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13 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
14 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

15 ALMA HEYMAN, an individual, on behalf
16 of himself and on behalf of all persons
17 similarly situated,

18 Plaintiff,

19 vs.

20 RENOIR HM, LLC, a Limited Liability
21 Company; and Does 1 through 50,
22 Inclusive,

23 Defendants.

Case No. CGC-21-595913

**DECLARATION OF KYLE NORDREHAUG
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
SETTLEMENT**

Hearing Date: June 1, 2023
Hearing Time: 9:30 a.m.

Judge: Hon. Richard B. Ulmer
Dept: 302

Date Filed: October 8, 2021
Trial Date: Not set

1 I, Kyle Nordrehaug, declare as follows:

2 1. I am a partner of the law firm of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP,
3 counsel of record for Plaintiff Alma Heyman (“Plaintiff”) in this matter. As such, I am fully
4 familiar with the facts, pleadings and history of this matter. The following facts are within my own
5 personal knowledge, and if called as a witness, I could testify competently to the matters stated
6 herein.

7 2. This declaration is being submitted in support of Plaintiff’s unopposed motion for
8 preliminary approval of the proposed class action settlement with Defendant Renoir HM, LLC
9 (“Defendant”), which motion seeks entry of an order: (1) preliminarily approving the proposed
10 settlement of this class action with Defendant; (2) for settlement purposes only, conditionally
11 certifying the Class, which is comprised of “all individuals who were employed by Defendant in
12 California and classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period” of
13 December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022; (3) provisionally appointing Plaintiff as the
14 representative of the Class; (4) provisionally appointing Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R.
15 Nordrehaug, and Aparajit Bhowmik of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class
16 Counsel for the Class; (5) approving the form and method for providing class-wide notice;
17 (6) directing that notice of the proposed settlement be given to the Class; (7) appointing Phoenix
18 Class Action Administration Solutions as the Administrator; and (8) scheduling a final approval
19 hearing for the proposed date of October 5, 2023 to consider Plaintiff’s motion for final approval of
20 the settlement and entry of the Judgment, and Plaintiff’s motion for approval of attorneys' fees and
21 expenses. Attached hereto as Exhibit #1 is a copy of the fully executed Class Action and PAGA
22 Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) along with exhibits thereto. The form of the Agreement is
23 based upon the Los Angeles County Superior Court model form for a class and PAGA settlement.
24 This Declaration incorporates by reference the definitions in the Agreement, and all terms defined
25 therein shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Agreement.

26
27 Fairness of Settlement
28

1 3. As consideration for this Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount is Five Hundred
2 Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$560,000) to be paid by Defendant, as set forth in the Agreement. The
3 Gross Settlement Amount will settle all issues pending in the Action between the Parties and will be
4 made in settlement of the Released Class Claims. The Gross Settlement Amount includes all
5 payments of Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class Members, Administration
6 Expenses Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment,
7 Class Representative Service Payment, and the PAGA Penalties payment. The Gross Settlement
8 Amount does not include the employer's share of payroll taxes which will be separately paid by
9 Defendant. The Settlement is all-in with no reversion to Defendant and no need to submit a claim
10 form.

11 4. The relief provided in the Settlement will benefit all members of the Class. The
12 Settlement does not grant preferential treatment to Plaintiff or segments of the Class in any way.
13 Payments to the Class Members are all determined under a neutral methodology. Each
14 Participating Class Member will receive the same opportunity to participate in and receive payment
15 through a neutral formula that is based upon the Workweeks worked by that individual.

16 5. On October 18, 2022, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over
17 by Kelly Knight, a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions. In
18 preparation for the mediation, Defendant provided Class Counsel with necessary information for the
19 members of the Class, including payroll information and data concerning the composition of the
20 Class. Plaintiff analyzed the data with the assistance of damages expert, Berger Consulting, and
21 prepared and submitted a mediation brief and damage valuation to the Mediator. Following this all-
22 day mediation, the Parties agreed to this Settlement. The final settlement terms were negotiated and
23 set forth in the Agreement now presented for this Court's approval. Importantly, Plaintiff and Class
24 Counsel believe that this Settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate.

