


Brittany V. Berzin

cc: Brandon R. McKelvey, Esq. (via electronic mail)
Timothy B. Nelson, Esq. (via electronic mail)
Douglas R. Leach, Esq. (via electronic mail)

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5 Attorneys for Plaintiff JOSE MAYORGA
6 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

7
8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN**

10 JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf
11 of all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
15 Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

16 Defendant.
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Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906

CLASS ACTION

**PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL
OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
SETTLEMENT**

Date:

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Dept.: 10D

Judge: Hon. Barbara Kronlund

Filed: December 29, 2020

FAC Filed: April 5, 2021

Trial Date: None Set

1 TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on _____, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon
3 thereafter as the matter may be heard in Department 10D of the above-entitled Court, Plaintiff Jose
4 Mayorga, individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated individuals, hereby move for entry of
5 an Order for the following:

- 6 1. Preliminarily certifying the proposed class herein for purposes of settlement;
- 7 2. Preliminarily appointing Plaintiff Jose Mayorga as class representative for purposes of
8 settlement;
- 9 3. Preliminarily appointing the Shimoda Law Corp. as Class Counsel for purposes of
10 settlement;
- 11 4. Preliminarily approving the proposed class action settlement, in the amount of \$240,000,
12 which is incorporated herein by reference;
- 13 5. Preliminarily approving the application for payment to Class Counsel of attorneys' fees in
14 the amount of \$84,000 (35% of the Gross Settlement Amount);
- 15 6. Preliminarily approving the application for payment to class counsel of reasonable costs not
16 to exceed \$12,500;
- 17 7. Preliminarily and conditionally approving the Class Representative Enhancement Payment of
18 \$5,000 to Plaintiff Jose Mayorga;
- 19 8. Preliminarily approving the appointment of Simpluris, Inc. as the Claims Administrator and
20 for payment to Simpluris, Inc. for administering said class action settlement in an amount not
21 to exceed \$5,000;
- 22 9. Preliminarily approving the settlement of claims under the Private Attorneys General Act for
23 the total amount of \$10,000, 75% of which will be paid to the Labor and Workforce
24 Development Agency and 25% of which will be paid to Aggrieved Employees;
- 25 10. Approving as to form and content the Notice of Proposed Class Action Settlement, and
26 Hearing Date for Final Court Approval of Settlement ("Notice of Settlement"), which
27 provide Class Members information regarding the settlement, their ability to opt out of, or
28

object to, the class action settlement and which provides instruction on how to dispute an individual's settlement allocation under the proposed settlement agreement;

11. Approving the proposed procedures to notify the class and determining that the proposed notification procedures and process complies with class members' due process rights and directing the Notice of Settlement to be sent by first class mail to Class Members;
12. Directing the Defendant to report employment information, including social security numbers, to the Claims Administrator to administer the settlement proceeds;
13. Scheduling a fairness hearing on the question of whether the proposed settlement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate;
14. Directing that any residue from settlement checks that were not cashed by the check cashing deadline be donated 50/50 to Capital Pro Bono, Inc. and the Center for Workers' Rights under the doctrine of *cy pres*;
15. Preliminarily and conditionally approving and adopting the Proposed Order and its implementation schedule, which is filed herewith and incorporated by reference.

This motion is being made pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382, Labor Code section 2699(l), and California Rule of Court 3.769, on the grounds that the proposed class action and Private Attorneys General Act settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate as to all class members and should be approved by the Court. This motion will be based on the notice of motion, memorandum of points and authorities, the Declaration of Justin P. Rodriguez, the Declaration of Jose Mayorga, exhibits, the record and files of this case, and any further oral or documentary evidence introduced at the hearing of this motion.

Judges assigned to civil law and motion matters will prepare a tentative ruling for each matter on calendar and a ruling will be available to counsel and litigants on the first court day before the scheduled hearing. If the tentative ruling is satisfactory to counsel, he or she need not appear and the tentative ruling will become final. If counsel or self represented litigants (SRL) wish to appear, he or she may do so only after appropriately notifying the court and other counsel or SRL of that intent. The tentative ruling shall become the ruling of the court unless there is opposition by counsel or SRL. Counsel or self-represented litigants is responsible for reviewing the tentative ruling and notifying the superior court, by calling (209) 992-5714, and all other counsel and self-represented litigants no later than 4:00 p.m. on the day preceding the scheduled hearing of his or her intent to appear to argue. The tentative rulings will be posted to the court's website: www.sjcourts.org. Counsel or self-represented litigants may access the court's website beginning at 1:30 p.m. on the court day immediately preceding the date for which a matter is calendared

1 Dated: August 18, 2021

Shimoda Law Corp.

2
3 By: 

4 Galen T. Shimoda
5 Justin P. Rodriguez
6 Brittany V. Berzin
7 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN**

10 JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf
11 of all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
15 Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

16 Defendant.

Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906

CLASS ACTION

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS &
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

Date:

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Dept.: 10D

Judge: Hon. Barbara Kronlund

Filed: December 29, 2020

FAC Filed: April 5, 2021

Trial Date: None Set

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I. INTRODUCTION AND OPENING SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

This Motion is brought seeking preliminary approval of a wage and hour class action settlement in the gross amount of \$240,000.00. *See generally* Exhibit A (Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release). Plaintiff Jose Mayorga (“Plaintiff”) brought this class action individually and on behalf of other similarly situated employees employed by Defendant Brown Strauss, Inc., (“Defendant”). Plaintiff worked for Defendant in California from about 2006 to September 2020 and was subject to all the same policies and practices that are alleged to be unlawful in this litigation. *See generally* Exhibit B (Plaintiff’s Operative Complaint); Declaration of Jose Mayorga (“Decl. Mayorga”) ¶ 2.

Plaintiff has alleged that Defendant failed to pay overtime wages, failed to provide meal periods, failed to provide rest periods, failed to provide accurate wage statements, failed to pay final wages, engaged in unfair competition, and failed to pay accrued vacation. *See generally* Exhibit B. Plaintiff has also alleged Defendant is liable for a civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) based on these violations. *See id.*; Exhibit C (Plaintiff’s Ltr. to the LWDA Regarding PAGA Claims). These violations primarily stem from Plaintiff’s allegations that Defendant violated California law by failing to incorporate the value of nondiscretionary wages into Plaintiff’s and similarly situated employees’ regular rates of pay for the purpose of calculating overtime, sick time, and other premium pay. *See* Exhibit B. Plaintiff has contended that this is a meritorious class action lawsuit and that this case is appropriate for class certification for settlement purposes as the requisites for class certification in this case can be satisfied. *See* Exhibit B.

Defendants have denied all of Plaintiff’s allegations in their entirety and any liability or wrongdoing of any kind. *See* Declaration of Justin P. Rodriguez (“Decl. Rodriguez”), ¶ 5. Defendants have denied that this case is appropriate for class certification other than for purposes of settlement and that Plaintiff would have difficulty proving class certification is proper here. *See id.* However, subject to approval by the Court, the parties have been able to compromise and settle all asserted claims for monetary compensation as a result of extensive investigations, informal document and data exchanges, and extended negotiations relating to all aspects of the asserted claims. *See* Exhibit A. Plaintiff’s counsel is convinced that the proposed settlement is in the best interest of the putative class based on

1 the discovery, investigations, negotiations, and a detailed knowledge of the issues in this case. *See*
2 Decl. Rodriguez, ¶¶ 3, 6-10. The prospect of potential class certification issues and the uncertainty of
3 class certification, difficulties of complex litigation, the lengthy process of establishing specific
4 damages and various possible delays and appeals were carefully considered by Plaintiff and Plaintiff's
5 counsel in agreeing to the proposed settlement. *See id.*

6 It is well within the discretion of this Court to grant preliminary and conditional approval of the
7 Agreement, which satisfies all of the criteria for preliminary settlement approval under California law.
8 Accordingly, Plaintiff requests that the Court: (1) provisionally and conditionally certify the proposed
9 settlement class; (2) grant preliminary and conditional approval of the proposed Agreement (Exhibit
10 A); (3) set dates for and direct distribution to the class of the Notice of Settlement (Exhibit F), which
11 provides Class Members information regarding the settlement, including information regarding the
12 opportunity to opt-out of, or object to, the settlement and notifies each class member of their expected
13 pro rata share of the settlement; and (4) adopt the implementation schedule contained in the proposed
14 order and schedule a final approval hearing.

15 **II. PROCEDURAL AND LITIGATION HISTORY**

16 Plaintiff filed a class action complaint on approximately December 29, 2020, in the San Joaquin
17 County Superior Court against Defendant. Plaintiff exhausted administrative remedies under the
18 PAGA by providing notice of the claims and violations to the LWDA. *See* Exhibit C; Cal. Lab. Code §
19 2699.3(a), (c); Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 3. Then, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Class Action Complaint on
20 approximately April 5, 2021, to include a PAGA claim. *See id.*; Exhibit B. There is no date set for a
21 motion for certification or trial in this matter. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 4.

22 **III. INVESTIGATION AND DISCOVERY CONDUCTED**

23 Plaintiff thoroughly investigated issues affecting certification, the merits of the class claims, and
24 potential damages for such claims. *See id.* Plaintiff worked during the time all of Defendant's policies
25 and practices at issue in the Complaint were in effect and provided information regarding these policies
26 and practices, enabling pre-filing investigations to take place. *See* Decl. Mayorga ¶¶ 3, 5. The parties
27 engaged in informal discovery and exchange of documents, including a representative sampling of
28 employee data, such as timecards, paystubs, payroll data and relevant policies for the entirety of the

1 statute of limitations applicable to the alleged claims. The discovery covered all aspects of the asserted
2 claims, including certification issues, merits issues, damages, the scope and configuration of Class
3 Members, the content and implementation of the wage and hour policies at issue, issues relating to
4 manageability concerns at trial, among other relevant areas. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 7. The information
5 allowed Plaintiff to determine the extent and frequency of any violations in accordance with Plaintiff's
6 contentions and create an accurate damages model to assess the reasonableness of any settlement. *See*
7 *id.*

8 **IV. NEGOTIATION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT**

9 **a. Plaintiff and Defendant Engaged in Extensive Arm's Length Negotiations**

10 The final settlement occurred only after extended, and sometimes contentious, arm's length
11 negotiations. Over the course of approximately seven months, Plaintiff has been investigating the
12 claims and discussing with Defendant's counsel the merits of the claims and certification issues present
13 in this case. *See id.* at ¶¶ 6-10. The parties exchanged substantial amounts of information and legal
14 analysis regarding the asserted claims. *See id.* Then, only after nearly seven months of litigation and
15 negotiation, which included a full day mediation with Hon. Ronald M. Sabraw (Ret.), the parties able to
16 reach a mutually agreeable settlement. *See id.* at ¶ 8. In light of the claims and defenses at issue, the
17 parties agreed to a Gross Settlement Amount of \$240,000.00. *See* Exhibit A.

18 **b. The Terms of the Settlement**

19 Under the settlement agreement, Defendants have agreed to the following:

- 20 1. The following groups of individuals are covered by the Settlement (*See* Exhibit A, ¶¶
21 1.2, 1.8):

22 All non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendant in
23 California from December 23, 2019, up to either (1) the Preliminary
24 Approval Date, or (2) September 10, 2021, whichever is earlier.

25 All non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendant in
26 California from December 28, 2016, up to either (1) the Preliminary
27 Approval Date, or (2) September 10, 2021, whichever is earlier.

- 28 2. Pay Gross Settlement Amount of \$240,000.00, exclusive of the employer's share of
payroll taxes, to resolve and release the claims alleged in the Complaint. *See id.* at ¶¶ 5.1, 5.2. No

1 portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant. *See id.* at ¶ 5.6. Aggrieved
2 Employees will still be paid their share of the PAGA Payment regardless of whether they opt out of
3 being Class Members. *See id.* at 7.5.1.

4 3. The parties agree that up to \$5,000 for Plaintiff Jose Mayorga will be paid as a Class
5 Representative Enhancement Payment. This amount will be in addition to any amount Plaintiff may be
6 entitled to under the terms of the Agreement. *See id.* at ¶ 5.4.

7 4. The parties agree that the cost of administering this class action settlement shall be paid
8 from the settlement proceeds. Subject to Court approval, the parties have selected Simpluris, Inc. to act
9 as the class action claims administrator, who has provided a maximum cost estimate of \$3,500 to
10 administer the class settlement. *See Exhibit D (Simpluris, Inc. Quote).* The difference between any
11 actual administration costs and the \$5,000 allocated under the Agreement, if any, will be paid to Class
12 Members on a pro rata basis. *See Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 18.*

13 5. The parties agree that \$10,000 of the Gross Settlement Amount shall be allocated to
14 resolving claims under the PAGA. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment will be paid to
15 the LWDA and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid to Aggrieved Employees. *See Exhibit A, ¶*
16 *5.5.*

17 6. The parties agree that up to thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount
18 (\$84,000) will be paid for Plaintiff's attorneys' fees incurred in the litigation of this case. Defendant
19 will not oppose any application for attorneys' fees so long as it is within this threshold. *See id.* at ¶ 5.2.
20 Additionally, the parties agree that Plaintiff will also be entitled to the actual litigation costs as
21 approved by the Court in an amount not to exceed \$12,500. *See id.* The difference between any actual
22 costs and the \$12,500 will be redistributed to Class Members on a pro rata basis. *See Exhibit A, ¶ 5.2.*
23 The proposed notice to be sent to class members will state this information. *See Exhibit F.*

24 7. Any Claims Administrator Costs, any amounts paid for attorneys' fees and costs, the
25 Class Representative Enhancement Payment, and PAGA Payment will be paid out from the Gross
26 Settlement Amount, not in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. *See Exhibit A, ¶¶ 5.1-5.5.*

27 8. In consideration for the value received in the Agreement, Class Members who fail to
28 timely opt-out of this settlement will waive all Qualified Claimant's Released Claims as set forth in the

1 Agreement. *See* Exhibit A, ¶¶ 1.30-1.31. Aggrieved Employees will waive all Released PAGA Claims
2 as set forth in the Agreement regardless of whether they opt out of being a Class Member. *See id.* at
3 1.33, 7.5.1.

4 9. In consideration for the value received in the settlement agreement, class members who
5 fail to timely opt-out of this settlement will waive all claims contained in the Complaint, and any
6 additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the
7 operative Complaint, through the Class Period. *See* Exhibit A, ¶ 1.30-1.31.

8 10. For any portion of the Net Settlement Sum or PAGA Payment allocated to Qualified
9 Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees that is not claimed by them by cashing their respective
10 settlement checks within 120 days, the remaining amount shall be paid 50/50 to Capital Pro Bono, Inc.
11 and the Center for Workers' Rights under the doctrine of *cy pres*. *See* Exhibit A, at ¶ 5.6.

12 **c. Allocation of Settlement Funds**

13 Payment to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees of their Claim Amount will not
14 require the submission of a claim form. A Net Settlement Amount will be determined by subtracting
15 from the Gross Settlement Amount any amounts for approved attorneys' fees and costs, any
16 Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, the Claims Administrator Costs, and the PAGA
17 Payment. Each Class Member's share will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within
18 the Class Period by the total weeks worked by all Class Members within the Class Period. That
19 fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class Member's
20 individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion
21 of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA
22 Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period.
23 That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the
24 Aggrieved Employee's individual share. *See* Exhibit A, at ¶ 5.8.

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1 **V. ARGUMENT**

2 **a. Class Action Settlements are Subject to Court Review and Approval Under the**
3 **California Rules of Court**

4 A class action may not be dismissed, compromised, or settled without Court approval and the
5 decision to approve or reject a settlement is committed to the Court’s sound discretion. *See* Cal. Rules
6 of Court, Rule 3.769; Fed. R. Civ. Proc., Rule 23(e)¹; *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 91 Cal. App.
7 4th 224, 234-35 (2001); *see also* Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699(l)(2) (requiring Court review of PAGA
8 settlements). However, courts should give “proper deference to the private consensual decision of the
9 parties,” since “the court’s intrusion upon what is otherwise a private consensual agreement negotiated
10 between the parties to a lawsuit must be limited to the extent necessary to reach a reasoned judgment
11 that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating
12 parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned.”
13 *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1027 (9th Cir. 1998). Where a settlement is reached on terms
14 agreeable to all parties, a court should disapprove of the settlement “only with considerable
15 circumspection.” *Jamison v. Butcher & Sherrerd*, 68 F.R.D. 479, 481 (E.D. Pa. 1975). The law favors
16 settlement of lawsuits, particularly class actions and other complex cases where substantial resources
17 can be conserved by avoiding the time, expense, and rigors of formal litigation. *See Neary v. Regents of*
18 *Univ. of Cal.*, 3 Cal. 4th 273, 277-81 (1992).

19 **b. The Terms of The Settlement Are Fair and Within the Range of Reasonableness**

20 The purpose of the Court’s preliminary evaluation of a proposed class action settlement is to
21 determine only whether the proposed settlement is within the range of possible approval and whether
22 notice to the class of its terms and conditions and the scheduling of a formal fairness hearing is
23 warranted. *See Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 234-35. If the Court finds a proposed settlement falls
24 within “the range of reasonableness,” it should grant preliminary approval of the class action settlement.
25 *See, e.g., North County Contr. ’s Assn., Inc. v. Touchstone Ins. Svcs.*, 27 Cal. App. 4th 1085, 1089-90
26 (1994). To make the fairness determination, the Court must consider several factors, including:

27
28 ¹The California Supreme Court has authorized California’s trial courts to rely on these federal resources to decide class
certification issues. *See Green v. Obledo*, 29 Cal.3d 126, 145-46 (1981).

1 the strength of the Plaintiff's case, the risk, expense, complexity and likely
2 duration of further litigation, the risk of maintaining class action status
3 through trial, the amount offered in settlement, the extent of discovery
completed and the stage of the proceedings, the experience and views of
counsel, the presence of a governmental participant, and the reaction of the
class members to the proposed settlement.

4 *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 1794, 1801 (1996). However, this Court should begin its
5 analysis with a presumption that the proposed settlement is fair. "A presumption of fairness exists
6 where: (1) the settlement is reached through arm's length bargaining; (2) investigation and discovery
7 are sufficient to allow counsel and the court to act intelligently; (3) counsel is experienced in similar
8 litigation; and (4) the percentage of objectors is small." *Id.* at 1802.

9
10 **i. The Settlement is a Result of Extensive, Non-Collusive Arm's Length
Negotiations Between the Parties**

11 Settlement in this case was reached only after litigation and extensive arm's length negotiations
12 lasting nearly five months, which included a full day mediation with Hon. Ronald M. Sabraw (Ret.).
13 *See Decl. Rodriguez*, ¶¶ 6-10. At all times, the negotiations were adversarial and contentious, although
14 still professional in nature. *See id.* Further, while Plaintiff contends he would ultimately prevail on the
15 claims and the issue of certification, this is not a certainty and there is substantial risk in proceeding to
16 further litigation. *See id.* at ¶¶ 6-10. The ability to secure a guaranteed settlement now and ensure class
17 members receive some compensation, rather than proceed to further litigation and potentially recover
18 nothing, was a motivating factor in reaching this settlement. *See id.*

19 **ii. The Extent of Investigation and Discovery Completed Provided Ample
20 Information to Enter Into an Informed and Reasonable Settlement**

21 The parties were in possession of all necessary information during the negotiations. The parties
22 engaged in substantial informal discovery and exchange of documents, including a representative
23 sampling of employee data, such as timecards, paystubs, payroll data and relevant policies for the
24 entirety of the statute of limitations applicable to the alleged claims, which covered all aspects of the
25 class claims and helped thoroughly vet the extent of Plaintiff's claims against Defendant and create an
26 accurate damages model. *See id.* at ¶ 6-10. Plaintiff was in possession of this information prior to
27 calculating the potential damages in this case. *See id.* As a result, Plaintiff was able to make a
28 reasonable estimation of Defendant's potential liability. *See id.* For these reasons, the settlement now

1 before the Court was reached at a stage where “the parties certainly have a clear view of the strengths
2 and weaknesses of their cases” sufficient to support the settlement. *Boyd v. Bechtel Corp.*, 485 F.Supp.
3 610, 617 (N.D. Cal. 1979).

4 **iii. Plaintiff's Counsel is Experienced in Similar Litigation**

5 Plaintiff's counsel has considerable experience in class actions and wage and hour litigation.
6 Plaintiff's counsel has brought and is currently bringing several wage and hour class and/or PAGA
7 actions. Thus, Plaintiff's counsel is qualified to evaluate the class claims, value of settlement versus
8 moving for certification and going to trial, and the viability of possible affirmative defenses. *See* Decl.
9 Rodriguez, ¶¶ 11-17. Plaintiff's counsel believes that the settlement is fair and reasonable in light of the
10 complexities of the case, the uncertainties of class certification and litigation, and the secured benefit to
11 the class. *See id.* at ¶ 6.

12 **iv. The Settlement is Fair and Reasonable Based on the Strength of Plaintiff's Case**
13 **and the Risks and Costs of Further Litigation**

14 A review of the Agreement's terms does not give rise to any doubts about its fairness. Based on
15 the records and facts of this case, Plaintiff has secured a gross recovery of approximately 24% and a net
16 recovery of approximately 12.6% of the claims' maximum likely value. *See id.* at ¶¶ 9-10.
17 Additionally, the average net award per class member is approximately \$1,909.09. *See id.* This
18 settlement is a reasonable compromise of the class and PAGA claims, and is within the percentile
19 ranges of the total available damages that have been approved in other class settlements. *See Wershba,*
20 *91 Cal. App. 4th at 246, 250; Rebney v. Wells Fargo Bank*, 220 Cal.App.3d 1117, 1139 (1990); *Officers*
21 *for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 688 F.2d 615, 628 (9th Cir. 1982); *see also In re Omnivision*
22 *Technologies, Inc.*, 559 F.Supp.2d 1036, 1042 (2007) (noting that certainty of recovery in settlement of
23 6% of maximum potential recovery after reduction for attorney's fees was higher than median
24 percentage for recoveries in shareholder class action settlements, averaging 2.2%-3% from 2000
25 through 2002); *Bravo v. Gale Triangle, Inc.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77714 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (approving
26 a settlement where the net recovery to class members was approximately 7.5% of the projected
27 maximum recovery amount); *Avila v. Cold Spring Granite Co.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 130878 (E.D.
28 Cal. 2017): (approving a settlement with a gross recovery of 11% of the projected maximum damages

1 available and a net recovery of approximately 6.7% of the projected maximum recovery);
2 *Bellinghausen v. Tractor Supply Co.*, 306 F.R.D. 245 (N.D. Cal 2015) (approving a settlement where
3 the gross recovery was approximately 8.5% of the projected maximum recovery).

4 **v. The Proposed Settlement is a Reasonable Compromise of Claims**

5 The case of *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168 Cal. App. 4th 116 (2008) requires additional
6 information be presented to the Court, acting as a fiduciary for the absent class members “to ensure that
7 the recovery represents a reasonable compromise, given the magnitude and apparent merit of the claims
8 being released, discounted by the risks and expenses of attempting to establish and collect on those
9 claims by pursuing the litigation” *Id.* at 129. *Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los*
10 *Angeles*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 399 (2010), clarified that a *Kullar* showing does not require the parties to
11 submit an illusory prediction of the outer reaches of exposure without taking into account the actual
12 risks of certification, decertification, dispositive motions, and trial. *Kullar* also does not require an
13 explicit statement of the maximum amount the plaintiff class could recover if it prevailed on all its
14 claims provided there is a record that allows “an understanding of the amount that is in controversy and
15 the realistic range of outcomes of the litigation.” *Id.* at 409. The *Munoz* Court found that the record
16 before the trial court was sufficient, having included the number of class members, payroll data,
17 declarations describing hours and overtime worked, as well as variances in duties and rest and meal
18 period experience, and a companion action alleging less than \$5,000,000 in damages. This information
19 constituted “an adequate basis from which to garner a reasonably adequate understanding of the amount
20 that is in controversy within the meaning of *Kullar*.” *Id.*

21 Plaintiff similarly relied upon payroll data and Class Members data to determine the realistic
22 potential damages suffered by the class as a whole. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶¶ 6-10. This analysis
23 allowed Plaintiff to determine the extent and frequency of potential violations on all claims as to all
24 Class Members. *See id.* Ultimately, Plaintiff secured a percentage of the total demand for the putative
25 class that is within the range of what has been found to be sufficient in several other cases. *See, supra*,
26 Section V.c.iv; *see also, e.g., In re Omnivision Technologies, Inc.*, 559 F.Supp.2d at 1042; *Reed v. 1-*
27 *800 Contacts, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 255 (S.D. Cal. 2014) (approving a settlement of \$11.7
28 million where the maximum range of damages was \$5,000 for each of the alleged 300,000 instances of

1 unlawful recording violations (\$1.5 billion), equaling approximately .78% of the total demand and
2 approximately \$800 per class member). This settlement represents a reasonable compromise given the
3 percentage of the total demand that was secured, the average recovery per class member, the Court's
4 ability and discretion to cut PAGA penalties, and the uncertainty of class certification. *See Decl.*
5 Rodriguez, ¶¶ 9-10.

6 **vi. The Enhancement Payment to the Named Plaintiff for Plaintiff's Services to the**
7 **Putative Class Is Reasonable and Routinely Awarded by Courts**

8 The Enhancement Payment to the named Plaintiff is intended to recognize the time and effort
9 expended on behalf of the class. Indeed, Courts routinely approve enhancement payments to
10 compensate named plaintiffs for the services they provide and the risks they incurred during the course
11 of the class action litigation. *See Ingram v. The Coca Cola Co.*, 200 F.R.D. 685, 694 (N.D. Ga. 2001).
12 In *Ingram*, the Court approved enhancement payments of \$300,000.00 to each named plaintiff in
13 recognition of the services they provided to the class by responding to discovery, participating in the
14 mediation process, and taking the risk of stepping forward on behalf of the class. *See Id.* at 694; *see*
15 *also Van Vranken v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 901 F.Supp. 294 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (approving a \$50,000.00
16 enhancement payment).

17 In this case, Plaintiff provided and explained documents, being available at all times to discuss
18 the case with Plaintiff's counsel. *See Decl. Rodriguez*, ¶ 7; *Decl. Mayorga*, ¶ 5. Plaintiff spent a
19 significant amount of time pursuing this litigation for the benefit of all Class Members. *See id.*
20 Plaintiff brought this action knowing there would be a delay in any payment as the litigation
21 progressed, rather than proceeding on individual claims in front of the California Labor Commissioner.
22 *See id.* Payment of 5,000 to Plaintiff is appropriate given the risk, assistance, time required in bringing
23 this case and resolution of this case.