25 6. Based upon 530 Class Members who collectively worked 21,793 Workweeks, the
26 Gross Settlement Amount provides a value of \$1,056 per Class Member and \$25 per Workweek and
27 after deductions, the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of \$611.95 per Class
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1 Member and a recovery of \$14.90 per Workweek. The calculations to compensate for the amount
2 due to the Class Members at the time this Settlement was negotiated were calculated by Plaintiff's
3 expert, Berger Consulting, in advance of mediation. Class Counsel analyzed the data for putative
4 class members and determined the potential maximum damages for the class claims. For the Class,
5 the maximum value of the claim for unpaid wages due to alleged rounding practices was \$46,443,
6 the maximum value of the claim for unpaid wages due to alleged off-the-clock work was \$562,387,
7 the maximum value of the claim for unpaid wages due to alleged miscalculation of the regular rate
8 was potentially \$1,503, the maximum potential damages for unpaid meal premiums were estimated
9 to be \$110,952 based upon a potential 10% violation rate observed in the records and after
10 deduction for meal premiums paid, the maximum potential rest period damages were estimated to
11 be \$1,014,022 based upon a potential 50% violation rate, and the maximum potential damages for
12 failure to provide expense reimbursement were calculated to be \$57,320 based upon expenses of
13 \$10 per month. In total, the damages for the Class were calculated to have a maximum potential
14 total value of \$1,792,627. In addition, Plaintiff calculated that the maximum value of the potential
15 waiting time penalties was between \$686,404 and \$885,832, depending on the predicate violations,
16 and the maximum value of the potential wage statement penalties was \$486,550.¹ Defendant
17 vigorously disputed Plaintiff's calculations and exposure theories. Consequently, the Gross
18 Settlement Amount represents more than 31% of the potential maximum damages at issue for the
19 Class in this case, assuming these amounts could all be proven in full at trial.² The above maximum
20 calculations should then be adjusted in consideration for both the risk of class certification and the

21
22 ¹ While Plaintiff alleged claims for statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code Sections 203 and
23 226, at mediation Plaintiff recognized that these claims were subject to additional, separate defenses
24 asserted by Defendant, including, a good faith dispute defense as to whether any premium wages
25 for meal or rest periods or other wages were owed given Defendant's position that Plaintiff and
26 Class Members were properly compensated. *See Nordstrom Commission Cases*, 186 Cal. App. 4th
27 576, 584 (2010) ("There is no willful failure to pay wages if the employer and employee have a
28 good faith dispute as to whether and when the wages were due.").

² Because the PAGA claim does not provide a recovery to the Class, Plaintiff did not included
the PAGA claim in this discussion of the class claim valuation. The PAGA claim is addressed in
the Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶ 33.

1 risk of establishing class-wide liability on all claims. Given the amount of the Settlement as
2 compared to the potential value of the claims, the Settlement is most certainly fair and reasonable.

3
4 Procedural History of the Litigation

5 7. On July 9, 2021, Plaintiff filed with the LWDA and served on Defendant a
6 notice under Labor Code section 2699.3 identifying the alleged Labor Code violations to recover
7 civil penalties on behalf of Aggrieved Employees for various Labor Code violations ("PAGA
8 Notice").

9 8. On October 8, 2021, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Representative
10 Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San
11 Francisco. Plaintiff's Complaint asserted a cause of action for Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor
12 Code § 2699, et seq. for violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 et seq., 210, 221, 226(a),
13 226.7, 227.3, 351, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of
14 Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B). On January 3, 2022, Defendant filed an
15 Answer to Plaintiff's Representative Action Complaint, asserting thirty-five (35) affirmative
16 defenses.

17 9. As part of this Settlement, on January 26, 2023, Plaintiff filed a First Amended
18 Complaint that adds class action claims for the Class Period. The First Amended Complaint shall
19 be the operative complaint in the Action (the "Operative Complaint"). The Operative Complaint
20 asserts claims against Defendant for: (1) unfair competition in violation of Cal. Bus & Prof. Code
21 §§ 17200, et seq.; (2) failure to pay overtime wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194,
22 1197, and 1197.1(3) failure to pay overtime wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 510,
23 1194 & 1198; (4) failure to provide required meal periods in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7
24 and 512; (5) failure to provide required rest periods in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and
25 512; (6) failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code
26 § 226; (7) failure to reimburse employees for required expenses in violation of California Labor
27 Code § 2802; (8) failure to pay wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201-204, 233 and
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1 246; (9) violation of PAGA.