24 **vii. Awarding Attorneys' Fees as a Percentage of the Common Fund Is Reasonable**
25 **and Customarily Approved by Courts**

26 California state and federal courts have recognized that when a litigant's efforts create or
27 preserve a fund from which others derive benefits, the Court may spread litigation costs proportionally
28 among all the beneficiaries to compensate those who created the fund. *See Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*,
444 U.S. 472, 477-478 (1980) ("A lawyer who recovers a common fund for the benefit of persons other

1 than . . . her client is entitled to a reasonable attorney’s fee from the fund as a whole.”); *Vincent v.*
2 *Hughes Air West, Inc.*, 557 F.2d 759, 769 (9th Cir. 1977); *Mills v. Electric Auto-Lite Co.*, 396 U.S. 375
3 (1970); *Waters v. Intern. Precious Metals Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1291 (11th Cir. 1999); *see also Serrano v.*
4 *Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34-35 (1977); *Laffitte v. Robert Half Internat., Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480, 506 (2016).
5 The purpose of this equitable doctrine is to avoid unjust enrichment of counsel and to “spread litigation
6 costs proportionally among all the beneficiaries so that the active beneficiary does not bear the entire
7 burden alone.” *Vincent*, 557 F.2d at 769; *Williams v. MGM-Pathe Communications Co.*, 129 F.3d 1026,
8 1027 (9th Cir. 1977). California state courts have approved use of a percentage of the fund to calculate
9 reasonable attorney fee awards where the amount of the settlement is certain or is an easily calculable
10 sum of money. *See Dunk*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1808.

11 The Ninth Circuit has also held that the common fund doctrine applies when: (1) the class of
12 beneficiaries is sufficiently identifiable; (2) the benefits can be accurately traced; and (3) the fee can be
13 shifted with some exactitude to those benefitting. *See Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Graulity*, 886
14 F.2d 268, 271 (9th Cir. 1989). These criteria are “easily met” when “each member of a certified class
15 has an undisputed and mathematically ascertainable claim to part of a lump-sum settlement recovered
16 on her behalf.” *Id.* at 271 (citations omitted). Under the three (3) factors set forth in *Paul, Johnson,*
17 *Alston & Hunt*, the common fund doctrine applies in this case because there is a sufficiently identifiable
18 class of beneficiaries (*e.g.* the settlement class), the benefits can be accurately traced to the settlement
19 Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel were able to negotiate on behalf of the class, and the fee can be shifted
20 with exactitude to those benefiting as the fee request is a specific, lump-sum percentage of the common
21 fund. As set forth in the fee award examples provided below for the Court’s reference, it is an accepted
22 practice in wage and hour class action settlements to award attorneys’ fees based on a percentage of the
23 common fund. *See, e.g., Staton v. Boeing Co.*, 327 F.3d 938, 967-972 (9th Cir. 2003); *Sanders v. City*
24 *of Los Angeles*, 3 Cal.3d 252, 261, 263 (1970); *Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 254; *Bell v. Farmers Ins.*
25 *Exchange*, 115 Cal. App. 4th 715, 726, 765 (2004).

26 Historically, attorneys’ fee awards in common fund cases in general range from 20% to 50% of
27 the fund, depending on the circumstances of the case. *See Newberg on Class Actions*, (3rd Ed.), 1992,
28

§14.03 (finding 50% to be the upper limit). Awards ranging between 30% and 40% of the fund are generally approved as reasonable in wage and hour settlements below \$10 million:

More particularly, courts may award attorneys fees in the 30-40% range in wage and hour class actions that result in recovery of a common fund under \$10 million. *See Vasquez v. Coast Valley Roofing, Inc.*, 266 F.R.D. 482, 491-492 (E.D. Ca. 2010) (citing to five recent wage and hour class actions where federal district courts approved attorney fee awards ranging from 30 to 33%); *Singer v. Becton Dickinson and Co.*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 53416, 2010 WL 2196104, *8 (S.D. Ca. June 1, 2010) (approving attorney fee award of 33.33% of the common fund and holding that award was similar to awards in three other wage and hour class action cases where fees ranged from 33% to 40%); *Romero v. Producers Dairy Foods, Inc.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86270, 2007 WL 3492841 (E.D. Ca. Nov. 14, 2007).

See Martin v. Ameripride Servs., 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61796 at *22-23 (S.D. Cal. 2011). Plaintiff's request of thirty-five percent (35%) of the settlement sum for attorneys' fees is within established rates for fee awards in class settlements pursuant to the common fund doctrine, especially in light of the excellent results achieved in this case. *See In re Activision Sec. Litigation*, 723 F.Supp. 1373, 1379 (N.D. Cal. 1989); *Watson v. Raytheon Company*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:10-cv-00634; *Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, Inc.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-02745; *Green, et al. v. Penske Logistics, L.L.C., et al.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-00069; *Benitez et al. v. Wilbur*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-01122; *Chavez et al. v. Petrissans et al.*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-00122; *Willis et al. v. Cal-Western Transport*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:00-cv-05695. To determine whether a percentage is reasonable, a court should consider: (1) the percentage that would likely be negotiated between parties in a similar case; (2) the percentage applied in other class actions; (3) the quality of class counsel; (4) the size of the award; and (5) whether there are any objections by class members. *See In re Ikon Office Solutions, Inc. Secur. Litig.*, 194 F.R.D. 166, 193 (E.D. Pa. 2000); *In re Heritage Bond Litig.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13555, 71 (C.D. Cal. 2005) ("the absence of objections or disapproval by class members to class counsel's fee request further supports finding the fee request reasonable").

These factors support Plaintiff's request for reasonable attorneys' fees. The typical percentage negotiated between parties ranges from thirty-five to forty percent (35% to 40%) in individual litigation depending on the complexity of the case. In class action litigation, the typical percentage negotiated between parties ranges from thirty to forty percent (30% to 40%) based on the same factors. Plaintiff's

request of 35% falls within these typical fee arrangements. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 18. The quality of counsel and the average size of settlement payments to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees (\$1,909.09) also support the fee request when compared to other settlements courts have considered as good results. *See Schiller v. David's Bridal, Inc.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80776 at *48 (E.D. Cal. 2012) ("Class Members will receive an average of approximately \$198.70, with the highest payment to a Class Member being \$695.78 . . . Overall, the Court finds that the results achieved are good, which is highlighted by the fact that there was no objection to the settlement amount or the attorneys' fees requested."); *Gardner v. GC Servs., LP*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47043, 18 (S.D. Cal. 2012) ("the results achieved in this case were very favorable. Class members are provided with immediate monetary relief, with an average award of around several hundred dollars and a minimum award of \$50").

c. Provisional Certification of the Class is Appropriate

Class certification is appropriate when (1) the class is ascertainable and (2) there is "a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the parties to be represented." *Dunk*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1806. The "community of interest" element "embodies three factors: (1) common questions of law or fact predominate; (2) class representatives with claims or defenses typical of the class; and (3) class representatives who can adequately represent the class." *Id.* Here, the parties agree that, for the purposes of settlement, these prerequisites are met. *See* Exhibit A.

i. The Proposed Settlement Class is Ascertainable and Sufficiently Numerous

The proposed settlement class is ascertainable because all putative class members can be readily identified through employee personnel and payroll files. *See Noel v. Thrifty Payless, Inc.*, 7 Cal.5th 955, 980 (2019); *Rose v. City of Hayward*, 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 932 (1981); *Lee v. Dynamex, Inc.*, 166 Cal. App. 4th 1325, 1334 (2008). The numerosity requirement is met because there are 66 individuals who fall within the definition of Class Member, which makes joinder of all members impracticable. *See Gay v. Waiters' & Dairy Lunchmen's Union*, 489 F.Supp. 282 (N.D. Cal. 1980), *aff'd* 694 F.2d 531 (9th Cir. 1982); *Hebbard v. Calgrove*, 28 Cal. App. 3d 1017, 1030 (1972) (noting no set minimum to meet the numerosity prerequisite, but a class as few as twenty-eight (28) members is acceptable). Thus, these requirements are satisfied.

1 **ii. The Commonality, Predominance, and Typicality Requirements are Met**

2 The commonality requirement is met when there are questions of law or fact regarding the class
3 as a whole. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1019. Commonality requires only that some common legal or
4 factual questions exist; Plaintiff need not show that all issues in the litigation are identical. *See*
5 *Richmond v. Dart Ind., Inc.*, 29 Cal.3d 462, 473 (1981); *City of San Jose v. Superior Court*, 12 Cal.3d
6 447, 460 (1974). Common questions of law or fact must also predominate over individual questions
7 and class-wide treatment of a dispute must be superior to individual litigation.² *See Richmond*, 29
8 Cal.3d at 469. Predominance requires a putative class be sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication
9 by representation. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1022. The typicality requirement is met when claims of the
10 named representative are typical of those of the class, though “they need not be substantially identical.”
11 *Id.* at 1020; *Classen v. Weller*, 145 Cal. App. 3d 27, 46-47 (1983).

12 The common questions of law and fact in this case stem from Plaintiff's contention that
13 Defendant violated California law by failing to incorporate the value of nondiscretionary wages into
14 Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees' regular rates of pay for the purpose of calculating
15 overtime, sick time, and other premium pay. *See Exhibit B*. The waiting time penalties, unfair
16 competition, and PAGA claims are derivative of these violations. *See id.* Plaintiff and the Class
17 Members seek the same remedies under state law. Under these specific circumstances, the
18 commonality and predominance requirements are satisfied. Regarding the typicality requirement,
19 Plaintiff contends he suffered from the same unlawful policies, treatment, and circumstances as Class
20 Members did, will request the same remedies, and will rely on the same methods of proof to establish
21 liability and damages. *See id.* Thus, the typicality requirement is also satisfied for settlement purposes.

22 **iii. The Adequacy Requirement is Met**

23 The adequacy of representation requirement is met if the named representative and counsel have
24 no interests adverse to those of the putative class members and are committed to vigorously prosecuting
25 the case on behalf of the class. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020; *McGhee v. Bank of America*, 60
26 Cal.App.3d 442, 450-51 (1976). Those standards are met here. Under the proposed settlement,
27

28 ²When assessing predominance and superiority, a court may consider that the class will be certified for settlement purposes only and that manageability of trial is therefore irrelevant. *See Amchem Products v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591 (1997).

1 Plaintiff and the putative class members will receive a pro rata share of the settlement based on the
2 number of workweeks they worked for Defendant. *See* Exhibit A. Finally, any settlement class
3 member who wishes to opt-out of the settlement may do so, and he or she may also dispute the number
4 of workweeks stated in the Notice of Settlement (Exhibit F).

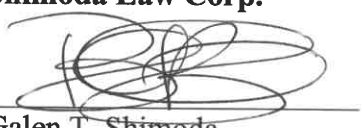
5 There is no conflict of interest between Plaintiff and Class Members. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's
6 counsel have pursued the claims made in the operative Complaint vigorously on behalf of the class.
7 Plaintiff's counsel, with Plaintiff's assistance, thoroughly investigated the claims made in this case by
8 speaking with Plaintiff and reviewing substantial amounts of documents. Plaintiff's counsel thereafter
9 engaged Defendant's counsel in settlement discussions over the course of approximately five months.
10 Moreover, Plaintiff's counsel has experience defending and bringing wage and hour claims. Because
11 Plaintiff's counsel has vigorously pursued Plaintiff's and the class members' claims, the adequacy
12 requirement is met. *See generally* Decl. Rodriguez.

13 VI. CONCLUSION

14 For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court preliminarily and
15 conditionally certify the class for settlement purposes; grant preliminary and conditional approval to the
16 proposed settlement, including the Plaintiff's Class Representative Enhancement Payment, the payment
17 to the LWDA under PAGA, and Class Counsel's application for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs;
18 approve the Notice of Settlement, including the proposed deadlines for opting-out of and objecting to
19 the settlement; and schedule the final settlement approval hearing. A copy of Plaintiff's proposed order
20 is being filed concurrently herewith.

21
22 Dated: August 18, 2021

Shimoda Law Corp.

23
24 By: 

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6 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

7
8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN**

10 JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf
11 of all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
15 Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

16 Defendant.

Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906

CLASS ACTION

**EXHIBIT LIST AND EXHIBITS IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

Date:

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Dept.: 10D

Judge: Hon. Barbara Kronlund

Filed: December 29, 2020

FAC Filed: April 5, 2021

Trial Date: None Set

<u>EXHIBIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A	Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release
B	Plaintiff's Operative Complaint
C	Plaintiff's Letter to the LWDA Regarding PAGA Claims
D	Simpluris, Inc. Quote
E	Plaintiff's Itemized Costs
F	Proposed Notice of Settlement
G	Proof of Submission of Proposed Settlement Agreement to LWDA

Dated: August 18, 2021

Shimoda Law Corp.

By: _____



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Justin P. Rodriguez
Brittany V. Berzin
Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT A

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18 Attorneys for BROWN STRAUSS, INC.

19 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
20 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN**

21 JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf
22 of all other similarly situated employees,

23 Plaintiff,

24 vs.

25 BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
26 Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,
27 Defendant.

Case No.: STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906

**JOINT STIPULATION REGARDING CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AND
RELEASE**

Filed: December 29, 2020
FAC Filed: April 5, 2021
Trial Date: None Set

This Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release (“Agreement”) is made and entered into between the Plaintiff Jose Mayorga (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself, the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, and Aggrieved Employees, and Defendant Brown Strauss, Inc. (“Defendant”). This Agreement is subject to the terms and conditions set forth below and the approval of the Court.

1. DEFINITIONS

The following terms, when used in this Agreement, have the following meanings:

1.1 “Action” means the above stated lawsuit, *Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc.*, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906, filed December 28, 2020. The First Amended Complaint was filed April 5, 2021.

1.2 “Aggrieved Employee(s)” means all non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendant in California during the PAGA Claim Period.

1.3 “Agreement” or “Settlement” or “Settlement Agreement” means this Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release.

1.4 “Claim Amount” means an individual Qualified Claimant’s and Aggrieved Employee’s allocation of the Net Settlement Amount and PAGA Payment respectively, as defined in Sections 1.20, 1.24, 5.5, and 5.8.

1.5 “Claims Administrator” means and refers to Simpluris, Inc., the third-party entity that will administer the Agreement as outlined in Sections 4 and 7, or any other third-party class action settlement claims administrator agreed to by the Parties and approved by the Court for the purposes of administering this Agreement. The Parties each represent that they do not have any financial interest in the Claims Administrator or otherwise have a relationship with the Claims Administrator that could create a conflict of interest.

1.6 “Claims Administrator Costs” means the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the Claims Administrator as a result of the procedures and processes expressly required by this Agreement, and shall include all costs of administering the Agreement, including, but not limited to, all tax document preparation, custodial fees, and accounting fees incurred by the Claims Administrator; all costs and fees associated with preparing, issuing and mailing any and all notices and other correspondence to Class

1 Members and/or Aggrieved Employees; all costs and fees associated with communicating with Class
2 Members and/or Aggrieved Employees, Class Counsel, and Defendant's Counsel; all costs and fees
3 associated with computing, processing, reviewing, and paying the Claim Amounts, and resolving disputes;
4 all costs and fees associated with calculating tax withholdings and payroll taxes, if any, making related
5 payment to federal and state tax authorities, if any, and issuing tax forms relating to payments made under
6 the Agreement; all costs and fees associated with preparing any tax returns and any other filings required
7 by any governmental taxing authority or agency; all costs and fees associated with preparing any other
8 notices, reports, or filings to be prepared in the course of administering Claim Amounts; and any other
9 costs and fees incurred and/or charged by the Claims Administrator in connection with the execution of
10 its duties under this Agreement.

11 1.7 "Class Counsel" means Galen T. Shimoda and Justin P. Rodriguez, of the Shimoda Law
12 Corp.

13 1.8 "Class Member(s)" means all non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for
14 Defendant in California during the Class Period. The estimated number of Aggrieved Employees is 66.

15 1.9 "Class Period" means December 28, 2016 up to either (1) the Preliminary Approval Date,
16 or (2) 60 days after this Agreement is fully executed, whichever is earlier.

17 1.10 "Class Representative" means Plaintiff Jose Mayorga.

18 1.11 "Complaint" means the operative Complaint on file in the Action with the Court.

19 1.12 "Court" means the San Joaquin County Superior Court.

20 1.13 "Defendant" means Brown Strauss, Inc.

21 1.14 "Defendant's Counsel" means Medina McKelvey LLP.

22 1.15 "Enhancement Payment" means the amount approved by the Court to be paid to the Class
23 Representative in recognition of the time and effort expended on behalf of Class Members for the benefit
24 of Class Members, which is in addition to any Claim Amount paid to the Class Representative as a
25 Qualified Claimant.

26 1.16 "Effective Date" means either (a) the 60th calendar day after a signed order granting final
27 approval of this Agreement has been filed provided no motion to vacate the judgment, appeal, writ or
28 other appellate proceeding having been filed; or (b) the seventh (7th) calendar day after any motion to

1 vacate the judgment, appeal, writ, or other appellate proceeding opposing the Agreement has been finally
2 dismissed with no material change to the terms of this Agreement and there is no right to pursue further
3 remedies or relief, whichever is later.

4 1.17 "Final Approval Date" means the date a signed order granting final approval of this
5 Agreement is filed with the Court.

6 1.18 "Gross Settlement Amount" is the sum of Two Hundred Forty Thousand Dollars and No
7 Cents (\$240,000.00).

8 1.19 "LWDA" means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

9 1.20 "Net Settlement Amount" is the portion of the Gross Settlement Amount available for
10 distribution to Qualified Claimants, as described in this Agreement, after deduction of Plaintiff's attorneys'
11 fees and litigation costs, Claims Administrator Costs, the PAGA Payment, employer's taxes, and
12 Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative.

13 1.21 "Notice of Settlement" means the document substantially in the form attached hereto as
14 Exhibit 1.

15 1.22 "Notice Period" means forty-five (45) calendar days from the initial mailing of the Notice
16 of Settlement to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees.

17 1.23 "PAGA" means Private Attorneys General Act.

18 1.24 "PAGA Payment" means the amount allocated from the Gross Settlement Amount towards
19 resolving claims under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*

20 1.25 "PAGA Claim Period" means December 23, 2019 to up to either (1) to the Preliminary
21 Approval Date or (2) 60 days after this Agreement is fully executed, whichever is earlier.

22 1.26 "Parties" mean Defendant and Plaintiff.

23 1.27 "Preliminary Approval Date" means the date a signed order granting preliminary approval
24 of this Agreement is filed with the Court.

25 1.28 "QSF" means a Qualified Settlement Fund set up by the Claims Administrator for the
26 benefit of the Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees and from which the payments under this
27 Agreement shall be made. Any amounts Defendant has agreed to pay under this Agreement shall remain
28 the property of Defendant until the payments required under the Agreement are made.

1.29 "Qualified Claimant" means any and all Class Members who have not made any timely request to opt-out of the Agreement.

1.30 "Qualified Claimant's Released Claims" means all claims contained in the Complaint, and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the operative Complaint, through the Class Period. This release excludes the release of claims not permitted by law. The Qualified Claimant's Released Claims exclude claims for workers' compensation or unemployment insurance benefits. This release will cover all Class Members who do not opt out.

1.31 "Qualifying Workweeks" are weeks worked by Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees during the Class Period and/or PAGA Claim Period, respectively, in California. For Class Members, workweeks shall be defined as the total length of service (in days) in California during the Class Period divided by seven. For Aggrieved Employees workweeks shall be defined as the total length of service (in days) in California during the PAGA Claim Period divided by seven. The calculation of a Class Member's and/or Aggrieved Employee's workweeks and a determination as to whether a Class Member and/or Aggrieved Employee was actively employed in California in a particular workweek shall be construed from Defendant's records.

1.32 "Released PAGA Claims" means any and all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698 et seq., based on the facts or claims alleged in the Action during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

1.33 "Released Parties" means Defendant, as well as Defendant's officers, shareholders, directors, agents, employees, attorneys, and insurers.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE LITIGATION

2.1 On or about December 23, 2020, Plaintiff sent notice to the LWDA to exhaust administrative remedies under the PAGA for failure to pay overtime, failure to provide meal periods, failure to provide rest periods, failure to pay final wages, wage statement violations, failure to maintain accurate records, failure to provide paid sick leave, violation of Labor Code section 558, and failure to pay accrued and unused vacation. The LWDA did not respond to the notice within the statutorily required time frame and, as such, Plaintiff became authorized to act as a Private Attorneys General on all alleged PAGA claims.

1 2.2 On or about December 28, 2020, Plaintiff filed a class action Complaint in San Joaquin
2 County Superior Court on behalf of himself and Class Members alleging claims for failure to pay
3 overtime, meal period violations, rest period violations, wage statement violations, waiting time penalties,
4 unfair competition, and failure to pay accrued vacation. Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint on
5 approximately April 5, 2021 to add a PAGA cause of action based on the violations alleged in the
6 December 23, 2020 notice to the LWDA on behalf of himself and Aggrieved Employees.

7 2.3 Through informal discovery, Defendant and Defendant's Counsel provided Class
8 Counsel with copies of all applicable versions of its policies and procedures, employee handbooks,
9 information on Class Members including, but not limited to, Class Members' workweeks, dates of
10 employment, total number of Class Members, their rates of pay, and pay periods as well as timecard data
11 and payroll reports for a randomly selected sample of Class Members.

12 2.4 On May 25, 2021, the Parties participated in a lengthy mediation with private mediator
13 Hon. Ronald M. Sabraw (Ret.). At the conclusion of the mediation, the Parties were able to come to a
14 resolution. At all times, the Parties' settlement negotiations have been non-collusive, adversarial, and at
15 arm's length.

16 2.5 Discussions between Plaintiff and Class Counsel, between counsel for the Parties,
17 document productions, extensive legal analysis, the provision of information by Defendant to Plaintiff and
18 the detailed analysis of the records, including expert analysis, have permitted each side to assess the
19 relative merits of the claims and the defenses to those claims.

20 2.6 Defendant has denied each of Plaintiff's claims and Defendant has denied that this Action
21 is appropriate for class certification for anything other than settlement purposes. The agreed upon Gross
22 Settlement Amount was reached after evaluating the Parties' theories of potential exposure for the
23 underlying claims and the class data supporting these claims. The Parties, with the assistance of the
24 mediator, also assessed appropriate discounts to the potential liability based on Defendant's factual and
25 legal contentions and defenses.

26 2.7 The Parties agree that the above-described investigation and evaluation, as well as
27 discovery and the information exchanged to date, are more than sufficient to assess the merits of the
28 respective Parties' positions and to compromise the issues on a fair and equitable basis. Plaintiff, Class

Counsel, Defendant, and Defendant's Counsel have concluded that it is desirable that the Action be settled in a manner and upon such terms and conditions set forth herein in order to avoid further expense, inconvenience and distraction of further legal proceedings, and the risk of an adverse outcome each of the Parties potentially face in the Action. Therefore, the Parties desire to resolve the claims in the Action. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant, and Defendant's Counsel are of the opinion that the Agreement for the consideration and terms set forth herein is fair, reasonable, and adequate in light of all known facts and circumstances.

3. THE CONDITIONAL NATURE OF THIS AGREEMENT

3.1 This Agreement and all associated exhibits or attachments are made for the sole purpose of settling the Action. This Agreement and the settlement it evidences are made in compromise of disputed claims. Because the Action was pled as a class action, this Agreement must receive preliminary and final approval by the Court. Accordingly, the Parties enter into this Agreement and associated settlement on a conditional basis. If the Court does not enter an order granting final approval of the Agreement, or if the Court's approval of the settlement is reversed or materially modified on appellate review, this Agreement shall be deemed null and void; it shall be of no force or effect whatsoever; it shall not be referred to or utilized for any purpose whatsoever; and the negotiation, terms and entry of the Agreement shall remain subject to the provisions of California Evidence Code Sections 1119 and 1152, Federal Rule of Evidence 408, and any other analogous rules of evidence that may be applicable.

3.2 Defendant has denied all claims as to liability, damages, liquidated damages, penalties, interest, fees, restitution, injunctive relief and all other forms of relief asserted in the Action. Defendant has agreed to resolve the Action via this Agreement, but to the extent this Agreement is deemed void or the Final Approval Date does not occur, Defendants do not waive, but rather expressly reserve, all rights to challenge all such claims and allegations in the Action upon all procedural and factual grounds, including, without limitation, the ability to challenge class or collective treatment on any grounds, as well as to assert any and all other potential defenses or privileges.

4. SCOPE OF THE CLASS

4.1 The scope of the class of individuals encompassed under the Agreement, who are entitled to all benefits as authorized under the Agreement and subject to all obligations and duties required under

the Agreement, shall include all Class Members as defined in Section 1.8 and all Aggrieved Employees as defined in Section 1.2. However, it shall not include any Class Members who submit valid and timely requests to opt-out of the Agreement and settlement, as set forth in Section 7.5.1.

4.2 Individuals entitled to recover under this Agreement will include only those individuals who are identified as being within the scope of this Agreement under Section 4.1.

4.3 Any person who believes that he or she is a Class Member or Aggrieved Employee and wishes to participate in the Agreement, but did not receive a Notice of Settlement because his or her name did not appear on the class list provided to the Claims Administrator prior to mailing, may submit a data request to the Claims Administrator. The data request must contain all of the following information: (a) the full name and, if applicable, Social Security Number of the individual making the request; (b) the name used by such employee as of the time his or her employment with Defendant ended; (c) the years during which such employee was employed with Defendant; and (d) a return address to which a response may be sent. Every data request must be postmarked on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period or otherwise submitted to the Claims Administrator such that it is received before the conclusion of the Notice Period. Upon receipt of any data requests, the Claims Administrator shall promptly (in no event more than two business days) transmit the data requests to Defendant's Counsel and request that Defendant review their records.

4.4 If Defendants do agree that the person listed in a data request is a Class Member and/or Aggrieved Employee, the Claims Administrator shall promptly mail a Notice of Settlement to the person who submitted the data request, at the address designated for that purpose in the data request. All provisions of this Agreement relating to the Notice of Settlements shall apply to Notice of Settlements sent in response to data requests, and any person who submits a data request and is sent a Notice of Settlement in response shall be treated by the Claims Administrator as a Class Member and/or Aggrieved Employee for all other purposes.

4.5 If Defendants do disagree that the person listed in a data request is a Class Member and/or Aggrieved Employee, Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel shall attempt to resolve any such dispute in good faith within seven (7) calendar days of Class Counsel being advised in writing of the data request dispute. Defendant's records shall control unless the individual submitting the data request provides

persuasive evidence to doubt the accuracy of those records. Each data request dispute that Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel cannot timely resolve shall be resolved by the Claims Administrator. The Claims Administrator must accept and weigh all the evidence provided in a good faith attempt to resolve the dispute. The Claims Administrator must resolve any dispute submitted to it within seven (7) calendar days after Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel submit the dispute to the Claims Administrator. The decision by the Claims Administrator shall be final and there shall be no right of appeal.

5. TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

The Parties agree as follows:

5.1 Gross Settlement Amount: In consideration and exchange for the releases described in Section 6, Defendant shall pay the Gross Settlement Amount (\$240,000.00). Funding of the Gross Settlement Amount shall occur within twenty-one (21) days after the Final Approval Date to be held in trust in a QSF by the Claims Administrator until the Effective Date. The Gross Settlement Amount includes payments to Qualified Claimants, Aggrieved Employees, all attorneys' fees, costs and litigation expenses related to the Action incurred to date, any monies necessary to satisfy Defendant's tax obligations (e.g. employer FICA, FUTA and SDI contributions on wage payments) on any monies distributed to Qualified Claimants, as well as all such fees and costs incurred in documenting the Agreement, administering the Agreement (including Claims Administrator Costs), and obtaining final approval of the Agreement, the Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative and the PAGA Payment.

5.2 Attorneys' Fees and Costs: Class Counsel will apply to the Court for attorney's fees of 35% or \$84,000.00 of the Gross Settlement Amount, which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant has agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's application for attorneys' fees so long as it does not exceed the \$84,000.00 threshold. Class Counsel will also be entitled to reimbursement for advanced litigation expenses not to exceed \$12,500.00, which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant has agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's request for reimbursement for advanced litigation expenses so long as they do not exceed the \$12,500.00 threshold. The Claims Administrator will issue Class Counsel an IRS Form 1099 for the attorneys' fees and costs paid under this Agreement. In the event that the Court awards less than the requested attorney's fees and/or costs, the portion of the

requested amounts not awarded to Class Counsel shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis.

5.3 Claims Administrator Costs: The Claims Administrator Costs shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount and shall not exceed \$5,000.00. The difference between any actual costs and the allocated \$5,000.00 shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount.

5.4 Enhancement Payment: Class Counsel, on behalf of Plaintiff, shall apply to the Court for an Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative in an amount not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$5,000.00) to compensate for the risks, time, and expense of his involvement in the Action and securing the benefits of this Agreement for Class Members. The Enhancement Payment is in addition to the Claim Amount Plaintiff would otherwise be due under the Agreement as a Qualified Claimant. Defendant has agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's request for an Enhancement Payment to Plaintiff so long as it does not exceed the amount stated herein. The Enhancement Payment will be designated as a non-wage payment and reported on an IRS Form 1099. In the event that the Court awards less than the Enhancement Payment amount requested, then any portion of the requested amount not awarded to the Class Representative shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis.

5.5 PAGA Payment: Ten Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$10,000.00) of the Gross Settlement Amount shall be allocated to resolving claims under the PAGA. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment will be paid to the LWDA and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid to Aggrieved Employees on a pro rata basis as described below in Section 5.8. Any amount not approved by the Court for the allocated PAGA Payment shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis.

5.6 Treatment of Residue and Cy Pres: For any portion of the Net Settlement Amount or PAGA Payment allocated to Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees that were not claimed by cashing their respective settlement checks before the deadline to do so, that remaining amount shall be donated equally, i.e. 50/50, to Capital Pro Bono, Inc. and the Center for Workers' Rights. No portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant for any reason.

1 5.7 No Additional Benefits Contributions: All Claim Amounts paid to Qualified Claimants
2 and Aggrieved Employees shall be deemed to be income solely in the year in which such amounts were
3 actually received. It is expressly understood and agreed that the receipt of such Claim Amounts will not
4 entitle any Qualified Claimant or Aggrieved Employee to any new or additional compensation or benefits
5 under any company bonus or other compensation or benefit plan or agreement in place during the period
6 covered by the Agreement, nor will it entitle any Qualified Claimant Aggrieved Employee to any increased
7 retirement, 401(k) and/or 403(b) benefits or matching benefits, or deferred compensation benefits. It is
8 the intent of this Agreement that the Claim Amounts provided for in this Agreement are the sole payments
9 to be made by Defendant to the Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees in connection with this
10 Agreement (notwithstanding any contrary language or agreement in any benefit or compensation plan
11 document that might have been in effect during the period covered by this Agreement).

12 5.8 Pro Rata Distribution Formula: Payment to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved
13 Employees of their Claim Amount will not require the submission of a claim form. A Net Settlement
14 Amount will be determined by subtracting from the Gross Settlement Amount any amounts for approved
15 attorneys' fees and costs, any Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, the Claims
16 Administrator Costs, and the PAGA Payment. Each Class Member's share will be determined by dividing
17 their total weeks worked within the Class Period by the total weeks worked by all Class Members within
18 the Class Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class
19 Member's individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25%
20 portion of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA
21 Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period.
22 That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the Aggrieved
23 Employee's individual share. Where a Qualified Claimant is receiving payment for both the PAGA Claim
24 Period and the Class Period, they will receive only one check with the payments for each combined into
25 a single payment.

26 5.9 Tax Allocation: The Parties recognize that the Claim Amounts to be paid to Qualified
27 Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees reflect a settlement of a dispute over claimed penalties and wages.
28 The Claims Administrator shall calculate the employer's share of payroll taxes on the amounts paid to

1 Qualified Claimants as wages as well as calculating all required withholdings and deductions from said
2 wage payments. The characterization of Claim Amounts to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved
3 Employees are as follows:

4 5.9.1 One third (1/3) of each Qualified Claimants' Claim Amount shall be allocated for
5 payment of disputed wages and shall be subject to required employer taxes. Qualified Claimants shall
6 receive an IRS Form W-2 for reporting of this portion of their Claim Amount.

7 5.9.2 Two thirds (2/3) of each Qualified Claimants' Claim Amount shall be allocated for
8 disputed statutory penalties and interest, and no amount shall be deducted for any taxes. This portion of
9 the Claim Amount consists of other income, not wages, for which the Qualified Claimants shall receive
10 an IRS Form 1099-MISC.

11 5.9.3 The entirety (100%) of each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion of the
12 PAGA Payment shall be allocated for payment of disputed civil penalties, and no amount shall be deducted
13 for any taxes. This portion of the Claim Amount consists of other income, not wages, for which the
14 Aggrieved Employees shall receive an IRS Form 1099-MISC.

15 5.10 Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees shall be solely responsible for the reporting
16 and payment of their share of any federal, state and/or municipal income or other taxes on payments made
17 pursuant to this Agreement, and shall hold the Parties, Class Counsel, and Defendant's Counsel free and
18 harmless from any claims resulting from treatment of such payments as non-taxable, including the
19 treatment of such payments as not subject to withholding or deduction for payroll and employment taxes.
20 No party has made any representation to any of the other Parties as to the taxability of any payments
21 pursuant to this Agreement, including the payments to Qualified Claimants, the payments to Aggrieved
22 Employees, the payments to Class Counsel, the payments to the Class Representative, the payroll tax
23 liability of Defendant, or the allocation of the Net Settlement Amount or PAGA Payment to wage and
24 non-wage income as provided in this Section, or otherwise as to tax implications of any provision of this
25 Agreement.

26 5.11 No Additional Contribution by Defendant: Defendant's monetary obligation under this
27 Agreement is limited to the Gross Settlement Amount. All costs and expenses arising out of or in
28 connection with the performance of this Agreement shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount,

1 unless expressly provided otherwise herein. However, in the event this agreement is deemed null and
2 void as described in Section 3 because the Court, in its independent determination, finds that the
3 Agreement does not meet the standards for settlement approval, then Defendant and Plaintiff shall be
4 equally responsible for the costs of the Claims Administrator incurred between the date the Agreement
5 was executed and the date of such event.

6 5.12 Certification For Settlement Purposes: The Parties agree that, for purposes of settlement
7 only, certification of the class as defined in Section 1.8 and 4.1 is appropriate and the requisites for
8 establishing class certification have been met and are met.

9 5.13 Adequacy of Class Counsel and Class Representatives: The Parties agree that, for purposes
10 of settlement only, Class Counsel and Plaintiff are adequate representatives for Class Members and
11 Aggrieved Employees.

12 **6. RELEASE**

13 6.1 Release of Claims by Qualified Claimants: Upon the Effective Date, all Qualified
14 Claimants will be deemed to fully, finally and forever release Qualified Claimant's Released Claims as to
15 all Released Parties. In addition, on the Effective Date, all Qualified Claimants and their successors in
16 interest will be permanently enjoined and forever barred from prosecuting any of Qualified Claimant's
17 Released Claims against any of the Released Parties.

18 6.2 Release of Claims by Aggrieved Employees: Upon the Effective Date, all Aggrieved
19 Employees will be deemed to fully, finally and forever release the Released PAGA Claims as to all
20 Released Parties. In addition, on the Effective Date, all Aggrieved Employees and their successors in
21 interest will be permanently enjoined and forever barred from prosecuting any of the Released PAGA
22 Claims against any of the Released Parties.

23 6.3 Notwithstanding anything that might be interpreted to the contrary in this Agreement,
24 Plaintiff is not waiving any individual claims for wrongful termination or related claims which are the
25 subject of a separate lawsuit filed by Plaintiff in San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-
26 UWT-2021-0001625.

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28 //

7. **SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION**

7.1 Duties of Claims Administrator: The Claims Administrator shall be responsible for: 1) receiving Class Member and Aggrieved Employee contact information and confirming addresses are valid; 2) calculating estimated Claim Amounts and any and all taxes associated with the Claim Amounts, including Employer taxes; 3) taking appropriate steps to trace and locate any individual Class Members and Aggrieved Employee whose address or contact information as provided to the Claims Administrator is inaccurate or outdated and mailing the Notice of Settlement to Class Members; 4) providing notification to the appropriate state and federal officials of this Agreement as required under the law; 5) receiving, independently reviewing, and resolving any challenges (in consultation with Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel) from Class Members or Aggrieved Employees, including any associated documentation, regarding their Qualified Workweek calculations; 6) receiving and serving on Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Court, copies of any written objections, and/or any opt out statements; 7) establishing a toll free telephone line and responding to inquiries and requests for information or assistance from Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees; 8) maintaining a QSF; 9) determining and paying the final amounts due to be paid under the Agreement after resolution of all challenges, disputes, opt-outs, awarded attorneys' fees and costs, Claims Administrator Costs, PAGA Payment, taxes, any Enhancement Payments, and for funds that cannot be distributed due to the inability to locate Class Members or Aggrieved Employees; 10) determining the validity of any disputes or late opt-outs by previously unidentified Class Members or Aggrieved Employees; 11) paying any residual funds from uncashed checks; 12) reporting to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel regarding the statistics of the administration, including (a) the number of initial Notice of Settlements mailed; (b) the number of forwarded Notice of Settlements; (c) the number of re-mailed Notice of Settlements; (d) the number of total undeliverable Notice of Settlements; (e) the number of address traces performed for undeliverable Notice of Settlements; (f) the number of Notice of Settlements undeliverable from traced addresses; (g) the number of total objections received; (h) the number of opt-out requests received; (i) the number of disputes received; (j) the number of disputes resolved; 13) providing a declaration to the Court regarding the final statistics of the administration and compliance with all payment obligations under the Agreement; 14) completing all necessary tax reporting on the QSF and payment of the Claim Amounts to

1 Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees; and 15) carrying out other related tasks as necessary to
2 effectuate the terms of this Agreement and any Order of the Court. All disputes relating to the Claims
3 Administrator's ability and need to perform its duties shall be referred to the Court, if necessary, which
4 will have continuing jurisdiction over the terms and conditions of this Agreement, until all payments and
5 obligations contemplated by the Agreement have been fully executed.

6 7.2 Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees: The Notice of Settlement will
7 provide Class Members and Aggrieved Employees with a summary of the terms and conditions of the
8 Agreement, how to participate in the settlement, how to object to the Agreement, how to dispute the
9 individual's Qualifying Workweeks, and how to opt-out from the Agreement. The Notice of Settlement
10 will also inform Class Members and Aggrieved Employees of the Gross Settlement Amount, Net
11 Settlement Amount, proposed attorneys' fees and costs allocations, any proposed Enhancement Payments,
12 proposed Claims Administrator Cost allocations, proposed PAGA Payment allocations, the scope of the
13 class, the nature and extent of the released claims, dates set for a fairness hearing and hearing on Class
14 Counsels' motion for attorneys' fees and costs. The Notice of Settlement shall include information
15 regarding Class Member's and Aggrieved Employee's estimated Claim Amount.

16 7.3 Class Member Data and Mailing: No later than fourteen (21) calendar days after the
17 Preliminary Approval Date, Defendant shall provide the Claims Administrator with the name, last known
18 mailing address, last known telephone number, Social Security Number, start and end date of employment
19 (if any) of each Class Member, and any other information the Claims Administrator needs to effectuate
20 notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees as outlined herein. The Claims Administrator shall
21 review the data to determine the number of Qualifying Workweeks for each Class Member and Aggrieved
22 Employee. No later than fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of such address information, the Claims
23 Administrator will perform a national change of address ("NCOA") search, update the addresses per the
24 results of the NCOA search, and then mail the Notice of Settlement, substantially in the form attached as
25 Exhibit 1, to each Class Member and Aggrieved Employee by first-class mail, postage prepaid. The
26 Claims Administrator shall maintain all information received from Defendant confidential to itself, and
27 Defendant's Counsel. However, Class Counsel shall be able to review the breakdown of Qualified
28

1 Workweeks and estimated Claim Amounts for Class Members and Aggrieved Employees prior to mailing
2 for quality assurance provided the personal identifying information is redacted and/or omitted.

3 7.4 Returned and/or Re-mailed Notice of Settlements: In the event that a Notice of Settlement
4 is returned to the Claims Administrator as non-delivered on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period,
5 the Notice of Settlement shall be sent to the forwarding address affixed thereto within five (5) calendar
6 days. If no forwarding address is provided, then the Claims Administrator shall promptly attempt to
7 determine a correct address using a single skip-trace, computer or other search using the name, address
8 and/or Social Security number of the individual involved, and shall then perform a single re-mailing within
9 five (5) calendar days. Following each search that does not result in a corrected address, for those Class
10 Members who appear to be current employees of Defendant at the time of the Preliminary Approval Date,
11 the Claims Administrator shall contact Defendant's Counsel for assistance and Defendant shall cooperate
12 in good faith with the Claims Administrator's reasonable efforts to obtain valid mailing addresses for
13 Class Members to the extent they are active employees of Defendant. In the event the Notice of Settlement
14 is forwarded to a new address and/or re-mailed to a Class Member, the deadline for the Class Member to
15 submit any request to opt-out, dispute, or objection shall be the end of the Notice Period or 10 days from
16 the date of the re-mailing, whichever is later. In the event the procedures in this Section are followed and
17 the Class Member does not timely and properly request to opt-out, the Class Member shall be bound by
18 all terms of the Agreement, including the Releases contained in Section 6.

19 7.5 Responses to Notice of Settlement:

20 7.5.1 *Opt-Outs:* The Notice of Settlement shall provide that Class Members who wish
21 to exclude themselves from the Agreement must submit a request to opt-out as provided in this Section.
22 The request to opt-out must (a) state the Class Member's full name and date of birth; (b) a statement that
23 he or she does not want to be a Class Member, does not want to participate in the settlement, and/or wants
24 to be excluded from the settlement; (c) identify the case name and number (i.e. Mayorga v. Brown Strauss,
25 Inc., STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906); (d) be signed; and (e) be post-marked no later than the conclusion
26 of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline stated in Section 7.4. The Class Member must personally
27 sign the request to opt-out. No request to opt-out may be made on behalf of a group of Class Members.
28 The date of the postmark on the return-mailing envelope shall be the exclusive means used to determine

whether a request to opt-out has been timely submitted. Any Class Member who requests to opt-out of the Agreement will not be entitled to any benefit of the Agreement or any portion of the Net Settlement Amount, will not be bound by the Agreement, nor will they have any right to object, appeal or comment thereon. Class Members who fail to submit a valid and timely request to opt-out shall be bound by all terms of the Agreement and any order or final judgment thereon, regardless of whether they otherwise have requested to opt-out of the Agreement. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this Agreement as it relates to the PAGA Payment or Released PAGA Claims regardless of whether they opt out of being a Class Member.

7.5.2 Objection Procedures: Any Class Member who does not opt-out but who wishes to object to this Agreement or otherwise to be heard concerning this Agreement shall send their written objections to the Claims Administrator and also serve copies of the objections on Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel. The Notice of Settlement shall make clear that the Court can only approve or deny the Agreement, not change the terms of the Agreement. The objection must (a) state the Class Member's full name and date of birth; (b) provide evidence that the individual is, in fact, a Class Member; (c) state the reasons for the objection(s), including any legal analysis and/or supporting documentation; (d) identify the case name and number (i.e. Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc., STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906) (e) be signed; and (f) be post-marked no later than the conclusion of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline stated in Section 7.4. The objecting Class Member must also file a notice of intent to appear with the Court and serve the notice on Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel, if they intend to appear at the final approval hearing.

7.5.3 Dispute Procedures: Any Class Member who disputes the number of Qualifying Workweeks on the Notice of Settlement shall contact the Claims Administrator. The dispute must (a) identify the nature of the dispute; (b) provide any information or documentation supporting the dispute; (c) be signed; and (d) be post-marked no later than the conclusion of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline stated in Section 7.4. The Claims Administrator shall promptly (in no event more than two business days) forward all such disputes to Defendant's Counsel and request that Defendant review the dispute. Defendant's records shall presumptively control unless the Class Member can produce documentation evidencing other periods of employment worked. If Defendants do agree with submitted

information, the Class Member shall be credited or subtracted Qualifying Workweeks in accordance with their submitted dispute and that final number of Qualified Workweeks shall govern the calculation of that Class Member's Claim Amount. If Defendants do not agree with the submitted information, Defendant's Counsel will promptly advise Class Counsel of the dispute, which includes turning over any documentation submitted by the Class Member as part of the dispute. Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel shall attempt in good faith to resolve any such dispute within five (5) calendar days of Class Counsel being advised of the dispute. Each dispute that Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel cannot timely resolve shall be resolved by the Claims Administrator or Court.

7.5.4 Deficient Opt-Outs, Objections, or Disputes: In the event that a deficient opt-out, objection, or dispute is received on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period, the Claims Administrator shall mail a letter to the Class Member within five (5) calendar days informing them of the deficiency. If a deficiency letter is mailed to a Class Member, the deadline for the Class Member to cure the deficiency shall be the end of the Notice Period or 10 days from the date of the deficiency letter, whichever is later.

7.6 Due Process Acknowledgement: Compliance with the procedures set forth in Sections 7.1 to 7.5.4 shall constitute due and sufficient notice to Class Members of the Action and the Agreement and shall satisfy Class Members' due process rights. Nothing else shall be required of the Parties, Class Counsel or Defendant's Counsel to provide notice of the proposed Agreement.

7.7 Claims Administrator Declaration Regarding Notice Period: Within twenty-one (21) days after the conclusion of the Notice Period, the Claims Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel with a signed declaration under penalty of perjury providing a complete and detailed report regarding the statistics and responses of settlement administration to date and all the Claims Administrators' obligations under Sections 5.8 to 5.9-5.9.3, 7.1 to 7.5.4, and 7.9.

7.8 Claims Administrator Payments to Qualified Claimants, Class Counsel and Plaintiff: Within seven (7) calendar days after the Final Approval Date and the Court's determination of the amount of attorneys' fees and costs payable to Class Counsel, the Enhancement Payment payable to Plaintiff, the PAGA Payment, and Claims Administrator Costs, the Claims Administrator shall calculate the final Net Settlement Amount, the final Claim Amounts for Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees, any applicable taxes thereon, and report the results of these calculations Class Counsel and Defendant's

Counsel. Defendant shall wire the Gross Settlement Amount and applicable taxes necessary to fund the Settlement as described in Section 5.1 to the Claims Administrator within twenty-one (21) days after the Final Approval Date to be held in trust in a QSF. On the Effective Date, the Claims Administrator shall deliver payment of Class Counsels' attorney's fees and costs, the Enhancement Payment payable to Plaintiff, the 75% portion of the PAGA Payment payable to the LWDA, Claims Administrator Costs, and payment to Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees as required under this Agreement and approved by Court.

7.8.1 The Claims Administrator shall wire the Court-approved attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel unless other method is requested by Class Counsel. Class Counsel shall provide the Claims Administrator with the pertinent taxpayer identification number and payment instructions after the Final Approval Date.

7.8.2 The Claims Administrator shall send a check by mail for the Court-approved Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, care of Class Counsel unless other method is requested by Class Counsel.

7.8.3 Only Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees will receive their Claim Amount.

7.8.4 The Claims Administrator shall remit and report the applicable portions of the payroll tax payment to the appropriate taxing authorities on a timely basis pursuant to its duties under this Agreement. Defendant agree to reasonably cooperate with the Claims Administrator to the extent necessary to determine the amount of the payroll tax payment required.

7.9 Settlement Check Expiration and Uncashed Checks: The Claims Administrator shall issue Claim Amounts to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees in the form of a check, which shall become null and void if not deposited within one hundred twenty (120) calendar days of issuance. After one hundred twenty (120) calendar days of issuance, the checks shall be voided and funds from all uncashed checks shall be transmitted in accordance with Section 5.6. The Claims Administrator shall deliver these funds within fourteen (14) calendar days after the check cashing deadline.

7.10 Claims Administrator Declaration Regarding Compliance and Settlement Administration: Within twenty-one (21) days after the last day for Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees to cash

their settlement checks, the Claims Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel with a signed declaration under penalty of perjury providing a complete and detailed report regarding the settlement administration documenting that all payments under the Agreement have been made, that the Court's final approval order has been complied with, and that all the obligations of the Claims Administrator have been completed.

8. PRELIMINARY SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULE

8.1 The schedule may be modified depending on whether and when the Court grants necessary approvals, orders notice to Class Members, and sets further hearings. The schedule may also be modified to correct clerical errors and to reflect the provisions in the Agreement as described above. In the event of such modification, the Parties shall cooperate to complete the settlement procedures as expeditiously as reasonably practicable. The preliminary schedule for notice, approval, and payment procedures carrying out the Agreement is as follows:

Last day for Defendant to provide Claims Administrator with Class Member information	Within 21 calendar days after the Preliminary Approval Date
Last day for Claims Administrator to complete NCOA search, update Class Member mailing information, and mail Notice of Settlement	Within 14 calendar days after the Claims Administrators' receipt of Class Members' information from Defendant
Last day for Class Members to opt-out, submit disputes, submit objections, and submit data requests	45 calendar days after mailing of Notice of Settlement or within 10 days after Notice of Settlement is re-mailed, whichever is later
Last day for Claims Administrator to provide Parties with signed declaration reporting on settlement administration statistics	Within 21 calendar days after end of the Notice Period
Last day for Claims Administrator to calculate the final Net Settlement Amount, the final Claim Amounts for Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees, any applicable taxes thereon, and report the results of these calculations Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel	Within 7 days after the Final Approval Date

Last day for Defendant to fund settlement	Within 21 calendar days after Final Approval Date
Last day for Claims Administrator to deliver payment of Class Counsel's attorney's fees and costs, Enhancement Payments, PAGA Payment, Claims Administrator Costs, payment to Qualified Claimants, and payment to Aggrieved Employees	The Effective Date
Last day for Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees to cash settlement checks	120 days after issuance of checks to Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees
Last day for Claims Administrator to deliver value of uncashed settlement checks to <i>cy pres</i> beneficiaries	Within 14 days after settlement check cashing deadline
Last day for Claims Administrator to provide Parties with compliance declaration	Within 21 days after settlement check cashing deadline

9. DUTIES OF THE PARTIES

9.1 Preliminary Approval: The Parties will cooperate in obtaining, through an unopposed motion to be filed as soon as reasonably practicable, an order from the Court preliminarily approving this Agreement at the earliest possible date concurrently with the Court's certification of the Action as a class action for settlement purposes. The Parties further agree to fully cooperate in the drafting and/or filing of any further documents or filings reasonably necessary to be prepared or filed, shall take all steps that may be requested by the Court relating to, or that are otherwise necessary to the approval and implementation of this Agreement and shall otherwise use their respective best efforts to obtain certification for settlement purposes, approval of, and implementation of this Agreement. The Parties will submit this Agreement to the Court for preliminary approval of its terms and for approval of the steps to be taken to obtain its final approval. Within one week of signing this Agreement Class Counsel shall provide a draft of the Preliminary Approval Motion to Defendant's Counsel. Defendant's Counsel will provide comments and/or proposed revisions within one week after receipt of the draft Preliminary Approval Motion from

Class Counsel. With regard to the final approval documents, a similar one-week maximum review and response time shall be observed by the Parties. The Parties will request that the Court's preliminary approval of this Agreement be embodied in an Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement.

9.1.1 Plaintiff's motion shall seek an order: 1) Preliminarily approving the Agreement; 2) Approving as to form and content the proposed Notice of Settlement; 3) Directing the mailing of the Notice of Settlement by first class mail to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees; 4) Preliminarily appointing Plaintiff and Class Counsel as representatives of Class Members; 5) Preliminarily approving settlement administration services to be provided by the Claims Administrator; 6) Preliminarily approving the proposed Enhancement Payment to Plaintiff; 7) Preliminarily approving the application for payment of reasonable attorneys' fees and reimbursement of litigation-related expenses to Class Counsel; and 8) Scheduling a fairness hearing on the question of whether the proposed Agreement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable and adequate as to the Class Members.

9.1.2 Defendant shall not oppose Plaintiff's motion for approval of the proposed Agreement.

9.1.3 The Parties shall cooperate with each other and the Claims Administrator during the process of giving Class Members notice and opportunity to object to the Agreement, as necessary and appropriate to assure effective communication to individual Class Members of information about their rights and obligations under this Agreement.

9.2 Final Approval and Fairness Hearing: On a date approved by the Court and set forth in the Notice of Settlement, the Court shall hold the Final Approval and Fairness Hearing where objections, if any, may be heard. Class Counsel shall provide the Court as part of the motion for final approval of the Agreement, a declaration by the Claims Administrator of due diligence and proof of mailing of the Notice of Settlement required to be mailed to Class Members by this Agreement, and of the delivery results of the Claim Administrator's mailings including tracing and re-mailing efforts.

9.2.1 Class Counsel will submit a proposed order and judgment for final approval, which shall include findings and orders: 1) Approving the Agreement, adjudging the terms thereof to be fair, reasonable and adequate, and directing that its terms and provisions be carried out; 2) Approving the

1 payment of an Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative; 3) Approving Class Counsel's
2 application for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of out-of-pocket litigation expenses; 4)
3 Approving the Claims Administrator Costs; and 5) Providing that the Court will retain jurisdiction to
4 oversee administration and enforcement of the terms of the Agreement and the Court's orders.

5 9.2.2 Following entry of the Court's Order granting final approval of the Agreement, the
6 Parties will each act to ensure the fulfillment of all its provisions, including but not limited to the
7 following: 1) Should an appeal be taken from the final approval of the Agreement or motion to set aside
8 the judgement be filed, all parties will support the final approval order on appeal or otherwise; 2) Class
9 Counsel will assist the Claims Administrator as needed or requested in the process of identifying and
10 locating Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees entitled to payments under the Agreement and
11 assuring delivery of such payments; 3) Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel will cooperate with each
12 other and assist the Claims Administrator as needed or requested in completing the distribution of any
13 residual amounts, as specified above, to the *cy pres* beneficiaries; 4) Class Counsel, in conjunction with
14 the Claims Administrator, will certify to the Court completion of all payments required to be made by this
15 Agreement.

16 9.3 Final Judgment: If the Court approves this Agreement at the final approval and fairness
17 hearing, the Parties will request that the Court enter an Order Granting Final Approval of Class Action
18 and PAGA Settlement and Final Judgment.

19 9.4 Notice to LWDA: Plaintiff agrees to provide notice to the Labor and Workforce
20 Development Agency ("LWDA") of this settlement in accordance with Labor Code § 2699(1)(2).

21 10. MISCELLANEOUS TERMS

22 10.1 Defendant's Right to Withdraw Based on Opt-Outs: If, prior to the Final Approval Date,
23 20% or more of the Class Members have submitted proper and timely requests to opt-out in accordance
24 with the provisions of the Agreement, Defendant may, at its election, rescind the Agreement and all actions
25 taken in its furtherance will be thereby null and void. Defendant must exercise this right of rescission, in
26 writing, to Class Counsel, within seven (7) calendar days after the Claims Administrator notifies the
27 Parties of the total number of opt-outs. If the option to rescind is exercised, then any Claims Administrator
28 Costs shall be paid by Defendant.

1 10.2 Defendant's Estimated Number of Workweeks in the Class Period: Defendant has
2 represented that there are an estimated 10,665 workweeks during the Class Period. In the event the
3 number of workweeks during the Class Period is more than 12,798 (*i.e.*, greater than 20% more than
4 10,665), then the Gross Settlement Amount shall be increased proportionally by the workweeks in
5 excess of 12,798, multiplied by the Class Period per-week value. For example, if it is found that there
6 are actually 13,798 workweeks in the Class Period, or 1,000 workweeks over the threshold, then that
7 1,000 workweeks would be multiplied by the same per workweek valuation (\$240,000.00 divided by
8 10,665, or \$22.50 per workweek) for an increase to the Gross Settlement Amount of \$22,500.00.

9 10.3 Circular 230 Disclaimer: EACH PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT (FOR PURPOSES OF
10 THIS SECTION, THE "ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY" AND EACH PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT
11 OTHER THAN THE ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY, AN "OTHER PARTY") ACKNOWLEDGES AND
12 AGREES THAT (1) NO PROVISION OF THIS AGREEMENT, AND NO WRITTEN
13 COMMUNICATION OR DISCLOSURE BETWEEN OR AMONG THE PARTIES OR THEIR
14 ATTORNEYS AND OTHER ADVISERS, IS OR WAS INTENDED TO BE, NOR SHALL ANY SUCH
15 COMMUNICATION OR DISCLOSURE CONSTITUTE OR BE CONSTRUED OR BE RELIED UPON
16 AS, TAX ADVICE WITHIN THE MEANING OF UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT
17 CIRCULAR 230 (31 CFR PART 10, AS AMENDED); (2) THE ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY (A) HAS
18 RELIED EXCLUSIVELY UPON HIS, HER OR ITS OWN, INDEPENDENT LEGAL AND TAX
19 COUNSEL FOR ADVICE (INCLUDING TAX ADVICE) IN CONNECTION WITH THIS
20 AGREEMENT, (B) HAS NOT ENTERED INTO THIS AGREEMENT BASED UPON THE
21 RECOMMENDATION OF ANY OTHER PARTY OR ANY ATTORNEY OR ADVISOR TO ANY
22 OTHER PARTY, AND (C) IS NOT ENTITLED TO RELY UPON ANY COMMUNICATION OR
23 DISCLOSURE BY ANY ATTORNEY OR ADVISER TO ANY OTHER PARTY TO AVOID ANY
24 TAX PENALTY THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY; AND (3) NO
25 ATTORNEY OR ADVISER TO ANY OTHER PARTY HAS IMPOSED ANY LIMITATION THAT
26 PROTECTS THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF ANY SUCH ATTORNEY'S OR ADVISER'S TAX
27 STRATEGIES (REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH LIMITATION IS LEGALLY BINDING) UPON
28 DISCLOSURE BY THE ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY OF THE TAX TREATMENT OR TAX

1 STRUCTURE OF ANY TRANSACTION, INCLUDING ANY TRANSACTION CONTEMPLATED
2 BY THIS AGREEMENT.

3 10.4 No Prior Assignments: The Parties represent, covenant, and warrant that they have not
4 directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to
5 any person or entity any portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action or right released
6 and discharged in this Agreement.

7 10.5 Waiver of Appeal and Ability to Opt Out: To the extent permitted by applicable law, by
8 signing this Agreement Defendant is waiving any rights to appeal from the Court's approval of the
9 settlement unless the Court materially modifies the settlement. Furthermore, by signing this Agreement
10 Plaintiff is waiving any right or ability to opt out of this Agreement during the Notice Period or otherwise.

11 10.6 Exhibits Incorporated by Reference: The terms of this Agreement include the terms set
12 forth in any attached Exhibits, which are incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth in this
13 Agreement. Any Exhibits to this Agreement are an integral part of the Settlement.

14 10.7 Judgment and Retention of Jurisdiction to Enforce: Upon the Final Approval Date,
15 judgment will be entered according to this Agreement, with the Court to retain jurisdiction over the parties
16 to enforce the terms therein.

17 10.8 Mutual Cooperation: The Parties agree to cooperate fully with one another to accomplish
18 and implement the terms of this Agreement. Such cooperation shall include, but not be limited to,
19 execution of such other documents and the taking of such other action as may reasonably be necessary to
20 fulfill the terms of this Agreement. The Parties to this Agreement shall use their best efforts, including
21 all efforts contemplated by this Agreement and any other efforts that may become necessary by Court
22 order, or otherwise, to effectuate this Agreement and the terms set forth herein.

23 10.9 No Admission of Liability: Neither the acceptance nor the performance by Defendant of
24 the terms of this Agreement, nor any of the related negotiations or proceedings, is or shall be claimed to
25 be, construed as, or deemed to be, an admission by Defendant of the truth of any of the allegations in the
26 Complaint, the representative character of the Action, the validity of any of the claims that were or could
27 have been asserted by Plaintiff and/or Class Members in the Action, or of any liability or guilt of
28 Defendant in the Action. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to be or deemed an admission by

Defendant of any liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing toward Plaintiff, the Class Members, or any other person, and Defendant specifically disclaim any liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing toward Plaintiff, the Class Members, or any other person. Each of the Parties has entered into this Stipulation with the intention to avoid further disputes and litigation.

10.10 Notices: Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, all notices, demands, or other communications given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given as of the third business day after mailing by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

To Plaintiff and the Class:

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Brittany V. Berzin
Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd., Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624

To Defendant:

Brandon R. McKelvey
Timothy B. Nelson
Douglas R. Leach
Medina McKelvey LLP
925 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 300
Roseville, CA 95678
Telephone: (916) 960-2211
Facsimile: (916) 742-5488

10.11 Mutual Drafting of Agreement: The Parties hereto agree that the terms and conditions of this Agreement are the result of lengthy, intensive, arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and that this Agreement shall not be construed in favor of or against any party by reason of the extent to which any party or its counsel participated in the drafting of this Agreement.

10.12 Binding Effect of Agreement: The Parties, by signing this Agreement, are bound by the terms herein. The Parties waive their rights to file an appeal, writ, or any challenge whatsoever to the terms of this Agreement. This Stipulation shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, trustees, executors, Claims Administrators, successors, and assigns.

1 10.13 Attorneys' Fees and Costs Limitations: Neither Class Counsel nor any other attorneys
2 acting for, or purporting to act for, the Class, Class Members, or Plaintiff, may recover or seek to recover
3 any amounts for fees, costs, or disbursements from the Releasees or the Gross Settlement Amount except
4 as expressly provided in this Agreement. The Parties stipulate and agree that the San Joaquin County
5 Superior Court shall have continuing jurisdiction to enforce the terms of the Agreement pursuant to Civil
6 Procedure Code section 664.6 and that the prevailing party any action necessary to enforce the terms of
7 the Agreement after default by the other party may recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs related
8 thereto.

9 10.14 No Modifications: This Agreement may be amended or modified only by a written
10 instrument signed by counsel for all Parties or their successors-in-interest. This Agreement may not be
11 discharged except by performance in accordance with its terms.

12 10.15 Authorization to Enter Into Settlement Agreement: Counsel for all Parties warrant and
13 represent they are expressly authorized by the Parties whom they represent to negotiate this Agreement
14 and to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties pursuant to this
15 Agreement to effectuate its terms and to execute any other documents required to effectuate the terms of
16 this Agreement.

17 10.16 Class Member Signatories: Because the Action has not yet been certified, and the Class
18 Members are so numerous, the Parties agree that it is impossible or impractical to have each Class Member
19 sign this Agreement. It is agreed that, for purposes of seeking approval of the Agreement, this Agreement
20 may be executed on behalf of all Class Members by the Class Representative.

21 10.17 Counterparts: This Agreement shall become effective upon its execution by all of the
22 undersigned. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant and Defendant's Counsel may execute this Agreement
23 in counterparts, and execution of counterparts shall have the same force and effect as if each had signed
24 the same instrument. Facsimile, electronic, and/or scanned copies of signatures shall have the same force
25 and effect of originals.

26 10.18 Choice of Law: The Agreement and any exhibits hereto shall be considered to have been
27 negotiated, executed, and delivered, and to have been wholly performed, in the State of California, and
28 the rights and obligations of the Parties to the Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance

with, and governed by, the substantive laws of the State of California without giving effect to that State's choice of law principles.

10.19 Headings and Captions: Section titles or captions contained in the Agreement are inserted as a matter of convenience and for reference, and in no way define, limit, extend, or describe the scope of this Agreement, or any provision thereof.

10.20 No Retaliation or Discouragement: The Parties agree they will take no action that could be construed as retaliation against any Class Members for participating or seeking to participate in this class action settlement. The Parties will not discourage any class member from participating or seeking to participate in this class action settlement. This is a material term of the Agreement and non-breaching Parties will seek court intervention if this provision is breached. Should non-breaching Party prevail, they shall be entitled to further attorneys' fees and costs.

10.21 Integrated Agreement: This Agreement sets forth the entire understanding between the Parties and supersedes any and all prior agreements, oral or written, pertaining to the subject matter hereof. Each party acknowledges that there is no representation, inducement, promise or agreement which has been made, orally or otherwise, by the other party, concerning the terms or conditions of this Agreement, which is not expressly embodied in this Agreement. In entering into this Agreement, the Parties represent that the terms of this Agreement are fully understood and voluntarily accepted by the Parties.

10.22 Binding on Successors and Assigns: This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors or assigns of the Parties to this Agreement, as previously defined.

10.23 Invalidity of Any Provision: Before declaring any provision of this Agreement invalid, the Court will first attempt to construe the provision as valid to the fullest extent possible consistent with applicable precedents so as to define all provisions of this Settlement Agreement valid and enforceable.

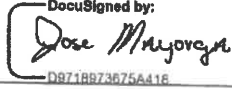
10.24 Waiver of Compliance: No waiver of any condition or covenant contained in this Agreement or failure to exercise a right or remedy by any of the Parties hereto will be considered to imply or constitute a further waiver by such party of the same or any other condition, covenant, right or remedy.

10.25 Captions: The captions and section numbers in this Agreement are inserted for the reader's convenience, and in no way define, limit, construe or describe the scope or intent of the provisions of this Agreement.

1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed by the Parties and their duly authorized
2 attorneys, as of the day and year herein set forth.

3 **For Plaintiff:**

4 Date: 7/8/2021

DocuSigned by:

D9718973675A416

Jose Mayorga

6
7 **FOR Defendant:**

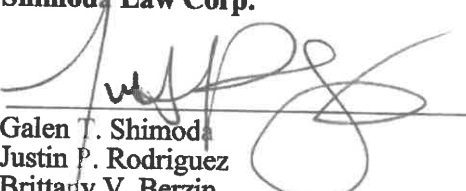
8 Date: _____

9 By:
10 For Brown Strauss, Inc.

11
12
13 APPROVED AS TO FORM

14
15 Dated: 7/8/21

Shimoda Law Corp.

16 By: 

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Brittany V. Berzin
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Aggrieved
Employees

17
18 APPROVED AS TO FORM

MEDINA MCKELVEY LLP

19
20
21 Dated: _____

By: _____

Brandon R. McKelvey
Timothy B. Nelson
Douglas R. Leach
Attorneys for Defendant

1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed by the Parties and their duly authorized
2 attorneys, as of the day and year herein set forth.

3 **For Plaintiff:**

4 Date: _____

5 _____
6 Jose Mayorga

7 **FOR Defendant:**

8 Date: 7/11/2021

9 
10 By: _____
11 For Brown Strauss, Inc.

12
13 APPROVED AS TO FORM

Shimoda Law Corp.

14
15 Dated: _____

16 By: _____
17 Galen T. Shimoda
18 Justin P. Rodriguez
19 Brittany V. Berzin
20 Attorneys for Plaintiff and Aggrieved
21 Employees

22 APPROVED AS TO FORM

MEDINA MCKELVEY LLP

23
24 Dated: July 12, 2021

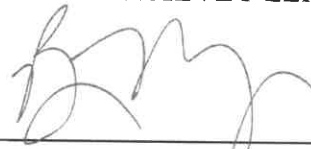
25 
26 By: _____
27 Brandon R. McKelvey
28 Timothy B. Nelson
Douglas R. Leach
Attorneys for Defendant

EXHIBIT 1

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf of
all other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendant.

Case No. **STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906**

CLASS ACTION

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION
AND PAGA SETTLEMENT, AND HEARING
DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL OF
SETTLEMENT**

ATTENTION: All non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Brown Strauss, Inc. in California from December 28, 2016 to _____ (the "Class Members").

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. THIS NOTICE RELATES TO A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTION LITIGATION AND POTENTIAL DISBURSEMENT OF SETTLEMENT FUNDS TO YOU. IF YOU ARE A CLASS MEMBER, IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE OR TO OPT OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT ACCORDING TO THE PROCEDURES DESCRIBED BELOW.

Pursuant to an order from the San Joaquin County Superior Court ("Court") granting preliminary approval of this class action settlement, entered on _____, you are receiving notice of a proposed class action settlement between Plaintiff Jose Mayorga ("Plaintiff" or "Class Representative"), and Defendant Brown Strauss, Inc. ("Defendant") on behalf of Class Members as defined above. You are receiving this notice because Defendant's records indicate you fall within the definition of "Class Member." Defendant's records also indicate that you worked _____ workweeks during the applicable Class Period (as defined below), which means your share of the settlement proceeds is estimated to be _____. Your actual share of the settlement proceeds will vary depending on the total number of Class Members that choose to participate and the resolution of any workweek disputes as described in this notice.

The terms of the Agreement and a description of the case are identified in this notice. Pursuant to the Court's order, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

I. BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

On December 28, 2020, Plaintiff, a former employee, filed a Complaint against Defendant in the California Superior Court for the County of San Joaquin on behalf of himself and Class Members. The First Amended Complaint was filed April 5, 2021. The term "Action" means this putative class action pending in the Superior Court of California for the County of San Joaquin, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906. The Class Period is December 28, 2016, to _____ (the "Class Period").

In the Action, Plaintiff sought to obtain unpaid wages, interest, statutory penalties, civil penalties, fees, and costs on behalf of himself and Class Members. Plaintiff alleged that Defendant violated California law by failing to pay overtime, failing to provide meal periods, failing to provide rest periods, failing to pay final wages, committing wage statement violations, failing to maintain accurate records, failing to provide paid sick leave, violating Labor Code section 558, and failing to pay accrued and unused vacation. Defendant has denied all of Plaintiff's allegations. The Action has been actively litigated. There have been on-going investigations, and there has been an exchange of extensive documentation and information. Furthermore, the Parties have participated in a full day mediation facilitated by a neutral third party. Based upon the negotiations, and all known facts and circumstances, including the various risks and uncertainties related to legal actions, the Parties reached a class-wide Settlement. By settling, the Parties will avoid the risks associated with a lengthy litigation process. Despite agreeing to and supporting the Agreement, Defendant continue to deny all allegations and claims. Defendant has entered into this settlement to fully, finally, and forever resolve this Action, based on the terms set forth in the Agreement, in order to avoid the burden and expense associated with ongoing litigation.

The Parties have entered into a Joint Stipulation of Regarding Class Action PAGA Settlement and Release ("Agreement"),

which has been preliminarily approved by the Court. The Agreement applies to any and all Class Members as defined above. "Class Member" does not include persons who submit valid request to opt out (as explained below). If you are a Class Member, you have the opportunity to participate in the settlement, or to exclude yourself ("opt out") from the settlement. This notice is to advise you of how you can either participate in the settlement or be excluded from the settlement.

II. SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

A. The Amount of the Settlement

Under the terms of the Agreement, Defendant agrees to pay a total sum of Two Hundred Forty Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$240,000.00) ("Gross Settlement Amount"). Deducted from this Gross Settlement Amount will be sums approved by the Court for attorneys' fees not to exceed 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount which equals \$84,000.00, attorneys' costs not to exceed \$12,500.00, Claims Administrator Costs estimated not to exceed \$5,000.00, Class Representative's Enhancement Payment of \$5,000.00, any employer side taxes attributable to payments allocated as wages, and \$10,000.00 for alleged PAGA penalties (the "PAGA Payment"), which will result in a "Net Settlement Amount" for distribution to all Class Members. As explained further below, the amount of each Class Member's share of the Net Settlement Amount will depend on the number of weeks worked by participating Class Members during the Class Period. Of the \$10,000.00 allocated to resolving the PAGA claims, 75% of the PAGA Payment will be paid to the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency and 25% of the PAGA Payment will be divided among Aggrieved Employees, which are defined as all non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendant in California from December 23, 2019 to ____.

The number of weeks you worked during the Class Period and your estimated share of the Net Settlement Amount and PAGA Payment ("Claim Amount") is stated on the first page of this notice. The actual amount received may be more or less than the amount stated depending on the actual number of weeks worked by participating Class Members, the resolution of any disputes regarding workweeks, and on the distributions finally approved and allocated by the Court. However, whether Class Members opt out will have no effect on Aggrieved Employees' allocations for the PAGA claims.

B. Claim Amounts and Allocation Between Class Members and Aggrieved Employees

Defendant will pay Claim Amounts through the Claims Administrator, as described below, to each Class Member who does not opt out of the settlement and to Aggrieved Employees. All Claim Amounts will be subject to appropriate taxation. The Parties have agreed, based on the allegations in the Action that all Claim Amounts payable to eligible Class Members will be allocated from the Net Settlement Amount and paid as 2/3 for disputed interest, statutory penalties, and other non-wage damages for which IRS Forms 1099-MISC will issue and 1/3 for disputed wages for which IRS Forms W-2 will issue. The PAGA Payment to Aggrieved employees will be paid as 100% for civil penalties.

Payment to Class Members who do not opt out and Aggrieved Employees will not require the submission of a claim form. Each Class Member's share will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the Class Period by the total weeks worked by all Class Members within the Class Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class Member's individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the Aggrieved Employee's individual share. Receipt of the Claim Amounts will not entitle any Class Member or Aggrieved Employee to additional compensation or benefits under any compensation, retirement or benefit plan or agreement in place during the period covered by the Settlement.

C. Calculations to Be Based on Defendant' Records and Resolution of Workweek Disputes

For each Class Member, the amount payable will be calculated by the Claims Administrator from Defendant' records. Defendant' records will be presumed correct unless evidence to the contrary is provided to the Claims Administrator. Defendant' records and any additional evidence will be reviewed by the Claims Administrator in the event of a dispute about the number of workweeks worked by an individual Class Member. If a Class Member disputes the accuracy of Defendant' records, all supporting documents evidencing additional workweeks must be submitted by the Class Member. The dispute must (a) identify the nature of the dispute; (b) provide any information or documentation supporting the dispute; (c) be signed; and (d) be post-marked no later than _____. The dispute will be resolved by the Claims Administrator based on the records and evidence provided. The Claims Administrator's decision on all disputes will be final and binding.

D. Release of Claims

For those Class Members who do not opt out and Aggrieved Employees, the Agreement contains the following releases:

Class members who do not opt out will be deemed to have released all claims contained in the Complaint, and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the operative Complaint, through the Class Period.

Aggrieved Employees will be deemed to have released all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698 et seq., based on the facts or claims alleged in the Action during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

The individuals released ("Released Parties") include means Defendant, as well as Defendant's officers, shareholders, directors, agents, employees, attorneys, and insurers.

Class Members can talk to one of the lawyers appointed as Class Counsel (listed below) for free or talk to their own lawyer if Class Members have questions about the released claims and what they mean.

E. Attorneys' Fees and Costs

Defendant has agreed to pay Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs to be approved by the Court, up to a maximum of 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount which equals \$84,000.00, and attorneys' costs not to exceed \$12,500.00. Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs will be paid and deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount.

F. Reasonableness of Settlement

All attorneys for the Parties to the Action believe the amounts payable to Class Members, Aggrieved Employees, and amounts for attorneys' fees and costs requested are fair and reasonable. The Class Representative and Class Counsel support this Settlement. Among the reasons for support are the defenses to liability potentially available to Defendant, the inherent risk of trial on the merits, the risk of denial of class certification, and the delays associated with litigation.

III. WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS AS A CLASS MEMBER

A. Participating in the Settlement

If you wish to participate in the settlement and believe your workweek information is accurate, **you do not need to take any further action**. Payment will be automatically made to you consistent with the terms of the Agreement and Court Order. If you wish to dispute the workweek calculation, you may follow the procedures outlined in Section II.C above. California law protects Class Members from retaliation based on their decision to participate in the Settlement.

B. Excluding Yourself from the Settlement

If you do not wish to participate in the settlement, you may be excluded (*i.e.*, "opt out") by submitting a timely written request to the Claims Administrator. The request to opt-out must (a) state your full name and date of birth; (b) a statement that you do not want to be a Class Member, do not want to participate in the settlement, and/or wants to be excluded from this settlement; (c) identify the case name and number (*i.e.* Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc., STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906); (d) be signed; and (e) be post-marked no later than _____. The request to opt out must be signed, dated and mailed by First Class U.S. Mail or the equivalent, to:

[admin info]

The request to opt out must be postmarked no later than _____. If you submit a request to opt out which is not postmarked by _____, your request to opt out will be rejected, and you will be bound by the release and all other terms of the Agreement. If the request to opt out is sent from within the United States it must be sent through the United States Postal Service by First Class Mail, or the equivalent. Do not use a postage meter as that may not result in a postmark appearing on the envelope containing your request to opt out. Any Class Member who submits a complete and timely request to opt out shall, upon receipt by the Claims Administrator, no longer be a Class Member and not received their share of the class settlement payment. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this Agreement and will receive their share of the PAGA Payment regardless of whether they opt out of being a Class Member.

C. Objection to Settlement

If you do not opt out of the settlement, you can object to the terms of the Agreement. However, if the Court rejects your objection, you will still be bound by the terms of the Agreement. You can ask the Court to deny approval by filing an objection. You cannot ask the Court to order a larger settlement; the Court can only approve or deny the settlement. If the Court denies approval, no settlement payments will be sent out and the lawsuit will continue. If that is what you want to happen, you must object. The objection must (a) state your full name and date of birth; (b) provide evidence that you are, in fact, a Class Member; (c) state the reasons for the objection(s), including any legal analysis and/or supporting documentation; (d) identify the case name and number (i.e. Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc., STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906) (e) be signed; and (f) be post-marked no later than _____. The objection must be sent to the Claims Administrator at the address identified in section III.B and to counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant at the addresses identified in section IV of this notice.

If you have submitted a written objection as outlined above, you may also appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through your own attorney, to state your objection. However, you must file a notice of intent to appear with the Court and serve the notice on counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant. If you appear through your own attorney, you are responsible for paying that attorney.

IV. EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT: RELEASED RIGHTS AND CLAIMS

After final approval of the settlement has been granted by the Court, each and every Class Member who does not opt out of the settlement and Aggrieved Employee, will release Defendant and the Released Parties from the released claims described above. In other words, if you were employed as a Class Member by Defendant in California during the Class Period, and you do not exclude yourself from the settlement, you will be deemed to have entered into this release and to have released the above-described claims. In addition, you will be barred from ever suing Defendant and the Released Parties with respect to the claims covered by this settlement. If the settlement is not approved by the Court or does not become final for some other reason, the litigation will continue.

V. FINAL SETTLEMENT APPROVAL HEARING

The Court will hold a hearing in Department ___, [address] on _____ at _____ to determine whether the Agreement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable and adequate. The Court also will be asked to approve Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs. The hearing may be continued without further notice to Class Members. It is not necessary for you to appear at this hearing, unless you wish to object to the settlement.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you want additional information about this lawsuit and its proceedings, you can contact Class Counsel or Defendant' Counsel as follows:

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Brittany V. Berzin
Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd., Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Telephone: (916) 525-0716
Facsimile: (916) 760-3733
On behalf of Plaintiff

Brandon R. McKelvey
Timothy B. Nelson
Douglas R. Leach
Medina McKelvey LLP
925 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 300
Roseville, CA 95678
Telephone: (916) 960-2211
Facsimile: (916) 742-5488
On behalf of Defendant

PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE COURT CLERK'S OFFICE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT OR THE CLAIM PROCESS. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL [number]

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

EXHIBIT B

FILED BY FAX

1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
2 Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
3 Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
4 **Shimoda Law Corp.**
5 9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
6 Elk Grove, CA 95624
7 Telephone: (916) 525-0716
8 Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff JOSE MAYORGA

2021 APR -5 PM 1:33

BRANDON E. RILEY, CLERK

BY RUTH GUNN

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf
of all other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,
Defendants.

Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-10906

CLASS ACTION

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

1. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages
2. Meal Period Violations
3. Rest Period Violations
4. Wage Statement Violations
5. Waiting Time Penalties
6. Unfair Competition
7. Failure to Pay Accrued Vacation
8. Private Attorneys General Act

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff JOSE MAYORGA ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated employees, hereby files this Complaint against Defendants BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive (hereinafter all collectively referred to as "Defendants"). On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges the following:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a class action and representative Private Attorneys General Act action brought by Plaintiff for failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failure to provide accurate wage statements, failure to pay all sick leave wages owed, failure to pay all wages due upon termination, unfair competition, and statutory and civil penalties for violations of the California Labor Code.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. The San Joaquin County Superior Court has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10 to determine alleged violations of the California Labor Code, California Business and Professions Code, and Wage Order No. 4.