2 10. Over the course of litigation, the Parties engaged in the investigation of the claims,
3 including production of documents, class data, and other information, allowing for the full and
4 complete analysis of liabilities and defenses to the claims in the Action. Plaintiff performed
5 informal discovery, which included the production and analysis of hundreds of pages of documents.
6 The information for mediation obtained by Plaintiff included: (1) data concerning the class (2)
7 payroll data for the class and a sampling of timekeeping data; (3) Defendant's wage and hour
8 policies and job descriptions; (4) the employment file for the Plaintiff; and, (5) samples of wage
9 statements provided by Defendant. As such, Class Counsel received the data and information for
10 the Class, which was sufficient for Plaintiff's expert to prepare the valuations of the claims for the
11 Class.

12 11. Class Counsel has extensive experience in litigating wage and hour class actions in
13 California. The Parties have vigorously litigated the Actions since inception. During the course of
14 litigation, the Parties each performed analysis of the merits and value of the claims. Plaintiff and
15 Defendant have engaged in substantial research and investigation in connection with the Action.
16 Class Counsel has thoroughly analyzed the value of the claims during the prosecution of this Action
17 and utilized an expert to perform an analysis of the data and valuation of the claims.

18 12. Plaintiff and Defendant agreed to discuss resolution of the Action through a
19 mediation. Prior to mediation, the Parties engaged in the above investigation and the exchange of
20 documents and information in connection with the Action. On October 18, 2022, the Parties
21 participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Kelly Knight, a respected and experienced
22 mediator of wage and hour class actions. Following the mediation, each side, represented by its
23 respective counsel, were able to agree to settle the Action based upon a mediator's proposal which
24 was memorialized in a memorandum of understanding. The Parties then negotiated the final terms
25 of the settlement as set forth in the Agreement. At all times, the negotiations were arm's length and
26 contentious.

27 13. Although a settlement has been reached, Defendant denies any liability or
28

1 wrongdoing of any kind associated with the claims alleged in the Actions and further deny that, for
2 any purpose other than settlement, the Actions are appropriate for class and/or representative
3 treatment. First, many of the Class Members signed arbitration agreements waiving their right to
4 pursue class claims in arbitration. These arbitration agreements, Defendants argue, preclude
5 certification. In addition, Defendant contends, among other things, that it has properly compensated
6 the Class Members, and complied at all times with the California Labor Code, applicable Wage
7 Order, and all other laws and regulations. Further, Defendant contends that class certification is
8 inappropriate for any reason other than for settlement. Plaintiff contends that Defendant violated
9 California wage and hour laws. Plaintiff further contends that the Action is appropriate for class
10 certification on the basis that the claims meet the requisites for class certification. Without
11 admitting that class certification is proper, Defendant has stipulated that the above Class may be
12 certified for settlement purposes only. (Agreement at ¶ 2.7.) The Parties agree that certification for
13 settlement purposes is not an admission that class certification is proper. Further, the Agreement is
14 not admissible in this or any other proceeding as evidence that the Class could be certified absent a
15 settlement. Solely for purposes of settling the Action, the Parties stipulate and agree that the
16 requisites for establishing class certification with respect to the Class are satisfied.

17 14. Class Counsel has conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the class
18 action. Over the course of more than a year, Class Counsel diligently evaluated the Class
19 Members' claims against Defendant. Prior to the settlement negotiations, counsel for Defendant
20 provided Class Counsel with access to necessary information for the Class. In addition, Class
21 Counsel previously negotiated settlements with other employers in actions involving nearly
22 identical issues and analogous defenses. Based on the foregoing data and their own independent
23 investigation, evaluation and experience, Class Counsel believes that the settlement with Defendant
24 on the terms set forth in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interest of
25 the Class in light of all known facts and circumstances, including the risk of significant delay,
26 defenses asserted by Defendant, and potential appellate issues.