3. Venue is proper pursuant to Civil Procedure Code §§ 395(a), and 395.5, in that Defendant resides in San Joaquin County. In addition, some of the wrongful acts and violations of law asserted herein occurred within San Joaquin County where Plaintiff performed his work, and Defendant's obligation to pay wages arose in San Joaquin County pursuant to *Madera Police Officers Assn. v. City of Madera*, 36 Cal.3d 403, 414 (1984).

4. Plaintiff sought permission pursuant to Labor Code section 2699 *et seq.* to pursue the claims set forth in this Complaint against Defendants as Private Attorney Generals on behalf of himself and other similarly situated employees. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, Plaintiff gave written notice via online submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") on approximately December 23, 2020. Plaintiff provided facts and legal bases for the claims within the notice to the LWDA on all violations asserted under the Private Attorneys General Act cause of action. Plaintiff submitted the \$75.00 filing fee. The December 23, 2020 notice was also sent via certified mail to Defendants on the same day. Plaintiff is informed and believes, that, to date, the LWDA has not provided any response to Plaintiff's notice correspondence. Accordingly, Plaintiff is informed and believes that he has exhausted all administrative remedies pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act and may bring this action on behalf of himself and all similarly situated employees. See Cal. Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A), (c)(3); *Caliber Bodyworks, Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 134 Cal.App.4th 365, 383 n.18, 385 n.19 (2005).

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PARTIES

5. JOSE MAYORGA is an individual over the age of eighteen (18) and is a resident of the State of California.

6. On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges, BROWN STRAUSS, INC., is now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint was a Delaware Corporation and the owner and operator of an industry, business and/or facility doing business in the State of California.

7. Defendants DOES 1 through 100 are affiliates, subsidiaries and related entities and the alter egos of each of the other Defendants named herein, corporate or otherwise, who participated in and are liable for the actions herein alleged. Plaintiff will seek to amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of these DOE Defendants when they are ascertained. At all times mentioned herein, each Defendant was the agent or employee of each of the other Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of such agency or employment. The Defendants are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff.

8. At all times mentioned herein, each Defendant was the agent or employee of each of the other Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of such agency or employment. The Defendants are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff.

9. Defendants, and each of them, are now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint were members of and/or engaged in a joint employment, joint venture, partnership and common enterprise, and were acting within the course and scope of, and in pursuance of said joint employment, joint venture, partnership and common enterprise.

10. Defendants, and each of them, now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint approved, ratified, acquiesced, aided or abetted the acts and omissions alleged in this Complaint.

11. Defendants proximately caused Plaintiff to be subjected to the unlawful practices, wrongs, complaints, injuries and/or damages alleged in this Complaint.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

12. Plaintiff brings the First through Seventh Causes of Action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 382. The class which Plaintiff seeks to represent is composed of, and defined, as follows:

1 All non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendants
2 in California from four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint to the
3 present.

4 13. This action has been brought and may be properly maintained as a class action,
5 pursuant to the provision of California Code of Civil Procedure section 382, because there is a well-
6 defined community of interests in the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable.

7 (a) Numerosity: The putative class is so numerous that the individual joinder of all members
8 is impracticable under the circumstances of this case. While the exact number of class
9 members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that
10 Defendants have employed as many as fifty (50) individuals falling within the above
11 stated class definition throughout the State of California during the applicable statute of
12 limitations, who were subjected to the policies and practices outlined in this Complaint.
13 As such, joinder of all members of the putative class is not practicable.

14 (b) Common Questions Predominate: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all
15 members of the putative class and predominate over questions that affect only individual
16 members of the class. These common questions of law and fact include, without
17 limitation, the following:

- 18 (1) Whether Defendant included all non-discretionary remuneration paid to
19 employees when calculating their regular rate of pay for overtime, sick leave,
20 and/or other premium purposes;
- 21 (2) Whether Defendant had a policy and/or practice of failing to authorize second
22 meal periods and third rest periods for employees working longer than ten hours
23 in a day;
- 24 (3) Whether Defendants required employees to unlawfully forfeit accrued PTO by
25 preventing any accrued vacation beyond forty hours from being carried over to
26 the next year;
- 27 (4) Whether Defendants failed to pay all accrued and unused PTO at an employee's
28 termination;

1 (5) Whether as a result of Defendants' policies and practices Plaintiff's and putative
2 class members received all wages, due and owing, at the time of their termination
3 or separation; and

4 (6) Whether Defendants provided Plaintiff's and putative class members with wage
5 statements that complied with Labor Code section 226.

6 (c) Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the putative
7 class. The putative class also sustained damages arising out of Defendants' common
8 course of conduct in violation of the law as complained of herein. Plaintiff and all
9 members of the putative class were non-exempt employees who were not paid all
10 overtime owed, not paid all accrued and unused PTO at separation, not able to carry over
11 more than 40 hours of accrued PTO from one year to the next (being unlawfully required
12 to forfeit the remainder), provided all meal and rest periods or paid premiums in lieu
13 thereof, and were not paid all sick leave wages owed resulting in unpaid wages at their
14 separation. Additionally, Defendants issued Plaintiff and all members of the putative
15 class wage statements that did not comply with Labor Code section 226. As a result,
16 Plaintiff and each member of the putative class will have suffered the same type of harm
17 and seek the same type of recovery based on the same legal theories.

18 (d) Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the
19 putative class. For all relevant times, Plaintiff resided in California and worked for
20 Defendants in California. Moreover, Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the
21 putative class as Plaintiff has no interests that are adverse to those of putative class
22 members. Additionally, Plaintiff has retained counsel who has substantial experience in
23 complex civil litigation and wage and hour matters.

24 (e) Superiority: A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
25 adjudication of the controversy since individual joinder of all members of the putative
26 class is impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a larger number of similarly
27 situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously,
28 efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous

1 individual actions would engender. Further, as damages suffered by each individual
2 member of the class may be relatively small, the expenses and burden of the individual
3 litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the class to
4 redress the wrongs done to them, and an important public interest will be served by
5 addressing the matter as a class action. The cost to the court system of adjudication of
6 such individualized litigation would be substantial. Individualized litigation would also
7 present the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments.

8 14. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the
9 management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

10 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

11 15. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 14 as though fully
12 set forth herein.

13 16. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees worked for Defendants as non-exempt,
14 hourly employees. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees received non-discretionary wages as
15 part of their pay, which included wages such as various types of bonuses (safety, attendance, etc.),
16 and other forms of quarterly and annual bonuses and incentive payments. For example, one type of
17 incentive bonus was referred to as a "profit sharing plan." However, payment under the "profit
18 sharing plan" was based on things like employee attendance, hours of work, the quality and quantity
19 of an employee's work, the production and efficiency of the employee, and employees' ability to
20 receive their share of the "profit sharing plan" was dependent on their continuing to be employed
21 after the period for which the "profit" determination was made. Defendants did not incorporate the
22 value of any of these types of non-discretionary wages when calculating employees' regular rate of
23 pay for overtime, sick leave wages, and other premium pay purposes. This resulted in Plaintiff and
24 similarly situated employees failing to receive all their overtime, sick leave wages, and other similar
25 premium wages that depended on the regular rate of pay calculation.

26 17. Defendants failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and similarly situated employees to
27 take all meal and rest periods owed to them. Defendants did not have any written meal and rest period
28 policies authorizing a second meal period or third rest period when working longer than ten (10) hours

1 in a shift. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were deprived of second meal periods and their
2 third rest period when working longer than ten (10) hours a day. Defendants also failed to maintain
3 records of when employees clocked in and out for any meal periods.

4 18. Defendants issued Plaintiff and similarly situated employees' paystubs that did not
5 correctly itemize the applicable rates of pay in effect for all hours worked and did not accurately
6 state all gross and net wages earned. Defendants failed to issue paystubs to Plaintiff and similarly
7 situated employees showing any corrected overtime rate of pay, hours, or wages earned as a result of
8 the quarterly and/or annual bonuses that they paid out.

9 19. Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees had unpaid overtime, sick leave wages, and
10 meal and rest period premiums as a result of Defendants' practices. Defendants prohibited employees
11 from carrying over any accrued but unused PTO (Paid Time Off) beyond forty (40) hours into the new
12 year, which caused employees to unlawfully forfeit accrued PTO wages. Defendants also failed to pay
13 out all accrued, but unused PTO at the time of their separation. These amounts remained unpaid at the
14 time of Plaintiffs' and similarly situated employees' separation and remain unpaid to this date.

15 CAUSES OF ACTION

16 FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION 17 FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES 18 (As to all Defendants)

19 20. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 19 as though fully
20 set forth herein.

21 21. During the period Plaintiff was employed by Defendants, Defendants were required to
22 compensate Plaintiff at one and one-half (1½) times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of
23 eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week, and two (2) times the regular rate of pay for
24 hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours per day. See, e.g., IWC Wage Order No. 4, section (3)(A);
25 Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194.

26 22. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day
27 and/or forty (40) hours per week on several occasions while employed by Defendants. However,
28 Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and similarly situated employees for all overtime wages

1 earned at 1.5x their regular rate of pay due to their failure to account for all non-discretionary wage
2 payments (e.g. bonuses, incentives, etc.) when performing the regular rate calculation.

3 23. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were not exempt from overtime protections
4 employees under the California Wage Orders and Labor Code.

5 24. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees
6 have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is incorporated here to
7 the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

8 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
9 **MEAL PERIOD VIOLATIONS**
10 **(As to all Defendants)**

11 25. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 24 as though fully
12 set forth herein.

13 26. An employer must provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the
14 applicable Wage Order, and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512.

15 27. California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and IWC Wage Order No. 4, section
16 11(A) require an employer to provide an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30)
17 minutes for each work period of more than five (5) hours.

18 28. California Labor Code section 512 and Wage Order No. 4 section 11(B) further
19 provide that employers may not employ employees for a work period for more than ten (10) hours
20 per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of at least thirty (30) minutes.
21 However, if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may
22 be waived so long as there was no waiver as to the first meal period. Employees are entitled to one
23 (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of compensation for each meal period not provided.

24 29. Defendants employed Plaintiff and similarly situated employees for periods of more
25 than ten (10) hours without providing a second meal break of at least thirty (30) minutes. Plaintiff
26 and similarly situated employees did not waive their rights to all meal periods throughout their
27 employment.

28 30. Defendants further failed to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees the
applicable meal period premiums for any such missed meal breaks.

31. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is incorporated here to the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS
(As to all Defendants)

32. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 31 as though fully set forth herein.

33. An employer must provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7.

34. California Labor Code section 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, section 12(A) require an employer to provide a rest period of not less than ten (10) minutes for each work period of more than four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof.

35. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and similarly situated employees to take third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes when they worked longer than ten (10) hours.

36. Defendants further failed to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees the applicable rest period premiums for any such missed rest periods.

37. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is incorporated here to the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS
(As to all Defendants)

38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 37 as though fully set forth herein.

39. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(a), an employer must provide an itemized statement to an employee, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, showing:

(1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or

1 any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, (3) the
2 number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the
3 employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that
4 all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated
5 and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the
6 period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and
7 the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee
8 identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name
9 and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, if the employer is
10 a farm labor contractor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the
11 name and address of the legal entity that secured the services of the
12 employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay
13 period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate
14 by the employee. The deductions made from payment of wages shall be
15 recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing the
16 month, day, and year, and a copy of the statement and the record of the
17 deductions shall be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at
18 the place of employment or at a central location within the State of
19 California.

20 40. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants intentionally and knowingly failed to provide an
21 itemized statement or failed to provide an accurate and complete itemized statement showing the
22 requirements set forth in California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, Defendants did not
23 accurately itemize all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and gross and net wages
24 earned. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were not able to promptly and easily determine
25 their accurate hourly rates, including overtime and sick leave rates of pay from their paystubs alone.
26 Defendants would issue bonus and incentive payments on separate paystubs and would not provide
27 any aggregate or correct total to what employees were receiving like they would have had the
28 information been provided all on one paystub. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees suffered
confusion over whether they received all wages owed and were prevented from effectively
challenging information on their wage statements.

41. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated
employees have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is
incorporated here to the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
WAITING TIME PENALTIES
(As to all Defendants)**

42. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 41 as though fully
set forth herein.

1 43. An employer must pay an employee who is terminated all unpaid wages immediately
2 upon termination. See Cal. Lab. Code § 201.

3 44. An employer must pay an employee who resigns all unpaid wages within seventy-two
4 (72) hours of their resignation. See Cal. Lab. Code § 202.

5 45. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees did not receive all wages, including overtime
6 wages and used sick leave pay at the correct rates that were owed or accrued but unused PTO at their
7 termination or within the required time after their separation from employment.

8 46. An employer who willfully fails to pay an employee wages in accordance with California
9 Labor Code sections 201 and/or 202 must pay the employee a waiting time penalty of up to thirty (30)
10 days. See Cal. Lab. Code § 203.

11 47. Defendants knew of their obligation to pay Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees'
12 their final wages when their employment terminated. Indeed, Defendants had knowledge that Plaintiff
13 and similarly situated employees earned overtime and utilized sick leave pay at during the same periods
14 for which non-discretionary remuneration beyond an employee's basic hourly rate was being paid. It
15 was also aware that accrued and unused PTO remained at an employee's separation based on payroll
16 records, but did not pay out those amounts anyways. Such conduct shows Defendants had knowledge of
17 earned, but unpaid wages at the time of separation, yet Defendants still refused to pay the remaining
18 wages owed.

19 48. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees
20 have been damaged and deprived of their wages and thereby seek their daily rate of pay multiplied by
21 thirty (30) days for Defendants' failure to pay all wages due.

22
23 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
24 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**
 (As to Defendant and DOES 1 to 100)

25 49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 48 as though fully
26 set forth herein.

27 50. Unfair competition shall mean and include any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act
28 or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any act prohibited by Chapter 1

1 (commencing with Section 17500) of Part 3 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code. See
2 California Business and Professions ("B&P") Code § 17200.

3 51. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were not paid all wages owed, including
4 overtime wages, meal and rest period premiums, accrued and unused (or unlawfully forfeited) PTO, or
5 paid sick leave during their employment or any time thereafter.

6 52. Plaintiff further alleges that such actions and/or conduct constitute a violation of the
7 California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") (Business and Professions Code 17200 *et seq.*) pursuant to
8 *Cortez v. Purolator Air Filtration Products Co.*, 23 Cal. 4th 163 (2000).

9 53. As a direct and legal result of the Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, pursuant to the
10 UCL (including B&P Code §17203), Plaintiff and similarly situated employees are entitled to
11 restitution, including, but not limited to, interest and penalties pursuant to Business & Professions Code
12 sections 17203, 17208, violations of California Labor Code sections 227.3, 245, *et seq.*, 510, 512, and
13 1194 all in an amount as yet unascertained but subject to proof at trial, for four (4) years from the filing
14 of this Action.

15 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
16 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 227.3**
17 **(As to all Defendants)**

18 54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 53 as though fully
19 set forth herein.

20 55. Labor Code section 227.3 provides that "whenever a contract of employment or employer
21 policy provides for paid vacations, and an employee is terminated without having taken off his vested
22 vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his final rate in accordance with such
23 contract of employment or employer policy respecting eligibility or time served."

24 56. At the time of termination, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated
25 employees their accrued PTO.

26 57. As a proximate cause of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees
27 were damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is incorporated here to the
28 extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

//

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT
(As to all Defendants)

58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 57 as though fully set forth herein.

59. Plaintiff has alleged to the Labor Commissioner that Defendants have violated the following provisions of the Labor Code in their dealings with him and other similarly situated current and former employees:

- a. Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order 4, § 3 (Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)
- b. Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and Wage Order No. 4, §§ 11(A) and 11(B) (Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)
- c. Violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)
- d. Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3 (Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements)
- e. Violation of Labor Code §§ 201-203, 256 (Failure to Pay Final Wages)
- f. Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.3, 1174 (Failure to Maintain Accurate Records)
- g. Violation of Labor Code §§ 246, 246.5, 248.5 (Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave)
- h. Violation of Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 (Provisions Regulating Hours and Days of Work in Any Industrial Welfare Commission Order)
- i. Violation of Labor Code § 227.3 (Failure to Pay Accrued and Unused Vacation)

60. Plaintiff seeks civil penalties against Defendants as provided in the Labor Code, or, if no civil penalty is provided, default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2).

61. Plaintiff seeks these civil penalties from Defendants pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and 2699.3.

//

//

DAMAGES

WHEREFORE Plaintiff requests relief as follows:

1. **A jury trial;**

2. **As to the First Cause of Action:**

- a. **Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;**
- b. **Interest for the wages due pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194;**
- c. **For reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194;**

3. **As to the Second Cause of Action:**

- a. **Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;**
- b. **Attorney's fees, costs and interest pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;**

4. **As to the Third Cause of Action:**

- a. **Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;**
- b. **Attorney's fees, costs and interest pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;**

5. **As to the Fourth Cause of Action:**

- a. **Penalties as provided for in Labor Code section 226, including the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per employee for each violation in the subsequent pay periods, but not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00);**
- b. **For reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred pursuant to Labor Code section 226(e);**

6. **As to the Seventh Cause of Action:**

- a. **For all unpaid vacation wages due and owing;**
- b. **For attorneys' fees, costs, and interest pursuant to Labor Code §§ 218.5 and 218.6;**

1 7. As to the Eighth Cause of Action:

- 2 a. For civil penalties as provided for in the Labor Code for each enumerated
- 3 violation;
- 4 b. For those Labor Code sections, the violation of which there is no civil penalty
- 5 provided, the default penalty provided in Labor Code section 2699(f): for any
- 6 initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay
- 7 period; For any subsequent violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each
- 8 aggrieved employee per pay period;
- 9 c. Reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 2699;
- 10 d. For any other remedies as allowed by law and/or deemed appropriate by the
- 11 Court;

12 8. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper,

13 including, but not limited to:

- 14 a. Wages as proved at trial;
- 15 b. Injunctive and Declaratory relief;
- 16 c. Attorney's fees and costs as provided for by law; and
- 17 d. Interest.
- 18

19 Dated: March 19, 2021

20

Shimoda Law Corp.

21 By: _____

22

23 Galen T. Shimoda
24 Justin P. Rodriguez
25 Brittany V. Berzin
26 Attorneys for Plaintiff

27

28

1 *Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc.*
2 *San Joaquin County Superior Court of California STK-CV-UOE-2020-10906*

3 **PROOF OF SERVICE — CCP §§ 1013a, 1010.6 and 2015.5**
4 **and California Rules of Court, Rule 1.21 and Rule 2.150**

5 I, Rylee K. Fonseca, declare that:

6 I am a citizen of the United States and am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to
7 the within above-entitled action.

8 On May 3, 2021, I served the following documents on the party below:

- 9 • Filed First Amended Complaint

10 Brandon R. McKelvey (SBN 217002)
11 Timothy B. Nelson (SBN 235279)
12 Douglas R. Leach (SBN 325955)
13 **MEDINA MCKELVEY LLP**
14 925 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 300
15 Roseville, California 95678
16 Telephone: (916) 960-2211
17 Facsimile: (916) 742-5488
18 Email: Brandon@medinamckelvey.com
19 Tim@medinamckelvey.com
20 doug@medinamckelvey.com
21 Samantha@medinamckelvey.com
22 Andrew@medinamckelvey.com
23 Jenelle@medinamckelvey.com

24 [] [By Mail] I am familiar with my employer's practice for the collection and
25 processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal
26 Service and that each day's mail is deposited with the United States Postal
27 Service that same day in the ordinary course of business. On the date set
28 forth above, I served the aforementioned document(s) on the parties in
said action by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope
with postage thereon fully prepaid, for collection and mailing on this date,
following ordinary business practices, at Elk Grove, California, addressed
as set forth above.

[] [By Personal Service] By personally delivering a true copy thereof to the
office of the addressee above.

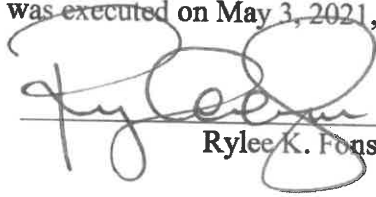
[XXX] [By Electronic Mail] I e-mailed the documents(s) to the person(s) shown
above. No error was reported by the e-mail service that I used.

[] [By Overnight Courier] By causing a true copy and/or original thereof to
be personally delivered via the following overnight courier service: UPS.

//

//

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
2 is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on May 3, 2021, at Elk Grove, California

3
4 
5

Rylee K. Fonseca

EXHIBIT C



Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd.
Suite #200
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Ph. (916) 525-0716
Fax (916) 760-3733
www.shimodalaw.com

December 23, 2020

For Online Filing:

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612

Re: *Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc.*

Dear Labor Commissioner,

As counsel for Jose Mayorga ("Plaintiff"), I am writing to provide you and the following "employers" notice pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699.3:

Brown Strauss, Inc.
2495 Uravan Street
Aurora, CO 8011

Ryan Secrist
2495 Uravan Street
Aurora, CO 8011

Russell Werner
2495 Uravan Street
Aurora, CO 8011

We are setting forth the "facts and theories" to support each of the counts found within this complaint. Please notify us of your intent to investigate any or all of the claims alleged herein against Brown Strauss, Inc., Ryan Secrist, and Russell Werner ("Defendants"). Should you decide not to investigate, we request that you allow us to bring the following action on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees, pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a). Specifically, Aggrieved Employees shall include, but is not limited to the following: all of Defendant's hourly non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendant in California. Plaintiff is clearly entitled to bring a Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") claim for civil penalties on behalf of these individuals pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.*, 23 Cal.App.5th 745, 757 (2018) (finding a plaintiff has PAGA standing if affected by one of the alleged violations; the plaintiff need not have personally experienced all the violations pursued in PAGA action).

//



A. FACTS

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees worked for Defendants as non-exempt, hourly employees. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees received non-discretionary wages as part of their pay, which included wages such as various types of bonuses (safety, attendance, etc.), and other forms of quarterly and annual bonuses and incentive payments. For example, one type of incentive bonus was referred to as a "profit sharing plan." However, payment under the "profit sharing plan" was based on things like employee attendance, hours of work, the quality and quantity of an employee's work, the production and efficiency of the employee, and employees' ability to receive their share of the "profit sharing plan" was dependent on their continuing to be employed after the period for which the "profit" determination was made. Defendants did not incorporate the value of any of these types of non-discretionary wages when calculating employees' regular rate of pay for overtime, sick leave wages, and other premium pay purposes. This resulted in Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees failing to receive all their overtime, sick leave wages, and other similar premium wages that depended on the regular rate of pay calculation.

Defendants failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to take all meal and rest periods owed to them. Defendants did not have any written meal and rest period policies authorizing a second meal period or third rest period when working longer than ten (10) hours in a shift. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were deprived of second meal periods and their third rest period when working longer than ten (10) hours a day. Defendants also failed to maintain records of when employees clocked in and out for any meal periods.

Defendants to issued Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees paystubs that did not correctly itemize the applicable rates of pay in effect for all hours worked and did not accurately state all gross and net wages earned. Defendants failed to issue paystubs to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees showing any corrected overtime rate of pay, hours, or wages earned as a result of the quarterly and/or annual bonuses that they paid out.

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees had unpaid overtime, sick leave wages, and meal and rest period premiums as a result of Defendants' practices. Defendants prohibited employees from carrying over any accrued but unused PTO (Paid Time Off) beyond forty (40) hours into the new year, which caused employees to unlawfully forfeit accrued PTO wages. Defendants also failed to pay out all accrued, but unused PTO at the time of their separation. These amounts remained unpaid at the time of Plaintiff's and Aggrieved Employees' separation and remain unpaid to this date

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B. ALLEGATIONS AND CHARGES

Count 1 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order 4, § 3 (Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)

Labor Code sections 510 and 1194 require employers to pay employees 1 ½ times their regular rate of pay for any work in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday and any work in excess of forty (40) hours in any one workweek. Employers must also pay employees 1 ½ times their regular rate of pay for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek. Finally, employers must pay employees 2 times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in any workday and for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on the seventh day of work in any one workweek. As stated above, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees worked over eight (8) hours per day and forty (40) hours per week on several occasion, but were not paid all overtime wages owed. Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover all unpaid overtime wages. Failure to pay such wages is against the law.

Count 2 - Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and Wage Order No. 4, §§ 11(A) and 11(B) (Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)

Labor Code section 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, section 11(A) require employers to provide employees meal periods of thirty (30) minutes per five (5) hours worked, which is to be taken before the completion of the fifth hour. Labor Code section 512 and Wage Order No. 4, section 11(B) further provide that employers may not employ employees for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of thirty (30) minutes; however, if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may be waived so long as there was no waiver as to the first meal period. For the reasons stated above, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not authorized and permitted to take all legally compliant meal periods they were entitled to pursuant to California law. Defendant also failed to pay any meal period premiums for their failure to provide meal periods. This was in violation of the law.

Count 3 – Violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)

Labor Code section 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, section 12(A) require employers to provide employees paid off-duty rest periods of ten (10) minutes per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof worked. For the reasons stated above, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not authorized and permitted to take all legally compliant rest periods they were entitled to pursuant to California law. Defendant also failed to pay any rest period premiums for their failure to provide rest periods. This was in violation of the law.



Count 4 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3 (Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements)

Labor Code section 226 requires employers to furnish to employees with “an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, . . . (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer . . . and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee . . .” For the reasons stated above, Defendant failed to comply with these requirements with respect to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees. This is in violation of the law.

Count 5 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 201-203, 256 (Failure to Pay Final Wages)

Labor Code sections 201-203 require that all wages, including overtime and used sick leave wages, be paid to employees upon separation and/or termination of employment. Here, for the reasons stated above, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees did not receive all final wages due and owing to them at the time of termination or seventy-two (72) hours thereafter as required by Labor Code sections 201-203. This is in violation of the law.

Count 6 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.3, 1174 (Failure to Maintain Accurate Records)

Labor Code section 226.3 provides that any employer who fails to maintain records required by Labor Code section 226(a) or provide records required by 226(a) shall be subject shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation. Labor Code section 1174(d) provides that employers must keep and maintain accurate payroll records showing the hours worked daily by, and the wages paid to, employees, as well as the clock in and out for meal periods. Defendant failed to maintain the accurate records required by law and, instead, maintained incomplete, inaccurate records regarding Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees’ wage records and hours worked. This was against the law.

Count 7 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 246, 246.5, 248.5 (Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave)

Labor Code sections 246, *et seq.*, mandate that employers must provide California employees, who work thirty (30) or more days within a year for the employer, paid sick leave of



at least one (1) hour for every thirty (30) hours worked that begins to accrue at the commencement of employment. An employer may use a different accrual method, other than providing one hour per every 30 hours worked, provided that the accrual is on a regular basis so that an employee has no less than twenty-four (24) hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. An employer may limit the use of sick leave to either twenty-four (24) hours or the equivalent of three (3) days, whichever is greater, during a year period. However, employers using an accrual method rather than a lump sum method must allow employees to accrue up to forty-eight (48) hours or the equivalent of six (6) days at any given time. Employers must authorize employees to take paid sick leave under the conditions set forth in the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 ("HWHFA") for the diagnosis, care, or treatment of an existing health condition of, or preventive care for, an employee or an employee's family member. Any sick leave taken must be paid at the employee's regular rate of pay. For the reasons state above, Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees with sick leave meeting the requirements set forth in HWHFA. Plaintiff will be seeking equitable, injunctive, and restitutionary relief to remedy these violations.

Count 8 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 (Provisions Regulating Hours and Days of Work in Any Industrial Welfare Commission Order)

Labor Code section 558 states that it is unlawful for any employer, or other person acting on behalf of an employer, to violate or cause to be violated any of sections 500 to 558.1 of the Labor Code or any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission. Similarly, Labor Code section 558.1 states that it is unlawful for any employer or other person acting on behalf on an employer to violate, or cause to be violated, any provision regulating minimum wages or hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, as well as Sections 203, 226, 226.7, 1193.6, 1194, or 2802 of the Labor Code. As described above, Defendants, by and through Defendants agents, violated Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees' rights provided for under Labor Code sections 558 and 558.1 as well as the incorporated Wage Orders and incorporated statutes therein. Ryan Secrist and Russell Werner were officers, directors, shareholders, and/or managing agents of Defendants responsible for the violations stated herein as they were in a position of authority with the power and responsibility to monitor, institute, and/or modify the unlawful practices, but chose to ratify them instead. This is against the law.

Count 9 – Violation of Labor Code § 227.3 (Failure to Pay Accrued and Unused Vacation)

Labor Code section 227.3 provides that whenever a contract of employment or employer policy provides for paid vacations, and an employee is terminated without having taken off his vested vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his final rate. *See* Labor Code § 227.3. Defendants had a policy that provided Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees with PTO, however upon Plaintiff's and Aggrieved Employees' termination or separation failed to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees the unused PTO time they had accrued. Defendants



also unlawfully required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to forfeit any accrued PTO beyond forty hours due to a prohibition on carrying over any PTO above forty hours to the new year. This was against the law.

If you have any questions or require any further information regarding the facts and theories to support these claims, do not hesitate to contact our office.

Very truly yours,

Shimoda Law Corp.

By: _____

Justin P. Rodriguez

JPR:cl

cc: Client via e-mail

1 *Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc.*

2 **PROOF OF SERVICE — CCP §§ 1013a and 2015.5**
3 **and California Rules of Court, Rule 1.21 and Rule 2.150**

4 I, Caitlyn A. Lopez, declare that:

5 I am a citizen of the United States and am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to
6 the within above-entitled action.

7 On December 23, 2020, I served the following documents on the party below:

- 8 • Private Attorney General Act Letter

9

10 Brown Strauss, Inc. 2495 Uravan Street Aurora, CO 8011	Ryan Secrist 2495 Uravan Street Aurora, CO 8011
12 Russell Werner 2495 Uravan Street Aurora, CO 8011	

14

15 [XXX] [By Certified Mail] I am familiar with my employer's practice for the collection
16 and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal
17 Service and that each day's mail is deposited with the United States Postal
18 Service that same day in the ordinary course of business. On the date set forth
19 above, I served the aforementioned document(s) on the parties in said action by
placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon
fully prepaid, for collection and mailing on this date, following ordinary business
practices, at Elk Grove, California, addressed as set forth above.

20 [] [By Personal Service] By personally delivering a true copy thereof to the office
of the addressee above.

21 [] [By Overnight Courier] By causing a true copy and/or original thereof to be
22 personally delivered via the following overnight courier service: _____.

23 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
24 is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on December 23, 2020, at Elk Grove,
California.

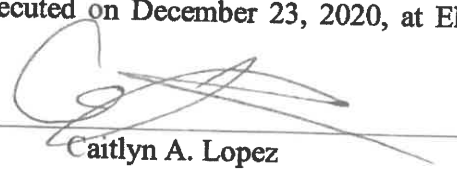
25 
26 Caitlyn A. Lopez
27
28

EXHIBIT D



3194-C Airport Loop Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
800-779-2104 www.simpluris.com

Estimate #: 13442 Prepared By: Michael Sutherland
Estimate Date: 6/10/2021 Direct Dial #: 321-223-5067
Email: msutherland@simpluris.com

Plaintiff Attorney
Attorney/Client: **Justin Rodriguez**
Firm: SHIMODA LAW
Justin Rodriguez <jrodriguez@shimodalaw.com>

Defense Attorney
Attorney/Client:
Firm:
Email:

Case Name: Mayorga v. Brown Strauss: Opt Out Settlement

Anticipated Total Cost	\$4,337
Capped Fee*	\$3,500
Cost Per Person	\$46.67
Postage included	\$86.01

Terms:

1) Capped Fees assume that Simpluris will receive data in a Single Excel file with no substantial change in class size or response rate.

Total Possible Class Size:	75	Undeliverable Rate:	10%
Response Rate:	1%	Call Rate:	0%
Mailing Document Language:	English	Fund Distribution:	Simpluris
Reminder Postcard:	No	Redistribution:	No
Unclaimed Funds:	Cy Pres	State(s):	Single

Case Setup

Data Compilation: Develop Case Specific Response Tracking - Error Reports

Category	Unit Value	# of Units	Total
Project Manager - Case Setup	\$125.00	3	\$375.00
Database Manager - Initial Data Analysis	\$140.00	3	\$420.00
Total			\$795.00

Notification

Notice Packet: 5 pg Notice, - Double Sided - English

Category	Unit Value	# of Units	Total
Mail Notice Packet	\$1.00	75	\$75.00
Postage	\$0.55	75	\$41.25
NCOA/CASS/LACS	\$25.00	1	\$25.00
Undeliverable Processing	\$0.25	8	\$1.88
Skip Trace RUM	\$2.00	8	\$15.00
Remail Notice	\$1.50	6	\$9.56
Remail Postage	\$0.55	6	\$3.51
Mailing Supervisor	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
Total			\$221.19

Call Center

Establish Case Specific Toll Free Number

Category	Unit Value	# of Units	Total
Customer Service Reps/Call Center Support	\$75.00	0	\$0.00
800 # Charges	\$0.10	0	\$0.00
Total			\$0.00



3194-C Airport Loop Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
800-779-2104 www.simpluris.com

Administration

Process Mail, Opt-Outs or Objections			
Category	Unit Value	# of Units	Total
Database Manager	\$125.00	1	\$125.00
Resolving Mismatched TINs	\$75.00	1	\$75.00
Dispute/Deficiencies - Send One Cure Letter	\$1.50	2	\$3.00
Opt Out Processing	\$1.50	1	\$1.13
Data Entry	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
Project Manager	\$125.00	1	\$125.00
Weekly Reporting to Counsel	WAIVED	12 Wks of Reporting	\$0.00
Total			\$379.13

Distribution

Setup a Disbursement Account			
Print & Mail Checks to Class Members: W2, 1099's - File Reports with Appropriate Federal & State Taxing Authorities			
Account Management & Reconciliation			
Category	Unit Value	# of Units	Total
Disbursement Data Preparation	\$140.00	1	\$140.00
Disbursement Manager - Data Validation	\$75.00	1	\$75.00
Setup Banking Account/QSF	\$300.00	1	\$300.00
Print & Mail Check	\$3.00	75	\$225.00
Postage	\$0.55	75	\$41.25
Process Returned Checks	\$0.50	1	\$0.38
Skip Trace Search Undeliverable Checks	\$3.00	1	\$2.25
Remail Checks (Includes Postage)	\$3.00	1	\$2.25
QSF Account Reconciliation	\$250.00	1	\$250.00
Individual Federal/State Tax Reporting	\$350.00	1	\$350.00
QSF Reporting/Declaration	\$300.00	1	\$300.00
QSF Annual Tax Preparation Fee	\$750.00	1	\$750.00
Reissuing Checks/1099's	\$5.00	1	\$5.63
Responding to IRS, State, Agency Inquiries	\$75.00	1	\$75.00
Disbursement Manager	\$125.00	1	\$125.00
Total			\$2,641.75



3194-C Airport Loop Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
800-779-2104 www.simpluris.com

Case Wrap Up

Send Final Reports to Counsel			
Category	Unit Value	# of Units	Total
Data Manager-Final Reporting	\$125.00	1	\$125.00
Clerical-Clean Up Any Misc	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
Project Manager-Wrap-up Final Issues	\$125.00	1	\$125.00
Total			\$300.00

Postage

\$86.01

Total Case Cost:

\$4,337.07

All administration services to be provided by Simpluris to Client, are provided subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. **Services.** Simpluris agrees to provide Client those services set forth in the Bid (the "Services") to which these terms and conditions are attached and which has been provided to Client. As compensation for such Services, Client agrees to pay the fees for Services outlined in the Bid. However, Client such fees for Services are estimated based on the requirements provided by Client and actual fees charged by Simpluris may be greater or less than such estimate and Client will be responsible for the payment of all such fees.
2. **Billing and Payment.** Simpluris will invoice Client on a regular basis unless a specific timeframe is otherwise set forth in the Bid. Client shall pay all invoices within 30 days of receipt. Amounts unpaid after thirty (30) days are subject to a service charge at the rate of 1.5% per month or, if less, the highest rate permitted by law. Services are not provided on a contingency basis and Client shall remain liable to Simpluris for all fees for the Services, regardless of any court decisions, and/or actions by the parties, including disapproval or withdrawal of a settlement.
3. **Retention of Documents.** Unless directed otherwise in writing by the Client, Simpluris will destroy all undeliverable mail (except for undeliverable checks) on the date that it is processed and retained in Simpluris' system. Simpluris will maintain records to establish that the subject mail is undeliverable. Simpluris will retain undeliverable checks until the Qualified Settlement Fund is closed. Simpluris will also retain all other class member and putative class member correspondence (including without limitation, claims forms and opt out forms) for one year after final distribution of funds or benefits, or until the date that the disposition of the case is no longer subject to appeal or review, whichever is later. Lastly, Simpluris will retain bank & tax documents for such period of time as it determines is required to maintain compliance with various federal and state requirements.
4. **Limitation of Liability; Disclaimer of Warranties.** Simpluris warrants that it will perform the Services diligently, with competence and reasonable care. Simpluris' only obligation will be to correct any non-conformance with the foregoing warranty. In no event will Simpluris be liable for any lost profits/opportunities, business interruption or delay or, special, consequential, or incidental damages incurred by Client relating to the performance of the Services, regardless of whether Client's claim is for breach of contract, tort (including negligence and strict liability) or otherwise. Under no circumstances will Simpluris be liable to Client for any claims, losses, costs, penalties, fines, judgment or damages, including court costs and reasonable attorney's fees (collectively, "Losses"), whether direct or indirect, arising out of, related to, or in connection with Services in an amount in excess of the total fees charged or chargeable to Client for the particular portion of the Services affected by Simpluris' omission or error. THE WARRANTIES SET FORTH IN THIS SECTION ARE EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
5. **Force Majeure.** To the extent performance by Simpluris of any of its obligations hereunder is substantially prevented by reason of any act of God or because of any other matter beyond Simpluris' reasonable control, then such performance shall be excused and this Agreement, at Simpluris' option, be deemed suspended during the continuation of such condition and for a reasonable time thereafter.
6. **Rights in Data.** Client agrees that it will not obtain, nor does Simpluris convey, any rights of ownership in the programs, system data, or materials provided or used by Simpluris in the performance of the Services.
7. **Electronic Communications.** During the provision of the Services the parties may wish to communicate electronically with each other at a business e-mail address. However, the electronic transmission of information cannot be guaranteed to be secure or error free and such information could be intercepted, corrupted, lost, destroyed, arrive late or incomplete or otherwise be adversely affected or unsafe to use. Accordingly, each party agrees to use commercially reasonable procedures to check for the then most commonly known viruses and to check the integrity of data before sending information to the other electronically, but each party recognizes that such procedures cannot be a guarantee that transmissions will be virus free. It remains the responsibility of the party receiving an electronic communication from the other to carry out a virus check on any attachments before launching any documents whether received on disk or otherwise.
8. **Notice.** Any notice required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing and shall be delivered personally, by, or sent by registered mail, postage prepaid, or overnight courier and shall be deemed given when so delivered personally, or, if mailed, five days after the date of deposit in United States mail, or, if sent by courier, one business day after delivery to such courier service. Notice should be addressed to an officer or principal of Client and Simpluris, as the case may be.
9. **Waiver.** Failure or delay on the part of a party to exercise any right, power or privilege hereunder shall not operate as a waiver thereof or any of other subject, right, power or privilege.
10. **Termination.** Client may terminate the Services at anytime upon 30 days prior written notice to Simpluris. Termination of Services shall in no event relieve Client of its obligation make any payments due and payable to Simpluris in respect of Services rendered up to the effective date of Termination. Simpluris may terminate this Agreement (i) for any reason upon no less than 90 days prior written notice to the Client; or (ii) upon 15 calendar days' prior written notice, if the Client is not current in payment of fees.
11. **Jurisdiction.** The parties hereto irrevocably and unconditionally submit to the jurisdiction of the Court of the applicable case for purposes of any suit, action or proceeding to enforce any provision of, or based on any right arising out of, this Agreement. The parties hereto hereby irrevocably and unconditionally waive any objection to the laying of venue of any such suit, action or proceeding in such Court.
12. **Survival.** Any remedies for breach of this Agreement, this Section and the following Sections will survive any expiration or termination of this Agreement: Section 4 - Limitation of Liability; Disclaimer of Warranties, Section 6 - Rights in Data, and Section 12- Jurisdiction, 14 -Confidentiality, and Section 15 - Indemnification.
13. **Entire Agreement.** These Terms and Conditions and the proposal embody the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, and cancels and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations, and agreements related thereto, either written or oral, except to the extent they are expressly incorporated herein. No changes in, additions to, or waivers of, the terms and conditions set forth herein will be binding upon any party, unless approved in writing by such party's authorized representative.
14. **Confidentiality.** Simpluris maintains reasonable and appropriate safeguards to protect the confidentiality and security of data provided by Client to Simpluris in connection with the Services. If, pursuant to a court order or other proceeding, a third party requests that Simpluris to disclose any confidential data provided by or for Client, Simpluris will promptly notify the Client unless prohibited by applicable law. Client will then have the option to provide Simpluris with qualified legal representation at Client's expense to defend against such request. If, pursuant to a court order, Simpluris is required to disclose data, produce documents, or otherwise act in contravention of the obligation to maintain confidentiality set forth in these terms and conditions, Simpluris will not be liable for breach of said obligation.
15. **Indemnification.** Client will indemnify and hold Simpluris (and the officers, employees, affiliates and agents harmless against any Losses incurred by Simpluris, arising out of, in connection with, or related to (i) any breach of the terms by Client; (ii) the processing and handling of any payment by Simpluris in accordance with Client's instructions, including without limitation, the imposition of any stop payment or void payment on any check or the wrongful dishonor of a check by Simpluris pursuant to Client's instructions.
16. **Severability.** If any term or condition or provisions of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with the law of any jurisdiction, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby.
17. **Database Administration.** Simpluris' database administration for Client assumes that Client will provide complete data that includes all information required to send notifications and calculate and mail settlement payments. Data must be provided in a complete, consistent, standardized electronic format. Simpluris' standardized format is Microsoft Excel, however, Simpluris may accept other formats at its discretion. Further developments or enhancements to non-standardized data will be billed to Client by Simpluris on a time and materials basis according to Simpluris' Standard Rates.

Simpluris Security Summary – White Paper

Simpluris is committed to the security and overall protection of not only our data and information but our client's data and information, as well. As a demonstration of our commitment, we maintain SOC 2 Certification which requires strict adherence to policies and procedures surrounding information security, including processing and storage of confidential customer data. Simpluris supports a comprehensive, written Information Security Program that complies with all applicable laws and regulations (e.g. HIPAA, Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, MA 201 CMR 17.00) and is designed to (a) ensure the security, privacy and confidentiality of Client and Class Member Information, (b) protect against any reasonably anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of Client or Class Member Information, and (c) protect against unauthorized access to, use, deletion, or modification of Class Member Information. Simpluris has designated specific employees to be responsible for the administration of its Information Security Program. Also, Simpluris regularly and routinely monitors, tests, and updates our Information Security Program.

Simpluris uses Client and Class Member Information only for the purposes for which its' clients provide it, as described in any Agreements or Court Orders governing the provision of Simpluris' services in any particular case. Simpluris maintains a process for identifying, assessing, and mitigating the risks to Class Member Information in each relevant area of Simpluris' operations. At Simpluris, we continuously evaluate the effectiveness of the safeguards for controlling these risks to data and bank accounts. Simpluris restricts access to Class Member Information only to those employees, agents, or subcontractors who need to know the information to perform their jobs. Simpluris performs background checks of all its employees that will have access to Sensitive Personal Information, including a review of their references, employment eligibility, education, and criminal history to ensure they do not pose a risk to the security of Client or Class Member Information.

Simpluris adheres to the following industry best practices to safeguard its systems which process, store or transmit Client and Class Member Information:

- Identity and Access Management;
- Complex passwords are routinely and regularly changed;
- Role-based access control systems to limit individual employee access to network applications and systems based on their particular job role and function;
- Data Loss Prevention and Intrusion Prevention System software at multiple layers to prevent from internal and external threats of data leaks, malicious activity, and policy violations
- Encryption of Class Member Information if transmitted over public or wireless networks (e.g., via email, FTP, the Internet, etc.);
- Implementation of a Secure File Transfer system (using SSL encryption) for transmitting documents back and forth to clients;
- Encryption of servers, portable media, laptops, desktops, smartphones, mobile devices, and new technologies that store Class Member Information;
- Complex password authentication for remote access to Company's networks;
- Upon hire and annually after that, training of all employees with access to Class Member Information, (including any agents, and subcontractors with access to Class Member Information) about their obligations to implement the Information Security Program;
- Strict disciplinary measures for employees who violate the Information Security Program;
- Preventing terminated employees from accessing Class Member Information;
- Appropriately configured and updated firewall, antivirus, and spyware software;
- Prompt application of vendor-recommended security patches and updates to systems and other applications to avoid any adverse impact on Class Member Information;
- Separation of Duties;
- Infrastructure and Physical Security;
- Business Continuity Planning;
- Disaster Recovery Planning

EXHIBIT E

Date	Description	Amount
12/24/2020	Payment to LWDA - PAGA Filing Fee	\$ 75.00
12/24/2020	Certified Mail - PAGA Letters to Employers	\$ 12.60
12/24/2020	Payment to Court - Complaint Fee Superior Court	\$ 435.00
12/24/2020	Priority Mail - Complaint to Court	\$ 7.55
12/31/2020	Administration/Copy Fee - Class Action - Phone, Fax, Scan, Copying, Non-Certified/Courier Postage, Westlaw Legal Research	\$ 500.00
1/7/2021	Priority Mail - Complex Fees to Court	\$ 7.15
1/7/2021	Payment to Court - Complex Fees	\$1,000.00
1/19/2021	ALS Fee - Service of Complaint to Brown Strauss, Inc.	\$ 45.00
3/3/2021	Mediation - Mediation fee	\$7,105.84
3/19/2021	Priority Mail - Stipulation to Amend to Court	\$ 7.40
3/19/2021	Payment to Court - Stipulation to Amend	\$ 20.00
4/5/2021	Priority Mail - First Amended Complaint to Court	\$ 7.40
5/25/2021	Mediation - Attorney Meal	\$ 19.08
6/9/2021	Priority Mail - Joint Case Management Statement to Court	\$ 7.40
	Anticipated ALS Fee - Preliminary Approval Motion to Court	\$ 125.00
	Anticipated Payment to Court - Preliminary Approval Motion	\$ 60.00
	Anticipated Priority Mail - Preliminary Approval Motion to OC	\$ 7.40
	Anticipated Priority Mail - Case Management Statement to Court	\$ 7.40
	Anticipated ALS Fee - Final Approval Motion to Court	\$ 125.00
	Anticipated Payment to Court - Final Approval Motion	\$ 60.00
	Anticipated UPS - Final Approval Motion to OC	\$ 27.00
	Anticipated Priority Mail - Compliance Declarations to Court	\$ 7.40
TOTAL:		\$9,668.62

EXHIBIT F

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf of
all other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendant.

Case No. **STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906**

CLASS ACTION

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION
AND PAGA SETTLEMENT, AND HEARING
DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL OF
SETTLEMENT**

ATTENTION: All non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Brown Strauss, Inc. in California from December 28, 2016 to _____ (the "Class Members").

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. THIS NOTICE RELATES TO A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTION LITIGATION AND POTENTIAL DISBURSEMENT OF SETTLEMENT FUNDS TO YOU. IF YOU ARE A CLASS MEMBER, IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE OR TO OPT OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT ACCORDING TO THE PROCEDURES DESCRIBED BELOW.

Pursuant to an order from the San Joaquin County Superior Court ("Court") granting preliminary approval of this class action settlement, entered on _____, you are receiving notice of a proposed class action settlement between Plaintiff Jose Mayorga ("Plaintiff" or "Class Representative"), and Defendant Brown Strauss, Inc. ("Defendant") on behalf of Class Members as defined above. You are receiving this notice because Defendant's records indicate you fall within the definition of "Class Member." Defendant's records also indicate that you worked _____ workweeks during the applicable Class Period (as defined below), which means your share of the settlement proceeds is estimated to be _____. Your actual share of the settlement proceeds will vary depending on the total number of Class Members that choose to participate and the resolution of any workweek disputes as described in this notice.

The terms of the Agreement and a description of the case are identified in this notice. Pursuant to the Court's order, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

I. BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

On December 28, 2020, Plaintiff, a former employee, filed a Complaint against Defendant in the California Superior Court for the County of San Joaquin on behalf of himself and Class Members. The First Amended Complaint was filed April 5, 2021. The term "Action" means this putative class action pending in the Superior Court of California for the County of San Joaquin, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906. The Class Period is December 28, 2016, to _____ (the "Class Period").

In the Action, Plaintiff sought to obtain unpaid wages, interest, statutory penalties, civil penalties, fees, and costs on behalf of himself and Class Members. Plaintiff alleged that Defendant violated California law by failing to pay overtime, failing to provide meal periods, failing to provide rest periods, failing to pay final wages, committing wage statement violations, failing to maintain accurate records, failing to provide paid sick leave, violating Labor Code section 558, and failing to pay accrued and unused vacation. Defendant has denied all of Plaintiff's allegations. The Action has been actively litigated. There have been on-going investigations, and there has been an exchange of extensive documentation and information. Furthermore, the Parties have participated in a full day mediation facilitated by a neutral third party. Based upon the negotiations, and all known facts and circumstances, including the various risks and uncertainties related to legal actions, the Parties reached a class-wide Settlement. By settling, the Parties will avoid the risks associated with a lengthy litigation process. Despite agreeing to and supporting the Agreement, Defendant continue to deny all allegations and claims. Defendant has entered into this settlement to fully, finally, and forever resolve this Action, based on the terms set forth in the Agreement, in order to avoid the burden and expense associated with ongoing litigation.

The Parties have entered into a Joint Stipulation of Regarding Class Action PAGA Settlement and Release ("Agreement"),

which has been preliminarily approved by the Court. The Agreement applies to any and all Class Members as defined above. "Class Member" does not include persons who submit valid request to opt out (as explained below). If you are a Class Member, you have the opportunity to participate in the settlement, or to exclude yourself ("opt out") from the settlement. This notice is to advise you of how you can either participate in the settlement or be excluded from the settlement.

II. SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

A. The Amount of the Settlement

Under the terms of the Agreement, Defendant agrees to pay a total sum of Two Hundred Forty Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$240,000.00) ("Gross Settlement Amount"). Deducted from this Gross Settlement Amount will be sums approved by the Court for attorneys' fees not to exceed 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount which equals \$84,000.00, attorneys' costs not to exceed \$12,500.00, Claims Administrator Costs estimated not to exceed \$5,000.00, Class Representative's Enhancement Payment of \$5,000.00, any employer side taxes attributable to payments allocated as wages, and \$10,000.00 for alleged PAGA penalties (the "PAGA Payment"), which will result in a "Net Settlement Amount" for distribution to all Class Members. As explained further below, the amount of each Class Member's share of the Net Settlement Amount will depend on the number of weeks worked by participating Class Members during the Class Period. Of the \$10,000.00 allocated to resolving the PAGA claims, 75% of the PAGA Payment will be paid to the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency and 25% of the PAGA Payment will be divided among Aggrieved Employees, which are defined as all non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendant in California from December 23, 2019 to _____.

The number of weeks you worked during the Class Period and your estimated share of the Net Settlement Amount and PAGA Payment ("Claim Amount") is stated on the first page of this notice. The actual amount received may be more or less than the amount stated depending on the actual number of weeks worked by participating Class Members, the resolution of any disputes regarding workweeks, and on the distributions finally approved and allocated by the Court. However, whether Class Members opt out will have no effect on Aggrieved Employees' allocations for the PAGA claims.

B. Claim Amounts and Allocation Between Class Members and Aggrieved Employees

Defendant will pay Claim Amounts through the Claims Administrator, as described below, to each Class Member who does not opt out of the settlement and to Aggrieved Employees. All Claim Amounts will be subject to appropriate taxation. The Parties have agreed, based on the allegations in the Action that all Claim Amounts payable to eligible Class Members will be allocated from the Net Settlement Amount and paid as 2/3 for disputed interest, statutory penalties, and other non-wage damages for which IRS Forms 1099-MISC will issue and 1/3 for disputed wages for which IRS Forms W-2 will issue. The PAGA Payment to Aggrieved employees will be paid as 100% for civil penalties.

Payment to Class Members who do not opt out and Aggrieved Employees will not require the submission of a claim form. Each Class Member's share will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the Class Period by the total weeks worked by all Class Members within the Class Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class Member's individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the Aggrieved Employee's individual share. Receipt of the Claim Amounts will not entitle any Class Member or Aggrieved Employee to additional compensation or benefits under any compensation, retirement or benefit plan or agreement in place during the period covered by the Settlement.