1 Settlement Terms and Plan of Allocation

2 15. The Gross Settlement Amount is Five Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$560,000).
3 (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) Under the Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount consists of the
4 following elements: (1) payment of the Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class
5 Members; (2) Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment; (3)
6 Administration Expenses Payment; (4) the Class Representative Service Payment to Plaintiff; and
7 (5) the PAGA Penalties payment. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) The Gross Settlement Amount does not
8 include Defendant's share of payroll taxes. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) The Gross Settlement Amount
9 shall be all-in with no reversion to Defendant. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.)

10 16. Within thirty (30) days of the Effective Date, Defendant shall deposit the Gross
11 Settlement Amount with the Administrator. (Agreement at ¶ 4.3.) The "Effective Date" is the date
12 by when both the Court enters a Judgment on its Order Granting Final Approval of the Settlement
13 and the Judgment is final. The Judgment is final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (i) if
14 no Participating Class Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment; (ii) if
15 one or more Participating Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for
16 filing a notice of appeal from the Judgment; or (iii) if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the
17 day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur. (Agreement at ¶ 1.19.)
18 The distribution of Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members along with the other
19 Court-approved distributions shall be made by the Administrator within fourteen (14) days after
20 Defendant fully funds the Gross Settlement Amount. (Agreement at ¶ 5.1.)

21 17. The amount remaining in the Gross Settlement Amount after the deduction of
22 Court-approved amounts for Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class
23 Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses
24 Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment (called the "Net Settlement Amount") shall be
25 allocated to Class Members as their Individual Class Payments. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.28 and 3.2.)
26 From the Net Settlement Amount, the Individual Class Payment for each Participating Class
27 Member will be calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of
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1 Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying
2 the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(e).) Workweeks
3 will be based on Defendant's records; however, Class Members will have the right to challenge the
4 number of Workweeks.

5 18. Class Members may choose to opt-out of the Settlement by following the directions
6 in the Class Notice. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5, Ex. A.) All Class Members who do not "opt out" will be
7 deemed Participating Class Members who will be bound by the Settlement and will be entitled to
8 receive an Individual Class Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5(c).) All Aggrieved Employees,
9 including those who submit an opt-out request, will still be paid their allocation of the PAGA
10 Penalties and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of their
11 request for exclusion. (Agreement at ¶¶ 6.3 and 8.5(d).) Finally, the Class Notice will advise the
12 Class Members of their right to object to the Settlement and/or dispute their Workweeks.
13 (Agreement at ¶¶ 8.6 and 8.7, Ex. A.)

14 19. A Participating Class Member must cash his or her Individual Class Payment check
15 within 180 days after it is mailed. (Agreement at ¶ 5.2.) Any settlement checks not cashed within
16 180 days will be voided and any funds represented by such checks to the California Controller's
17 Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member thereby leaving no "unpaid residue"
18 subject to the requirements of California Code of Civil Procedure Section 384, subd. (b).
19 (Agreement at ¶ 5.4.)

20 20. Subject to Court approval, the Parties have agreed on Phoenix Class Action
21 Administration Solutions to administer the settlement in this action ("Administrator"). (Agreement
22 at ¶ 1.2.) The Administrator will be paid for settlement administration in an amount not to exceed
23 \$12,000. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(c).)

24 21. Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for Class Counsel to be awarded
25 a sum not to exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, as the Class Counsel Fees Payment.
26 (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(b).) Class Counsel will also be allowed to apply separately for an award of
27 Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment in an amount not to exceed \$12,000. (Agreement at ¶
28

1 3.2(b).) Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for a payment of no more than \$10,000
2 to the Plaintiff as the Class Representative Service Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).)

3 22. Subject to Court approval, Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000) will be paid from the
4 Gross Settlement Amount for PAGA penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act,
5 Cal. Labor Code Section 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA"). Pursuant to the express requirements of Labor
6 Code § 2699(i), the PAGA Payment shall be allocated as follows: 75% (\$11,250) shall be allocated
7 to the Labor Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") as its share of the civil penalties and 25%
8 (\$3,750) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments to be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees
9 based on the number of their respective PAGA Pay Periods. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) As set forth in
10 the accompany proof of service, the LWDA has been served with this motion and the Agreement.

11
12 Risks of Continued Litigation and Standards for Approval

13 23. Plaintiff and Class Counsel recognize the expense and length of continuing to litigate
14 and trying this Action against Defendant and then litigating possible appeals which could take
15 several years. Class Counsel has also taken into account the uncertain outcome and risk of
16 litigation, especially in complex class actions such as this Action. Class Counsel is also mindful of
17 and recognizes the inherent problems of proof under, and alleged defenses to, the claims asserted in
18 the Action. Based upon their evaluation, Plaintiff and Class Counsel have determined that the
19 Settlement set forth in the Agreement is in the best interest of the Class Members.

20 24. A number of defenses asserted by Defendant present serious threats to the claims of
21 the Plaintiff and the other Class Members. Defendant asserted that Defendant's practices complied
22 with all applicable Labor laws. As to rounding, Defendants argued that its rounding practices were
23 lawful because they were facially neutral. Defendant argued that all work time was properly
24 recorded and paid for and that there was no miscalculation of the regular rate. Defendant contends
25 that its meal and rest period policies fully complied with California law and Defendant did not fail
26 to provide the opportunity for legally required meal and rest breaks. Defendant established that
27 significant meal period premiums were paid, which could be argued established the lawfulness of
28

1 their practices. As to expenses reimbursement, Defendant contended that it did not fail to provide
2 reimbursement for necessary business expenses and that there were no such expenses that had not
3 already been reimbursed or that claimed expenses were incurred voluntarily and/or for the
4 convenience of employees and is therefore not required reimbursement. Defendant argued that the
5 decisions in *Brinker v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004 (2012), *Lockheed Martin Corp. v. Superior*
6 *Ct.*, 29 Cal. 4th 1096, 1108 (2003), and *Salazar v. See's Candy Shops Inc.*, 64 Cal.App.5th 85
7 (2021), weakened Plaintiff's claims, on liability, value, and class certifiability as to the meal and
8 rest period claims. Defendant also argues that based on its facially lawful practices, it acted in good
9 faith and without willfulness, which if accepted would negate the claims for waiting time penalties
10 and/or inaccurate wage statements. If successful, Defendant's defenses could eliminate or
11 substantially reduce any recovery to the Class. While Plaintiff believes that these defenses could be
12 overcome, Defendant maintains these defenses have merit and therefore present a serious risk to
13 recovery by the Class.

14 25. There was also a significant risk that, if the Action was not settled, Plaintiff would be
15 unable to obtain class certification and thereby not recover on behalf of any employees other than
16 himself. Defendant argued that the individual experience of each putative class member varied with
17 respect to the claims. Defendant could also contest class certification by arguing injury and good
18 faith were case-by-case determinations that precluded class certification. Plaintiff is aware of other
19 cases where class certification of similar claims was denied. *See e.g. Cacho v. Eurostar, Inc.*, 43
20 Cal. App. 5th 885 (2019) (denying certification of rest break claims). Finally, even if class
21 certification was successful, as demonstrated by the California Supreme Court decision in *Duran v.*
22 *U.S. Bank National Assn.*, 59 Cal. 4th 1 (2014), there are significant hurdles to overcome for a class
23 wide recovery even where the class has been certified. While other cases have approved class
24 certification in wage and hour claims, class certification in this action would have been hotly
25 disputed and was by no means a foregone conclusion.

26 26. This settlement is therefore certainly entitled to preliminary approval. Were this
27 case to go to trial, the Plaintiff and the other class members would need to prove, among other
28

1 things, that wages were owed on a class-wide basis. This was and is a substantial risk.