C. Calculations to Be Based on Defendant's Records and Resolution of Workweek Disputes

For each Class Member, the amount payable will be calculated by the Claims Administrator from Defendant's records. Defendant's records will be presumed correct unless evidence to the contrary is provided to the Claims Administrator. Defendant's records and any additional evidence will be reviewed by the Claims Administrator in the event of a dispute about the number of workweeks worked by an individual Class Member. If a Class Member disputes the accuracy of Defendant's records, all supporting documents evidencing additional workweeks must be submitted by the Class Member. The dispute must (a) identify the nature of the dispute; (b) provide any information or documentation supporting the dispute; (c) be signed; and (d) be post-marked no later than _____. The dispute will be resolved by the Claims Administrator based on the records and evidence provided. The Claims Administrator's decision on all disputes will be final and binding.

D. Release of Claims

For those Class Members who do not opt out and Aggrieved Employees, the Agreement contains the following releases:

Class members who do not opt out will be deemed to have released all claims contained in the Complaint, and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the operative Complaint, through the Class Period.

Aggrieved Employees will be deemed to have released all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698 et seq., based on the facts or claims alleged in the Action during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

The individuals released (“Released Parties”) include means Defendant, as well as Defendant's officers, shareholders, directors, agents, employees, attorneys, and insurers.

Class Members can talk to one of the lawyers appointed as Class Counsel (listed below) for free or talk to their own lawyer if Class Members have questions about the released claims and what they mean.

E. Attorneys’ Fees and Costs

Defendant has agreed to pay Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fees and costs to be approved by the Court, up to a maximum of 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount which equals \$84,000.00, and attorneys’ costs not to exceed \$12,500.00. Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fees and costs will be paid and deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount.

F. Reasonableness of Settlement

All attorneys for the Parties to the Action believe the amounts payable to Class Members, Aggrieved Employees, and amounts for attorneys’ fees and costs requested are fair and reasonable. The Class Representative and Class Counsel support this Settlement. Among the reasons for support are the defenses to liability potentially available to Defendant, the inherent risk of trial on the merits, the risk of denial of class certification, and the delays associated with litigation.

III. WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS AS A CLASS MEMBER

A. Participating in the Settlement

If you wish to participate in the settlement and believe your workweek information is accurate, **you do not need to take any further action**. Payment will be automatically made to you consistent with the terms of the Agreement and Court Order. If you wish to dispute the workweek calculation, you may follow the procedures outlined in Section II.C above. California law protects Class Members from retaliation based on their decision to participate in the Settlement.

B. Excluding Yourself from the Settlement

If you do not wish to participate in the settlement, you may be excluded (*i.e.*, “opt out”) by submitting a timely written request to the Claims Administrator. The request to opt-out must (a) state your full name and date of birth; (b) a statement that you do not want to be a Class Member, do not want to participate in the settlement, and/or wants to be excluded from this settlement; (c) identify the case name and number (*i.e.* Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc., STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906); (d) be signed; and (e) be post-marked no later than _____. The request to opt out must be signed, dated and mailed by First Class U.S. Mail or the equivalent, to:

[admin info]

The request to opt out must be postmarked no later than _____. If you submit a request to opt out which is not postmarked by _____, your request to opt out will be rejected, and you will be bound by the release and all other terms of the Agreement. If the request to opt out is sent from within the United States it must be sent through the United States Postal Service by First Class Mail, or the equivalent. Do not use a postage meter as that may not result in a postmark appearing on the envelope containing your request to opt out. Any Class Member who submits a complete and timely request to opt out shall, upon receipt by the Claims Administrator, no longer be a Class Member and not received their share of the class settlement payment. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this Agreement and will receive their share of the PAGA Payment regardless of whether they opt out of being a Class Member.

C. Objection to Settlement

If you do not opt out of the settlement, you can object to the terms of the Agreement. However, if the Court rejects your objection, you will still be bound by the terms of the Agreement. You can ask the Court to deny approval by filing an objection. You cannot ask the Court to order a larger settlement; the Court can only approve or deny the settlement. If the Court denies approval, no settlement payments will be sent out and the lawsuit will continue. If that is what you want to happen, you must object. The objection must (a) state your full name and date of birth; (b) provide evidence that you are, in fact, a Class Member; (c) state the reasons for the objection(s), including any legal analysis and/or supporting documentation; (d) identify the case name and number (i.e. Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc., STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906) (e) be signed; and (f) be post-marked no later than _____. The objection must be sent to the Claims Administrator at the address identified in section III.B and to counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant at the addresses identified in section IV of this notice.

If you have submitted a written objection as outlined above, you may also appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through your own attorney, to state your objection. However, you must file a notice of intent to appear with the Court and serve the notice on counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant. If you appear through your own attorney, you are responsible for paying that attorney.

IV. EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT: RELEASED RIGHTS AND CLAIMS

After final approval of the settlement has been granted by the Court, each and every Class Member who does not opt out of the settlement and Aggrieved Employee, will release Defendant and the Released Parties from the released claims described above. In other words, if you were employed as a Class Member by Defendant in California during the Class Period, and you do not exclude yourself from the settlement, you will be deemed to have entered into this release and to have released the above-described claims. In addition, you will be barred from ever suing Defendant and the Released Parties with respect to the claims covered by this settlement. If the settlement is not approved by the Court or does not become final for some other reason, the litigation will continue.

V. FINAL SETTLEMENT APPROVAL HEARING

The Court will hold a hearing in Department ___, [address] on _____ at _____ to determine whether the Agreement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable and adequate. The Court also will be asked to approve Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs. The hearing may be continued without further notice to Class Members. It is not necessary for you to appear at this hearing, unless you wish to object to the settlement.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you want additional information about this lawsuit and its proceedings, you can contact Class Counsel or Defendant' Counsel as follows:

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Brittany V. Berzin
Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd., Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Telephone: (916) 525-0716
Facsimile: (916) 760-3733
On behalf of Plaintiff

Brandon R. McKelvey
Timothy B. Nelson
Douglas R. Leach
Medina McKelvey LLP
925 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 300
Roseville, CA 95678
Telephone: (916) 960-2211
Facsimile: (916) 742-5488
On behalf of Defendant

PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE COURT CLERK'S OFFICE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT OR THE CLAIM PROCESS. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL [number]

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

EXHIBIT G

1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
2 Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
Shimoda Law Corp.
3 9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624
4 Telephone: (916) 525-0716
Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

5 Attorneys for Plaintiff JOSE MAYORGA
6 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

7
8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN**

10 JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf
11 of all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
15 Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,
16 Defendants.

Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906

CLASS ACTION

**DECLARATION OF JUSTIN P.
RODRIGUEZ IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

Date:

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Dept.: 10D

Judge: Hon. Barbara Kronlund

Filed: December 29, 2020

FAC Filed: April 5, 2021

Trial Date: None Set

1 I, Justin P. Rodriguez, declare:

2 1. I am an attorney at law duly admitted to practice before all the courts of the State of
3 California and an attorney of record for Plaintiff Jose Mayorga ("Plaintiff") herein. I am making this
4 declaration on behalf of the named Plaintiff, the putative class members, and in support of Plaintiff's
5 Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ("Motion"). A true and
6 correct copy of the Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release
7 ("Agreement") in this matter is filed with this Motion as Exhibit A.

8 2. This case was brought as a wage and hour class action based on Plaintiff's contention
9 that Defendant Brown Strauss, Inc. ("Defendant") failed to pay overtime wages, failed to provide meal
10 periods, failed to provide rest periods, failed to provide accurate wage statements, failed to pay final
11 wages, engaged in unfair competition, and failed to pay accrued vacation. Plaintiff also alleged liability
12 for civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA"). These claims were based
13 allegations that Defendant violated California law by failing to incorporate the value of
14 nondiscretionary wages into Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees' regular rates of pay for the
15 purpose of calculating overtime, sick time, and other premium pay. The PAGA, waiting time penalty,
16 wage statement violation, and unfair competition claims also derive from these violations.

17 3. Plaintiff is the only named representative in this matter. From our initial investigations
18 of Plaintiff's claims and documents, we believed these claims had merit and could be maintained as a
19 class action. We filed the action on or about December 29, 2020. Plaintiff exhausted administrative
20 remedies through the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") prior to amending the
21 Complaint to add a PAGA claim. Plaintiff filed a notice with the LWDA on December 23, 2020 setting
22 forth the facts and theories of liability. A true and correct copy of the notice filed with the LWDA is
23 being filed with this Motion as Exhibit C. A copy of the notice was also sent to Defendant via certified
24 mail and the \$75.00 filing fee was remitted to the LWDA at that time. There was no response by the
25 LWDA regarding its intent to investigate the claims alleged in Plaintiff's notice for more than 65 days.
26 As such, Plaintiff became authorized to commence a civil action under the PAGA and filed a First
27 Amended Complaint on April 5, 2021. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's operative Complaint is
28

1 filed with this Motion as Exhibit B. A copy of the complaint was uploaded to the LWDA on May 4,
2 2021, after we received an endorsed copy back from Court.

3 4. Currently, there is no date set for a motion to certify the class and there is no trial date.

4 5. Defendant is represented in this matter by Brandon R. McKelvey, Timothy B. Nelson,
5 and Douglas Leach of Medina McKelvey. From the beginning, Defendant has contested the merits of
6 this case, the suitability of the case for class action or representative treatment, the manageability of the
7 case at trial, and Plaintiff's ability to prove a violation in each pay period for each employee among
8 other defenses and contentions they made challenging the propriety of this action. Defendant further
9 contended that, even assuming there was a finding supporting the imposition of PAGA penalties, the
10 Court would likely exercise its discretion to substantially reduce any such penalties owed based on
11 evidence of good faith attempts to comply with Labor Code obligations by Defendant.

12 Notwithstanding its agreement to settle this matter, Defendant believes the practices Plaintiff is
13 contending are unlawful either do not exist or, to the extent they do exist, fully comply with all state
14 and federal employment laws with respect to Plaintiff and Class Members. Also, Defendant has
15 contended that this matter is not appropriate for class certification outside of this proposed class
16 settlement.

17 6. Based on the expected testimony from Plaintiff and Class Members, a review of
18 Defendant's policies and procedures and other documents relating to the alleged claims, information on
19 the number of Class Members, Class Members' dates of employment, and a representative sample of
20 Class Members' payroll data, the scope of the potential damages to Plaintiff and Class Members in light
21 of the claims alleged, the uncertainty in the law with regard to certification, and the negotiations that
22 have taken place, I am convinced that the proposed settlement is in the best interest of the class. The
23 length and risks of trial and other normal perils of litigation that impact the value of the claims were also
24 considered and weighed in reaching the Agreement. In addition, I carefully considered the prospect of
25 potential class certification issues as well as the uncertainty of class certification, the difficulties of
26 complex litigation, and the lengthy process of establishing specific damages and various possible delays
27 and appeals in agreeing to the proposed settlement. I further considered the fact that penalties under the
28 PAGA could be substantially cut at the discretion of the Court even if Plaintiff was successful on

1 proving those claims and there was risk that a Court could find no willfulness in the failure to pay wages
2 at separation, which would eliminate the value of the waiting time penalty entirely. Overall, I believe it
3 is more beneficial to secure a guaranteed benefit to the class now rather than to proceed with litigation
4 and potentially obtain zero funds to the class due to legal or factual issues in the case.

5 7. My office, including my partner, Galen T. Shimoda, my paralegals, and myself, along
6 with Plaintiff's assistance, thoroughly investigated the merits of the claims and potential damages for
7 such claims. The parties engaged in informal discovery and exchange of documents, including a sample
8 of payroll records for putative class members, the number of putative class members, the number of
9 workweeks, and Defendants' relevant policies for the entirety of the statute of limitations applicable to
10 the alleged claims. The discovery covered all aspects of the asserted claims, including certification
11 issues, merits issues, damages, the scope of Class Members, the content and implementation of the wage
12 and hour policies at issue, issues relating to manageability concerns at trial, among other relevant areas.
13 From this production we were able to determine information critical to a reliable damages analysis such
14 as the average hourly rate, average daily hours worked, average number of workweeks and pay periods
15 that had potential violations based on the asserted claims, the frequency with which violations occurred
16 in a given week and/or pay period, and the number for former employees. This information allowed my
17 office to assess both liability and damages and create an accurate damages model. Plaintiff assisted in
18 all aspects of this litigation including providing factual information relating to Plaintiff's and similarly
19 situated employees' employment conditions, providing a substantial number of documents, and
20 answering questions regarding Defendant's factual contentions in this matter. This was important
21 because it directly related to our ability to maintain this case as a class action and our ability to obtain a
22 favorable settlement for the class.

23 8. Throughout this litigation our office had numerous communications with Defendant's
24 Counsel discussing our respective positions. The parties engaged in mediation on May 25, 2021 using
25 an experienced mediator, Hon. Ronald M. Sabraw (Ret.). It was only after approximately seven months
26 of extensive, arm's length negotiations that the parties were able to reach a settlement, which only
27 occurred after a full-day mediation. The negotiations were at all times contentious and adversarial,
28 though still professional in nature.

1 9. The parties reviewed and analyzed substantial amounts of data regarding the class
2 claims. Based on our analysis and review of all relevant documents and Class Member information, I
3 have determined that the maximum damages for the asserted class claims is approximately
4 \$1,834,124.73, which includes civil penalties under the PAGA. The likely exposure for PAGA
5 penalties is approximately \$1,019,466.50, based on the counts alleged to the LWDA and the class data.
6 Based on our research, we did not find any prior Labor Commissioner or court decisions that stated
7 Defendant's practices and/or policies were improper. As such, a "subsequent violation" may not be
8 found for penalty calculation purposes and the exposure analysis here is based on an "initial violation"
9 valuation being adopted by any fact finder if this matter went to trial.

10 10. I believe the PAGA penalties in this case may be reduced however due to the fact that
11 the penalties would be in addition to amounts owed for substantive violations and much of the penalties
12 are based on violations due to technical non-compliance with the Labor Code. Furthermore,
13 Defendants produced a substantial number of documents that a Court may find demonstrates a good
14 faith attempt at compliance that merits the reduction of civil penalties. Courts regularly cut civil
15 penalties on PAGA claims where statutory penalties for the same violations are assessed as well. The
16 statutorily authorized discretion that Courts have used to reduce penalties ranges substantially. *See*
17 *Thurman v. Bayshore Transit Mgmt., Inc.*, 203 Cal.App.4th 1112, 1135 (2012) (30% reduction);
18 *Fleming v. Covidien, Inc.*, 2011 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 154590, *9 (C.D. Cal. 2011) (82% reduction).
19 Thus, civil penalties may be cut to approximately \$183,503.97 (82% reduction) or lower given the
20 derivative recovery. Taking this into account, the likely recovery if Plaintiff was successful at trial on
21 proving all the substantive class damages plus civil penalties after a reduction of the PAGA penalties
22 would be approximately \$998,162.20. Taking this into account, Plaintiff's 240,000 gross recovery
23 under the Agreement represents approximately 24% of the maximum likely value in this matter. After
24 deducting from the Gross Settlement Amount the proposed allocations for attorneys' fees and costs,
25 any Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, Claims Administrator Costs, and the 75%
26 portion of the PAGA Payment to the LWDA, the net recovery under the Agreement represents
27 approximately 12.6% of the maximum likely value in this matter. The average net award is
28 approximately \$1,909.09. I believe the Agreement represents a reasonable compromise of claims based

1 on the legal and factual disputes in this case. The ability to secure a guaranteed settlement now and
2 ensure Class Members receive some compensation, rather than proceed to further litigation and
3 potentially recover nothing, was a motivating factor in reaching this Agreement.

4 11. I am a shareholder at Shimoda Law Corp. In agreeing to represent Plaintiff and take on
5 the case for all Class Members, I agreed to take this case on a contingency basis, meaning that I would
6 take a percentage of any settlement or judgment should we recover a monetary amount. I took a risk
7 that we would not recover any money in this matter if we were unsuccessful at trial. I also took on the
8 risk that the case may not be certified as a class action and/or be subject to an unfavorable summary
9 judgment ruling. However, I believe it is important to make sure employees are able to find affordable
10 representation in order to ensure that employers are complying with all their legal obligations towards
11 employees and paying employees all their hard-earned wages.

12 12. My law firm is a boutique law practice that focuses primarily in employment litigation,
13 emphasizing wage and hour litigation. I attended and graduated college from U.C. Davis, receiving a
14 Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and the Departmental Citation for Academic Achievement in the
15 Philosophy program. I was one of only two recipients of this award out of the entire Philosophy
16 Department. After U.C. Davis, I attended the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law,
17 graduating in 2011 and receiving a Juris Doctorate. I graduated in the top 20% of my class and was a
18 member of the Traynor Honor Society at McGeorge. Other academic achievements of mine include
19 receiving a Witkin Award (top grade) in my legal research and writing course, a Witkin Award in
20 complex civil litigation, being a member of the Dean's List from 2008 to 2011, being a Legislative
21 Staff Writer for the *McGeorge Law Review* from 2009–2010, being an Associate Comment Editor for
22 the *Pacific McGeorge Global Business & Development Law Journal* from 2010–2011, and being
23 selected as a Sacramento County Bar Association Diversity Fellow in 2009. I was also a member of
24 the Employment and Labor Law Society and an officer for the Latino Law Students Association from
25 2009 to 2010.

26 13. I have been practicing law since 2011. From 2011 to 2016, I worked with the Shimoda
27 Law Corp. as an Associate. I became a Shareholder/Partner in the firm in 2017. Since 2017, I have
28 received an AV Preeminent rating from Martindale-Hubbell for my legal ability and ethical standards.

1 From 2018 to present, I have been recognized as a Super Lawyer (Rising Star). In September 2018, I
2 was a panel speaker for the Sacramento County Bar Association Labor and Employment Law Section's
3 presentation of "*Epic Systems*, PAGA, and the Future of Employment Arbitration in California." In
4 July 2020, I was a panel speaker for the Association of Defense Counsel of Northern California &
5 Nevada presentation of "Class Actions and PAGA Claims." My practice focuses on complex civil
6 litigation, including wage and hour class actions, PAGA claims, and Fair Labor Standards Act
7 ("FLSA") claims. I am actively involved in most all of the complex litigation handled by our firm.
8 Class and/or PAGA actions I have litigated or am currently litigating, including the instant case,
9 includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- 10 • *Aanerud v. Neumann Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00169324 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 11 • *Adams-Anguy v. Placer Title Company, et al.*, Case No. SCV0040845 (Placer Sup. Ct.);
- 12 • *Adewumi v. GHS Interactive Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00210768 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 13 • *Arrington v. Capital Express Lines, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2012-00134195 (Sac. Sup.
14 Ct.);
- 15 • *Aslam v. American Custom Private Security, Inc.*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2018-
16 0012080 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
- 17 • *Aslam v. Cypress Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00220143 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 18 • *Aslam v. Surveillance, Security, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00220142 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 19 • *Azzolino v. Brake Masters of Sacramento, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00218293 (Sac.
20 Sup. Ct.);
- 21 • *Barkhousen v. Bank of Stockton*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2019-17145 (San Joaquin Sup.
22 Ct.);
- 23 • *Benak v. MDStat Urgent Care, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2015-00188181 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *Bershell v. Dignity Health Methodist Hospital Sacramento, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-
25 0222269 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 26 • *Bigornia v. Quest Diagnostics Clinical Laboratories, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-
27 00271174 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *Blig v. Medical Management International, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00213906 (Sac. Sup.

1 Ct.);

- 2 • *Caguioa, et al. v. Fortune Senior Enterprises, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac.
3 Sup. Ct.);
- 4 • *Camacho, et al. v. Z Street, Inc., d.b.a. Tower Café, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00163880
5 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 6 • *Castorena v. Flowmaster, Inc.*, Case No. CV18-2191 (Yolo Sup. Ct.);
- 7 • *Cannon v. Miller Event Management, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00168103 (Sac. Sup.
8 Ct.);
- 9 • *Carr, et al. v. CableCom, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00212739 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 10 • *Chace v. Daisy Holdings, LLC, dba Pine Creek Care Center, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-
11 00209613 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 12 • *Clamens-Hollenback v. Atterro, Inc.*, Case No. 17-CV-305535 (Santa Clara Sup. Ct.);
- 13 • *Cress, et al. v. Mitsubishi Chemical Carbon Fiber and Composites, Inc.*, Case No. 34-
14 2017-00222101 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 15 • *De Arcos v. Amware Pallet Services, LLC*, Case No. CV-17-629 (Yolo Sup. Ct.);
- 16 • *Ferreira v. Point Digital Finance, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 20CV373776 (Santa Clara Sup.
17 Ct.);
- 18 • *Foye v. The Golden 1 Credit Union*, Case No. 34-2018-00235003 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 19 • *Garcia v. A-L Financial Corp.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 20 • *Garcia v. Royal Plywood Company, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00221627 (Sac. Sup.
21 Ct.);
- 22 • *Gomes v. Progressive Casualty Insurance Company*, Case No. 34-2018-00241979 (Sac.
23 Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *Gomez v. Mayflower Farms Incorporated, et al.*, Case No. CV24157 (Colusa Sup. Ct.);
- 25 • *Gilliam v. Matrix Energy Services, Inc.* Case No. RG 11592345 (Alameda Sup. Court);
- 26 • *Gonzalez v. Northcentral Pizza, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00252018 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Gordon, et al. v. Hospice Source, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00250022 (Sac. Sup.
28 Ct.);

- 1 • *Gotts v. John L. Sullivan Chevrolet, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2018-00231576 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 2 • *Hartwell v. Techforce Telecom, Inc.*, Case No. 39-2014-00307197 (San Joaquin Sup.
- 3 Ct.);
- 4 • *Hellum v. AI Protective Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00234449 (Sac. Sup.
- 5 Ct.);
- 6 • *Hercules v. Maximus Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00268385 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 7 • *Hernandez v. Snyir, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00207641 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 8 • *Heinz v. Wright Tree Services*, Case No. 34-2012-00131949 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 9 • *Hoover v. Mom365*, Case No. 2:17-cv-01328-TLN-CKD (E.D. Cal.);
- 10 • *Insixiengmay v. Hyatt Corporation, et al.*, Case No. 2:18-cv-02993-TLN-DB (E.D. Cal.);
- 11 • *Josol v. Dial Medical Corp.*, Case No. 34-2008-00010040 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 12 • *McMahon v. Airco Mechanical, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2019-00259269 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 13 • *Muhieddine v. KBA Docusys, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2014-00164720 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 14 • *Nguyen v. Cardinal Health Pharmacy Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-01939-
- 15 KJM-EFB (E.D. Cal.);
- 16 • *Prasad v. D. G. Smith Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00215046 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 17 • *Ralston v. JMJ Incorporated, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00217047 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 18 • *Roberts v. CableCom, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00212739 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 19 • *Robinson v. West of Chicago Restaurants, Inc., dba Chicago Fire*, Case No. 34-2010-
- 20 00082201 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 21 • *Salas, et al. v. Joint Ventures, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00227493 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *Salmon v. Ovations Fanfare, L.P., et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00244749 (Sac. Sup. Ct.) ;
- 23 • *Scarano v. J.R. Putman, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2018-00244753 (Sac. Sup. Ct.) ;
- 24 • *Smith v. Greyhound Lines, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00219188 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 25 • *Sullivan v. National Response Corporation*, Case No. 34-2018-00244757 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 26 • *Talent v. Leslie's Poolmart, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2012-00128539 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Thornton v. McConnell Jones Lanier & Murphy LLP*, Case No. 34-2017-00211553 (Sac.
- 28 Sup. Ct.);

- *Watson v. Quarter At A Time, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00217570 (Sac. Sup. Ct.); and
- *Willis v. Premier Pools, Incorporated*, Case No. 34-2017-00211710 (Sac. Sup. Ct.).

14. The preceding list does not include those cases where, for various reasons, the case was filed as a class action and/or PAGA action, but did not maintain that status through the end of the case.

15. My partner, Galen T. Shimoda, Esq., also worked with me on this matter and was critical in assisting with all aspects of the litigation of this case. Mr. Shimoda and I are some of only a handful of plaintiff attorneys located in Sacramento who handle wage and hour class actions. Mr. Shimoda attended and graduated from the University of Utah in 2000 with a B.S. in Business Management and a B.A. in Asian Studies, with a minor in Japanese language. He then attended and graduated from the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law and received his J.D. degree in 2003. He graduated from McGeorge in the top 5% of his class and was a member of the Order of the Coif and Traynor Honor Society. Since graduating from McGeorge, Mr. Shimoda has authored a number of employment law articles for journals and our firm regularly publishes articles on our firm's website. Mr. Shimoda has been a regular panel speaker for the CEB (Continuing Education of the Bar) Employment Review seminars from 2014 to the present. His speaking engagements include the following: 1) Lorman Military Leave Law Speaker; 2) Restaurant Association Speaker at Annual Seminar (Los Angeles); 3) Federal Bar Association, Sacramento Chapter: 2015 Amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (Mar. 30, 2016); 4) CEB – Employment Law Practice: 2016 Year in Review (Jan. 20, 2017); 5) CEB – Employment Law Practice: 2015 Year in Review (Jan. 22, 2016); 6) CEB – Employment Law Practice: Year in Review (2014) (Jan. 9, 2015); 7) CEB - Employment Law Practice: Year in Review (2013) (Jan. 10, 2014); 8) Sacramento County Bar Association - Class Actions from the Trenches: Real World Experiences from the Plaintiff and Defense Bar (Feb. 21, 2012); 9) Sacramento Employer Advisory Council – Wage and Hour Workshop: Going Beyond the Exemption Discussion (Apr. 7, 2016); 10) Sacramento Employer Advisory Council - Wage & Hour Panel and AB 1825 Training: Updates on California's New Wage Laws and Manager Compliance Training (Apr. 25, 2017); 11) Sacramento County Bar Association, Labor and Employment Section – PAGA Representative Litigation: Emerging Trends and Issues (May 17, 2016); 12) Sacramento Business Journal Panel – Overtime Rules (Jun. 23, 2016); 13) Association of Defense Counsel of

1 Norther California & Nevada - Employment Law Update – Do the Math: Calculation Exposure and
2 Damages in Wage and Hour Cases (Aug. 12, 2016); 14) California Employment Lawyers Association -
3 PAGA Today and PAGA Tomorrow: Moderate-Advanced Issues In PAGA Litigation (Oct. 20, 2017);
4 15) California Employment Lawyers Association Advanced Wage and Hour Seminar – Better Know a
5 Venue Roundup (May 17, 2019). Mr. Shimoda has been AV rated by Martindale Hubbell since 2013,
6 was recognized as a Super Lawyer (Rising Star) from approximately 2009 to 2013 and was recognized
7 as a Super Lawyer from 2014 to present.