2 27. Plaintiff will apply to the Court for Class Representative Service Payment in
3 consideration for his service and for the risks undertaken on behalf of the class. (Agreement at ¶
4 3.2(a).) Plaintiff performed his duties admirably by working with Class Counsel. A declaration of
5 the Plaintiff is presented in support. At this stage, the requested service awards of \$10,000 are well
6 within the accepted range of awards for purposes of preliminary approval. *See e.g. Mathein v. Pier*
7 *1 Imps. (U.S.), Inc.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71386 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (awarding \$12,500 where
8 average class member payment was \$351); *Holman v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.*, 2014 U.S.
9 Dist. LEXIS 173698 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (approving \$10,000 service award where class member
10 recovery was \$375); *Rausch v. Hartford Fin. Servs. Grp.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14740, 2007 WL
11 671334 (D. Or. 2007) (approving award of \$10,000 where class member recoveries were as little as
12 \$150); *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 2008 WL 4473183, *7 (S.D.Cal. Oct. 06,
13 2008) (awarding \$25,000 service award to each of six plaintiffs in overtime class action); *Glass v.*
14 *UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL 221862, *16-17 (N.D.Cal. Jan. 27 2007) (awarding \$25,000 service
15 award in overtime class action and a pool of \$100,000 in enhancements). As explained in *Glass*,
16 service awards are routinely awarded to class representatives to compensate the employees for the
17 time and effort expended on the case, for the risk of litigation, for the fear of suing an employer and
18 retaliation there from, and to serve as an incentive to vindicate the statutory rights of all employees.
19 2007 WL 221862 at *16-17. Below, I provided a long list of similar Court-approved service
20 awards.

21 28. The stage of the proceedings at which this Settlement was reached also militates in
22 favor of preliminary approval and ultimately, final approval of the Settlement. Class Counsel has
23 conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the class action. Class Counsel began
24 investigating the Class Members' claims before the Action was filed. Class Counsel engaged in an
25 investigation of the claims and conducted a review and analysis of the relevant documents and data.
26 Class Counsel was also experienced with the claims at issue here, as Class Counsel previously
27 litigated and settled similar claims in other actions. Accordingly, the agreement to settle did not
28

1 occur until Class Counsel possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding
2 the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further
3 litigation.

4 29. Based on the foregoing data and their own independent investigation and evaluation,
5 Class Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement with Defendant for the consideration and on the
6 terms set forth in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interest of the
7 Class in light of all known facts and circumstances, including the risk of significant delay, defenses
8 asserted by Defendant, and numerous potential appellate issues. There can be no doubt that
9 Counsel for both parties possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding
10 the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further
11 litigation.

12
13 Class Certification Issues

14 30. Plaintiff contends that the proposed settlement meets all of the requirements for class
15 certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 as demonstrated below, and therefore,
16 the Court may appropriately approve the Class as defined in the Agreement. This Court should
17 conditionally certify the Class for settlement purposes only, defined as follows:

18 All individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as
19 hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.

20 (Agreement at ¶ 1.5.)

21 The “Class Period” is from December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022. (Agreement at ¶ 1.13.)

22 a. **Numerosity** - Here, Plaintiff asserts that the 530 individuals who comprise
23 the Class can be identified based on Defendant’s records and are sufficiently numerous for class
24 certification.

25 b. **Common Issues Predominate** - Here, Plaintiff contends that common
26 questions of law and fact are present, and specifically the common questions of whether
27 Defendant’s practices were lawful, whether Class members were lawfully compensated for all hours
28 worked, whether Defendant properly calculated wages, whether the rounding practices were lawful,

1 whether the Defendant failed to provide all legally required meal and rest periods to class members,
2 whether Defendant failed to provide required expense reimbursement, and whether Class Members
3 are entitled to damages and penalties as a result of these practices.

4 c. **Typicality** - In the instant case, Plaintiff contends that there can be little
5 doubt that the typicality requirement is satisfied. The Plaintiff worked for Defendant as a non-
6 exempt employee during the Class Period. Plaintiff contends that, like every other member of the
7 Class, he was subject to the same practices and policies of Defendant and was subject to the same
8 defenses. Thus, Plaintiff asserts that the claims of the Plaintiff and the Class Members arise from
9 the same course of conduct by the Defendant, involve the same employment policies and practices
10 of Defendant, and are based on the same legal theories.