8 16. Mr. Shimoda has practiced law in California since being admitted to the State Bar in
9 2003, litigating wage and hour class actions and individual wage and hour litigation among other cases.
10 Mr. Shimoda began practicing class action law on the defense side at the firm of Orrick, Herrington &
11 Sutcliffe LLP. He then switched to plaintiff class action work in 2005. His class action experience is
12 in wage and hour law. Mr. Shimoda has litigated several class action cases in California State and
13 Federal Courts, including up to certification, settlement, preliminary and final approval, and
14 disbursement of monies, and has been found to be satisfy the adequacy requirements for class counsel.
15 Some of the class action and/or PAGA cases I am litigating and/or have litigated as lead or co-counsel
16 include the following:

- 17 • *Aanerud v. Neumann Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00169324 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 18 • *Acosta v. Acosta Sales, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:11-CV-01796 (C.D. Cal.);
- 19 • *Atchley v. Blaggs Food Service, LLC*, 34-2017-0215930 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 20 • *Adewumi v. GHS Interactive Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00210768 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 21 • *Arnall v. North American Merchandising Service Inc.*, Case No. 06AS01439 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *Arrington v. Capital Express Lines, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2012-00134195 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Aslam v. Cypress Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00220143 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *Aslam v. Surveillance, Security, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00220142 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 25 • *Azzolino v. Brake Masters of Sacramento, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00218293 (Sac.
26 Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Benak v. MDStat Urgent Care, Inc.*, No. 34-2015-00188181 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *Blig v. Medical Management International, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00213906 (Sac. Sup.

- Ct.);
- *Caguioa, et al. v. Fortune Senior Enterprises, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Camacho, et al. v. Z Street, Inc., d.b.a. Tower Café, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00163880 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Carlos v. Abel Mendoza, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2016-00195806 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Cannon v. Miller Event Management, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00168103 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Carr et al. v. CableCom, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00212739 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Chace v. Daisy Holdings, LLC, dba Pine Creek Care Center, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00209613 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Clamens-Hollenback v. Atterro, Inc.*, Case No. 17-CV-305535 (Santa Clara Sup. Ct.);
 - *Colbert v. American Home Craft Inc.*, Case No. 05AS05012 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *De Arcos v. Amware Pallet Services, LLC*, Case No. CV-17-629 (Yolo Sup. Ct.)
 - *Diosdado v. Nor-Cal Venture Group, Inc., et al.*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0008242 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
 - *Dugue v. Sierra Forever Families, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00210770 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Fadhl v. Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00209518 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Fujimoto v. Nabe-Ya, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 20CV01255 (Butte Sup. Ct.);
 - *Garcia v. A-L Financial Corp.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Gerard v. Les Schwab Tires Center of California, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2007-30000003 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
 - *Gomez v. Mayflower Farms Incorporated, et al.*, Case No. CV24157 (Colusa Sup. Ct.);
 - *Gilliam v. Matrix Energy Services, Inc.* Case No. RG 11592345 (Alameda Sup. Court);
 - *Hartwell v. Techforce Telecom, Inc.*, Case No. 39-2014-00307197 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
 - *Hernandez et al. v. MP Nexlevel, LLC et al*, Case No. 3 :16-cv-03015-JCS (N.D. Cal.);
 - *Hernandez v. Snyir, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00207641 (Sac Sup. Ct.);

- 1 • *Heinz v. Wright Tree Services*, Case No. 34-2012-00131949 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 2 • *Hoover v. Mom365*, Case No. 2:17-cv-01328-TLN-CKD (E.D. Cal.);
- 3 • *James v. Language World Services, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2020-00279929 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 4 • *Josol v. Dial Medical Corp.*, Case No. 34-2008-00010040 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 5 • *Koretsky v. Furniture USA, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2014-00172142 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 6 • *Muhieddine v. KBA Docusys, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2014-00164720 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 7 • *Massey v. V3 Electric, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00263666 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 8 • *Miller v. Caldwell Transportation Company, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00234954 (Sac.
- 9 Sup. Ct.);
- 10 • *Miller v. Leaders in Community Alternatives*, Case No. FCSO47249 (Solano Sup. Ct.);
- 11 • *Pickens v. Elica Health Centers*, Case No. 34-2016-00200382 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 12 • *Prasad v. D. G. Smith Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00215046 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 13 • *Ralston v. JMJ Incorporated, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00217047 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 14 • *Rickwalt v. Direct Reconditioning, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2015-00175642 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 15 • *Robinson v. West of Chicago Restaurants, Inc., dba Chicago Fire*, Case No. 34-2010-
- 16 00082201 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 17 • *Rogers v. Les Scwhab Tires Center of California, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2009-00066320 (Sac.
- 18 Sup. Ct.);
- 19 • *Schechter et al. v. Isys Solutions, Inc.*, Case No. RG10550517 (Alameda Sup. Ct.);
- 20 • *Smith v. Greyhound Lines, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00219188 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 21 • *Talent v. Leslie's Poolmart, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2012-00128539 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *Thornton v. McConnell Jones Lanier & Murphy LLP*, Case No. No. 34-2017-00211553 (Sac.
- 23 Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *Valencia v. Lowbrau Bier Garten, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00258038 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 25 • *Watson v. Quarter At A Time, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00217570 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 26 • *Williams v. Civic Development Group*, Case No. 06AS00267 (Sac. Sup. Ct.); and
- 27 • *Willis v. Premier Pools, Incorporated*, Case No. 34-2017-00211710 (Sac. Sup. Ct.).
- 28

1 17. The preceding list of cases does not include those where, for a variety of reasons, the
2 case was initially filed as a class and/or PAGA action, but did not maintain that status through the end
3 of the case.

4 18. I am requesting attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to the common fund doctrine as I
5 believe it to be applicable to the present case pursuant to *Serrano v. Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34-35 (1977),
6 *Laffitte v. Robert Half Internat. Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480 (2016), and *Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v.*
7 *Grauly*, 886 F.2d 268, 271 (9th Cir. 1989). Plaintiff and our firm have been able to secure an
8 identifiable benefit on behalf of the class and equity counsels that the cost of the representation should
9 be born equally amongst all class members receiving these benefits. The settlement recovery provides
10 an excellent result and is the product of substantial time and effort in analyzing the facts and law
11 applicable to this case. I agreed to take this case on a contingency and as a class action with the
12 possibility that I would not receive any compensation for my time and efforts due to issues regarding
13 the merits and/or certification and have carried that risk over the course of the case. I have reviewed
14 fee arrangements and Court ordered fee awards in similar class cases and I believe that the thirty-five
15 percent (35%) fee request is within the accepted ranges. In my experience with contingency cases in
16 employment law cases, the typical percentage negotiated between parties ranges from thirty-five to
17 forty percent (35% to 40%) in individual litigation. In class action litigation, my experience in my own
18 firm and working with several other firms has been that the typical percentage negotiated between
19 parties and approved by a court ranges from thirty to forty percent (30% to 40%) based on the same
20 factors. I have also reviewed several recent Federal District Court Cases where the Court has approved
21 common fund based fee requests. These cases include *In re Activision Sec. Litigation*, 723 F.Supp.
22 1373, 1379 (N.D. Cal. 1989), *Watson v. Raytheon Company*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:10-
23 cv-0063, *Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, Inc.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-02745, *Green,*
24 *et al. v. Penske Logistics, L.L.C., et al.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-00069, *Benitez et*
25 *al. v. Wilbur*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-01122, *Chavez et al. v. Petrissans et al.*, USDC
26 Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-00122, and *Willis et al. v. Cal-Western Transport*, USDC Eastern
27 District, Case No. 1:00-cv-05695, which are cited in Plaintiff's Memorandum of Points and Authorities.
28 I believe my request of 84,000 (approximately 35%) for attorneys' fees is justified given the results

1 obtained on behalf of the class. Moreover, at this time, my firm has advanced all costs for Plaintiff and
2 Class Members and has not received any compensation whatsoever for our time expended in this case.
3 The expected costs through final approval are not expected to exceed \$12,500. Attached as Exhibit E is
4 a true and correct copy of the costs incurred prior to the filing of this Motion and the expected costs
5 incurred through the final approval and fairness hearing. Any difference in the actual costs and the
6 maximum amount allocated under the Agreement will be added to the Net Settlement Amount.

7 19. I have used several class action administrator companies in the wage and hour class
8 actions I have resolved in the past and believe Simpluris, Inc. will provide the best service to administer
9 the proposed class settlement. Simpluris, Inc. has provided a quote for the estimated maximum cost of
10 administering the class settlement of approximately 3,500. A true and correct copy of a cost estimate
11 provided by Simpluris, Inc. is filed with this Motion as Exhibit D. This is only an estimate, and final
12 pricing may vary depending on the issues, if any, that arise during the administration of the settlement.
13 However, the difference between the actual, lesser costs and 5,000, if any, will be paid to the
14 participating Class Members on a pro rata basis.

15 20. A copy of the Agreement and the entire Motion was submitted to the LWDA for review
16 at the same time the Motion was submitted to the Court pursuant to California Labor Code section
17 2699(1)(2). A true and correct copy of documents demonstrating the settlement documents were
18 provided to the LWDA and that the LWDA has confirmed receipt are being filed with this Motion as
19 Exhibit G.

20 21. A true and correct copy of the proposed Notice of Settlement is being filed with this
21 Motion as Exhibit F.

22 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
23 true and correct. Executed this 18 day of August 2021 in EIK Grove, California.

24
25
26 
27 Justin P. Rodriguez
28

Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
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Telephone: (916) 525-0716
Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

Attorneys for Plaintiff JOSE MAYORGA
individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf
of all other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendant.

Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906

CLASS ACTION

**DECLARATION OF JOSE MAYORGA IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

Date:

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Dept.: 10D

Judge: Hon. Barbara Kronlund

Filed: December 29, 2020

FAC Filed: April 5, 2021

Trial Date: None Set

1 I, Jose Mayorga, declare:

2 1. I am a competent adult, I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this
3 declaration, and I am making this declaration on behalf of myself, as a named plaintiff, and in support
4 of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement.

5 2. I worked for Defendant Brown Strauss, Inc., ("Defendant") from approximately 2006 to
6 September 2020 as a non-exempt employee receiving an hourly wage. I was subject to all of
7 Defendant's policies and practices that have been alleged as unlawful in the Complaint and the notice
8 sent to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, including the following: Defendant's policy
9 regarding calculating the regular rate of pay, Defendant's policies regarding meal and rest periods,
10 Defendant's policy regarding paying vacation wages upon termination.

11 3. I have actively participated in the litigation of this case. I have given a detailed account
12 of all the facts related to my employment and the claims asserted in the Complaint. I provided
13 extensive documentation in support of the claims brought against Defendant including paystubs,
14 Defendant's policies, and other documents related to my work with Defendant and to the claims brought
15 in the class action. I met with and assisted my attorneys Galen T. Shimoda and Justin P. Rodriguez in
16 understanding the documents and providing context for Defendant's payroll process as it applied to me
17 and how I believed it applied to Defendant's other employees.

18 4. My attorneys explained to me the risks and benefits of bringing a class action and a
19 claim under the Private Attorneys General Act. I understood that I took on the risk, both professionally
20 and financially, in pursuing the case as a class and representative action rather than pursuing my claims
21 individually. I understood that pursuing the case as a class action meant that it would take substantially
22 longer than pursuing a claim with the California Labor Commissioner and that I risked getting nothing
23 in the end, but I believed it was important to make sure that Defendant followed the law for everyone.

24 5. I maintained communication with my attorneys throughout the litigation, discussing the
25 facts and policies at issue in the case with the Shimoda Law Corp. I asked questions when I needed
26 clarification about various aspects of this case to make sure there were continually steps taken to
27 advance the interests of the class. I also understood that the recovery in this case was for the benefit of
28 my fellow coworkers, not just for me. When my attorneys contacted me asking about more information

1 or documents related to the case, I made myself available and tried to give or obtain any additional
2 information I could. I participated in the negotiations and settlement discussions in this case, including
3 participating in mediation by phone, speaking with my attorney to answer questions, provide any
4 additional information needed to assist the negotiations, and discussing the potential terms of the
5 Agreement to evaluate its adequacy.

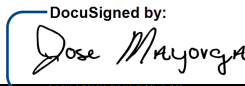
6 6. I have reviewed the final Joint Stipulation of Class Action and PAGA Settlement and
7 Release, discussed the terms with my attorney, and asked my attorney any questions I had. I believe
8 the settlement terms and allocations are fair and reasonable given the facts of the case.

9 7. As a Class Representative, I took on the risk of having to pay Defendant's costs if we
10 were unsuccessful in bringing our claims.

11 8. I understand that any Class Representative Enhancement Payment I may receive is for
12 my participation as a Class Representative and it is not contingent on my support or approval of the
13 Agreement. I do not believe I have any conflicts with any Class Members.

14 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
15 true and correct. Executed this 18th of August 2021 in Stockton, California.

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28

DocuSigned by:

D9718973675A418...
Jose Mayorga

1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
2 Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
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5 Attorneys for Plaintiff JOSE MAYORGA
6 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

7
8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN**

10 JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf)
11 of all other similarly situated employees,)

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware)
15 Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,)

16 Defendant.)
17)
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19)
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Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906

CLASS ACTION

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

Date:

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Dept.: 10D

Judge: Hon. Barbara Kronlund

Filed: December 29, 2020

FAC Filed: April 5, 2021

Trial Date: None Set

1 TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNSEL OF RECORD:

2 The Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ("Motion") in the
3 above referenced case came before this Court on the date and time referenced above in Department
4 10D before Hon. Barbara Kronlund, presiding. Named Plaintiff Jose Mayorga ("Plaintiff") filed this
5 putative class action on December 29, 2020. The First Amended Complaint was filed April 5, 2021.
6 The operative Complaint alleges that Defendant Brown Strauss, Inc., ("Defendant") failed to pay
7 overtime wages, failed to provide meal periods, failed to provide rest periods, failed to provide
8 accurate wage statements, failed to pay final wages, engaged in unfair competition, and failed to pay
9 accrued vacation. Plaintiff has also alleged Defendant is liable for civil penalties under the Private
10 Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") based on these violations. Plaintiff sought attorneys' fees and costs
11 as part of this Action. Defendant denied all of Plaintiff's claims and denied that this case was
12 appropriate for class treatment. No class has been certified.

13 The parties have agreed to settle the class and PAGA claims. Defendant will provide monetary
14 consideration in exchange for a release of claims consistent with the terms of the proposed settlement
15 as set forth in the Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release
16 ("Agreement"). Any capitalized terms herein shall have the same meaning as set forth in the
17 Agreement. The Court, having received and considered Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of
18 Class Action and PAGA Settlement, the declarations in support, the Agreement, the proposed Notice
19 of Settlement, and other evidence, HEREBY ORDERS AND MAKES DETERMINATIONS AS
20 FOLLOWS:

21 **1. PRELIMINARILY CERTIFYING A SETTLEMENT CLASS; APPOINTMENT OF**
22 **CLASS REPRESENTATIVES; APPOINTMENT OF CLASS COUNSEL**

23 The Court finds that certification of the following class for settlement purposes only is
24 appropriate under the California Code of Civil Procedure and related case law:

25 All non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendant in
26 California from December 28, 2016 up to either (1) the Preliminary
Approval Date, or (2) September 10, 2021, whichever is earlier

27 //

28 //

1 The Court recognizes that the foregoing definition is for Class Member identification purposes
2 only and is not intended to capture the claims at issue or limit or alter the released claims under the
3 Agreement.

4 The Court finds that Class Members meet the ascertainability and numerosity requirements since
5 the parties can identify with a matter of certainty, based on payroll records, individuals who fall within
6 the definition and the number of Class Members would make joinder impractical. The commonality and
7 predominance requirements are met for settlement purposes since there are questions of law and fact
8 common to Class Members. The common questions of law or fact in this case all stem from Plaintiff's
9 contentions that Defendant caused the violations outlined above by failing to incorporate the value of
10 nondiscretionary wages into Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees' regular rates of pay for the
11 purpose of calculating overtime, sick time, and other premium pay. The PAGA, waiting time penalty,
12 wage statement violation, and unfair competition claims also derive from these violations.
13 Additionally, Class Members seek the same remedies under state law. The typicality requirement for
14 settlement purposes is also satisfied since the claims of the Class Representative is based on the same
15 facts and legal theories as those applicable to the class members.

16 The Court also finds that preliminarily and conditionally certifying the settlement class is
17 required to avoid each Class Member from litigating similar claims individually. This settlement will
18 achieve economies of scale for Class Members with relatively small individual claims and conserve the
19 resources of the judicial system.

20 The Court finds that Plaintiff Jose Mayorga and Plaintiff's counsel, Galen T. Shimoda
21 and Justin P. Rodriguez of the Shimoda Law Corp., to be adequate representatives of the settlement
22 class. The Court appoints them as class representative and class counsel, respectively.

23 **2. PRELIMINARILY APPROVING CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

24 The Court has reviewed the Agreement, which was submitted with Plaintiff's Motion as Exhibit
25 A. The Court finds on a preliminary basis that the Agreement falls within the range of reasonableness of
26 a settlement, which could ultimately be given final approval by this Court. The Court also
27 acknowledges that Class Members may object to the settlement at a fairness hearing approved by this
28 Court or opt-out of being bound by the preliminarily approved Agreement.

1 Because the Court finds the Parties' settlement to have been agreed upon only after an extensive
2 investigation and arms-length negotiations, and in an attempt to avoid further delays and costs, the Court
3 preliminarily approves the Agreement and all terms therein as if stated here in full, including the
4 \$240,000.00 Gross Settlement Amount.

5 The Court orders that Plaintiff Jose Mayorga will receive \$5,000.00 as a Class Representative
6 Enhancement Payment in addition to any amount Plaintiff may be entitled to under the Agreement's pro
7 rata distribution formula for Plaintiff's time and effort on behalf of Class Members.

8 The Court orders and approves Simpluris, Inc. to act as the Claims Administrator in this case.
9 The Claims Administrator will take its fees out of the Gross Settlement Amount, which are not to exceed
10 \$5,000.00. Any difference between the actual cost of the Claims Administrator and the approved
11 payment will be redistributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro-rata basis.

12 The Court finds that an award of fees under the common fund doctrine is appropriate in this case
13 because there is a sufficiently identifiable class of beneficiaries (*i.e.* Class Members), the benefits can be
14 accurately traced as set forth in the Agreement, Plaintiff and Class Counsel were able to negotiate on
15 behalf of Class Members, and the fee can be shifted with exactitude to those benefiting as the fee request
16 is a specific, lump-sum percentage of the Gross Settlement Amount. *See Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt*
17 *v. Grauly*, 886 F.2d 268, 271 (9th Cir. 1989); *Serrano v. Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34-35 (1977); *Laffitte v.*
18 *Robert Half Internat., Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480, 506 (2016). The Court finds the attorneys' fees request of
19 thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount, *i.e.* \$84,000, to be appropriate compensation
20 for Class Counsel. The attorneys' fees request is within the range that has been approved by other
21 Courts in similar cases and is reasonable in light of the circumstances of this case, the substantial and
22 beneficial results obtained on behalf of Class Members, and the contingent nature of the recovery over
23 the course of this case, which included potential loss at summary judgment, certification, and/or trial
24 proceedings. Additionally, the Court orders that up to \$12,500.00 of the settlement proceeds will be
25 paid to Class Counsel for reasonable costs incurred in this case. Any difference between the actual costs
26 incurred and the \$12,500.00 shall be paid to the Qualified Claimants on a pro-rata basis.

27 The Court approves of the Ten Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$10,000.00) PAGA Payment,
28 which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, not in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount,

1 to resolve the alleged PAGA claims. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment will be paid to
2 the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid
3 to Aggrieved Employees on a pro rata basis as described in the Agreement. The Court also finds that the
4 Agreement provides a recovery that creates an effective substantial deterrent to any potential future non-
5 compliance, furthering the purpose of the Labor Code and LWDA.

6 The Court approves of the identified *cy pres* distribution plan wherein any checks issued to
7 Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees that are not cashed by the deadline to do so shall be
8 paid out 50/50 to Capital Pro Bono, Inc. and the Center for Workers’ Rights.

9 The releases and waivers for Class Members who do not opt out of being bound by the
10 Agreement (*i.e.* Qualified Claimants), Aggrieved Employees, and the Class Representative are also
11 approved by the Court as set forth in the Agreement.

12 **3. APPROVAL OF DISTRIBUTION TO THE CLASS, THE NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT,**
13 **OPPORTUNITY TO OPT OUT OF, AND OBJECT TO, THE SETTLEMENT**

14 The Court finds that the proposed Notice of Settlement, which was submitted with Plaintiff’s
15 Motion as Exhibit F, fairly and adequately advises Class Members of the terms of the Agreement, the
16 rights being waived, their right to opt out, the ability to dispute the number of workweeks worked during
17 the Class Period, their pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount, how to participate in the settlement,
18 how to file documentation in opposition to the proposed settlement, and when to appear at the fairness
19 hearing to be conducted on the date set forth below. The Court further finds that the Notice of
20 Settlement and proposed distribution of such notice by first class mail to each identified Class Member
21 at his or her most recent address based on a National Change of Address database search from the Class
22 Members’ last known address and a skip trace on any Class Members who have the Notice of Settlement
23 returned as “undeliverable” or “not at this address” comports with all constitutional requirements,
24 including those of due process.

25 The Court also finds that because there is a strong interest in providing Class Members the
26 opportunity to participate in the settlement, along with the Parties’ efforts to minimize any intrusion to
27 privacy rights, the sharing of employment information, including social security numbers, is not a
28 serious intrusion on their privacy rights. Hence, the Court orders Defendant to provide first and last

name, last known mailing address, social security number, hire and termination dates, total number of workweeks during which the Class Member performed any actual work to the Claims Administrator only, and not to Plaintiff or Class Counsel, in order to process this settlement as contemplated within the Agreement and approved by this Order. The Claims Administrator shall only use this information for settlement purposes identified herein, and this information shall be kept confidential, not be shared with any third-party, and used only to administer the settlement.

4. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Accordingly, with good cause shown, the Court hereby approves and orders that the following implementation schedule be adhered to:

Last day for Defendant to provide Claims Administrator with Class Member information	Within 21 calendar days after the Preliminary Approval Date
Last day for Claims Administrator to complete NCOA search, update Class Member mailing information, and mail Notice of Settlement	Within 14 calendar days after the Claims Administrators' receipt of Class Members' information from Defendant
Last day for Class Members to opt-out, submit disputes, submit objections, and submit data requests	45 calendar days after mailing of Notice of Settlement or within 10 days after Notice of Settlement is re-mailed, whichever is later
Last day for Claims Administrator to provide Parties with signed declaration reporting on settlement administration statistics	Within 21 calendar days after end of the Notice Period
Last day for Claims Administrator to calculate the final Net Settlement Amount, the final Claim Amounts for Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees, any applicable taxes thereon, and report the results of these calculations Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel	Within 7 days after the Final Approval Date
Last day for Defendant to fund settlement	Within 21 calendar days after Final Approval Date

1 2 3 4	Last day for Claims Administrator to deliver payment of Class Counsel's attorney's fees and costs, Enhancement Payments, PAGA Payment, Claims Administrator Costs, payment to Qualified Claimants, and payment to Aggrieved Employees	The Effective Date
5 6 7	Last day for Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees to cash settlement checks	120 days after issuance of checks to Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees
8 9	Last day for Claims Administrator to deliver value of uncashed settlement checks to <i>cy pres</i> beneficiaries	Within 14 days after settlement check cashing deadline
10 11 12	Last day for Claims Administrator to provide Parties with compliance declaration	Within 21 days after settlement check cashing deadline

FINAL APPROVAL AND HEARING

The Court hereby grants Plaintiff's Motion and sets a final approval hearing on the proposed date of February 8, 2022 at 9:00 a.m., with briefs and supporting documentation to be submitted according to the California Code of Civil Procedure, in this Department. Class Members who object in a timely manner, and in the manner set forth in the Agreement, may appear and present such objections at the fairness hearing in person or by counsel.

If for any reason the Court does not grant final approval of the Agreement, all evidence and proceedings held in connection therewith shall be without prejudice to the status quo and rights of the parties to the litigation, including all challenges to personal jurisdiction and to class certification for any purpose other than approving a settlement class. The parties will revert to their respective positions as if no settlement had been reached at all.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: _____

By: _____
Judge of the Superior Court

1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
2 Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
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5 Attorneys for Plaintiff JOSE MAYORGA
6 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

7
8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN**

10 JOSE MAYORGA, individually and on behalf
11 of all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 BROWN STRAUSS, INC., a Delaware
15 Corporation; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

16 Defendant.

Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0010906

CLASS ACTION

PROOF OF SERVICE

Date:

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Dept.: 10D

Judge: Hon. Barbara Kronlund

Filed: December 29, 2020

FAC Filed: April 5, 2021

Trial Date: None Set

1 *Mayorga v. Brown Strauss, Inc.*
2 *San Joaquin County Superior Court of California STK-CV-UOE-2020-10906*

3 **PROOF OF SERVICE — CCP §§ 1013a, 1010.6 and 2015.5**
4 **and California Rules of Court, Rule 1.21 and Rule 2.150**

5 I, Erika F. Collazo, declare that:

6 I am a citizen of the United States and am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the
7 within above-entitled action.

8 On August 18, 2021, I served the following documents on the party below:

- 9 • PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR
10 PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
11 SETTLEMENT
- 12 • MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
13 PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
14 ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT
- 15 • EXHIBIT LIST AND EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
16 FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
SETTLEMENT
- 17 • DECLARATION OF JUSTIN P. RODRIGUEZ IN SUPPORT OF
18 PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
19 ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT
- 20 • DECLARATION OF JOSE MAYORGA IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S
21 MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND
22 PAGA
- 23 • [PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
24 PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
25 SETTLEMENT
- 26 • LETTER TO COURT WITH PROPOSED HEARING DATES

27 Brandon R. McKelvey (SBN 217002) 28 Timothy B. Nelson (SBN 235279) Douglas R. Leach (SBN 325955) MEDINA McKELVEY LLP 925 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 300 Roseville, California 95678 Telephone: (916) 960-2211 Facsimile: (916) 742-5488 Email: Brandon@medinamckelvey.com Tim@medinamckelvey.com doug@medinamckelvey.com Samantha@medinamckelvey.com Andrew@medinamckelvey.com Jenelle@medinamckelvey.com	
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26 [] [By Mail] I am familiar with my employer's practice for the collection and
27 processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal
28 Service and that each day's mail is deposited with the United States Postal
Service that same day in the ordinary course of business. On the date set forth
above, I served the aforementioned document(s) on the parties in said action

1 by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage
2 thereon fully prepaid, for collection and mailing on this date, following
ordinary business practices, at Elk Grove, California, addressed as set forth
above.

3 [] [By Personal Service] By personally delivering a true copy thereof to the
4 office of the addressee above.

5 [XXX] [By Electronic Mail] I e-mailed the documents(s) to the person(s) shown
above. No error was reported by the e-mail service that I used.

6 [] [By Overnight Courier] By causing a true copy and/or original thereof to be
7 personally delivered via the following overnight courier service: UPS.

8 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on August 18, 2021, at Elk Grove, California.

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11 _____
Erika F. Collazo
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