11 d. **Adequacy** - Plaintiff contends that the Class Members are adequately
12 represented here because Plaintiff and representing counsel (a) do not have any conflicts of interest
13 with other class members, and (b) will prosecute the case vigorously on behalf of the Class. This
14 requirement is met here. First, Plaintiff is well aware of his duties as the representative of the class
15 and has actively participated in the prosecution of this case to date. Plaintiff effectively
16 communicated with counsel, provided documents to counsel and participated in the investigation
17 and negotiations in the Action. The personal involvement of the Plaintiff was essential to the
18 prosecution of the Action and the monetary settlement reached. Second, Plaintiff retained
19 competent counsel who are experienced in employment class actions and who have no conflicts.
20 Third, there is no antagonism between the interests of the Plaintiff and those of the Class. Both the
21 Plaintiff and the Class Members seek monetary relief under the same set of facts and legal theories.

22 31. Class Counsel's Adequacy of Representation and Absence of Conflict: Blumenthal
23 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP is experienced in prosecuting class action lawsuits and can
24 competently represent the Class. Other lawyers at my firm and I have extensive class litigation
25 experience. We have handled a number of class actions and complex cases and have acted both as
26 counsel and as lead and co-lead counsel in a variety of these matters. We have successfully
27 prosecuted and obtained significant recoveries in numerous class action lawsuits and other lawsuits
28 involving complex issues of law and fact. My firm is particularly experienced in wage and hour

1 employment law class actions, including claims for misclassification, overtime, expense
2 reimbursement, unlawful deduction of wages, and missed rest and meal periods. Blumenthal
3 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has been involved as class counsel in over hundreds of wage
4 and hour class actions. Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has been found to be
5 adequate counsel by the courts throughout California. We have been approved as experienced class
6 counsel by both state and federal courts in California in contested class certification proceedings. A
7 true and correct copy of the resume of my firm is attached hereto as Exhibit #2. The Class in this
8 settlement is defined as “all individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and
9 classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.” I have reviewed
10 my firm’s cases and representation of other plaintiffs and there is no conflict or representation
11 which would prevent my firm from representing the interests of the Class this case. My firm only
12 represents employees, and not employers. My firm has never represented Defendant nor any
13 affiliate of the Defendant. My firm’s only interest in the subject matter of this litigation is to ensure
14 a recovery to the Class and to maximize that recovery. Finally, our allegiance to the Class and the
15 claims of the Class is not inconsistent with our allegiance to pursue the claims on behalf of other
16 employees and classes as the claims are all against different and distinct employers. I can think of
17 no conflict that would arise in our representation of the Class and our adequate representation of the
18 Class is evidenced by the successful prosecution of the class claims to reach an excellent recovery
19 for the Class. Moreover, neither the Plaintiff nor Class Counsel have any affiliation with the
20 Administrator for this settlement. Thus, the adequacy requirement for my firm is satisfied.

21 32. The Class Notice, drafted jointly and agreed upon by the Parties through their
22 respective counsel and to be approved by the Court, includes all relevant information. (See Exhibit
23 “A” to the Agreement.) A Spanish translation of the Class Notice will be included in the mailing.
24 (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.11 and 8.4(b).) The Class Notice, drafted jointly and agreed upon by the Parties
25 through their respective counsel and to be approved by the Court, includes all relevant information.
26 (See Exhibit “A” to the Agreement.) The Class Notice will include, among other information: (i)
27 information regarding the Action; (ii) the impact on the rights of the Class Members if they do not
28 opt out, including a description of the applicable release; (iii) information to the Class Members

1 regarding how to opt out and how to object to the Settlement; (iv) the estimated Individual Class
2 Payment for each of the Class Members; (iii) the amount of attorneys' fees and expenses to be
3 sought; (v) the amount of the Plaintiff's service award request; and (vi) the anticipated expenses of
4 the Administrator. The Class Notice will state that the Class Members shall have forty-five (45)
5 days from the date that the Notice is mailed to them (the "Response Deadline") to request exclusion
6 (opt-out) or to submit an objection. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.42, 8.5, 8.7.) Class Members shall be given
7 the opportunity to object to the Settlement and/or requests for attorneys' fees and expenses and to
8 appear at the Final Approval Hearing. (Agreement at ¶ 8.7.) Class Members who do not submit a
9 timely and proper request to opt-out will automatically receive a payment of their Individual Class
10 Payment. This notice program was designed to meaningfully reach the Class Members and it
11 advises them of all pertinent information concerning the Settlement.

12
13 33. The PAGA Claim -

14 a. **Approval of PAGA Settlements.** The decision in *O'Connor v. Uber*, 201
15 F.Supp.3d 1110, 1133 (N.D. Cal. 2016), and the LWDA's Response therein is illustrative. The
16 LWDA first states that "when viewing the monetary relief allocated to PAGA claims under a
17 settlement, the LWDA recognizes that the PAGA sum need not necessarily be viewed through the
18 same lens as the relief obtained by absent class members on other claims (i.e., the percentage of
19 recovery-to-exposure on the PAGA claims need not necessarily equal the percentage of recovery on
20 the other claims)." (LWDA Response at p.3). The LWDA also indicated that the payment of
21 money to the aggrieved employees furthers the purposes of PAGA and that the Court considers that
22 primary consideration. "The LWDA recognizes that this Court does not review the PAGA
23 allocation in isolation, but rather reviews the settlement as a whole, to determine whether it is
24 fundamentally fair, reasonable and adequate, with primary consideration for the interests of absent
25 class members." (LWDA Response at p.4).

26 b. **Valuation of the PAGA Claim.** For mediation, Plaintiff calculated the
27 value of the alleged PAGA claim as to Aggrieved Employees for civil penalties to be between
28 \$268,200 and \$536,400 for a single violation in every one of the 5,364 pay periods at issue in the

1 PAGA Period, depending on whether the violation was \$50 per pay period as in the case of Labor
2 Code § 558(a)(1) or the standard amount of \$100 per pay period for violation of Labor Code §
3 1198. This valuation assumed that PAGA civil penalties would be awarded at the maximum rate
4 per pay period but without stacking.³ The PAGA allocation in the Settlement is \$15,000. This
5 allocation is justified by several important considerations. First, the PAGA claim was subject to the
6 same risks as the underlying class claims. Second, Defendant asserted additional defenses to the
7 PAGA claim, not only as to liability but also as to the amount of the penalties. Defendant could
8 also argue that no penalties prior to the PAGA notification should be awarded, and I am aware of
9 one Court which has so ruled. These additional defenses present a risk to the PAGA claim and the
10 potential that some or all of the PAGA penalties sought may not be awarded. Second, in
11 *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.*, 30 Cal. App. 5th 504 (2018), the court affirmed a judgment which
12 only provided for a PAGA penalty of \$5 per violation. Therefore, at trial, any PAGA penalties
13 awarded could be significantly less than Plaintiff's calculation even where Plaintiff prevailed on the
14 PAGA claim. Even if we assume that violations for all 5,364 pay periods were established, using
15 the valuation from *Carrington* results in a potential recovery of only \$26,820 under PAGA. This
16 means that the PAGA allocation in the Agreement is a reasonable percentage of this potential
17 PAGA recovery. Fourth, the interests of PAGA are also served by the Class recovery under the
18 reasoning of the LWDA in *O'Connor v. Uber*.

19 c. **Comparable PAGA Settlements.** In reaching the settlement of the PAGA
20 claim, Class Counsel was also aware of what allocations other Courts have approved for similar
21 PAGA settlements as compared to the total settlement amount. Here, the PAGA Penalties amount
22 is significantly more than what was approved in other cases. See *Davis v. Brown Shoe Co.*, 2015
23 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 149010 (E.D. Cal. 2015) (PAGA Payment of \$5,000 in a \$1.5 million class
24 settlement); *Zamora v. Ryder Integrated Logistics, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 184096 (S.D. Cal.

25
26 ³ Stacking is where more than one civil penalty is imposed in a pay period for the same conduct.
27 The valuation of between \$268,200 and \$536,400 is the civil penalty amount without stacking. If
28 stacking is permitted, then the valuation increases with each additional penalty added to each pay
period. Plaintiffs, however, are not aware of any PAGA award which permitted stacking and in the
cases cited herein, only one penalty per pay period was assessed.

2014) (\$7,500 payment to LWDA for PAGA on a \$1.5 million class settlement); *Lusby v. Gamestop Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42637 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (PAGA Payment of \$5,000 in a \$500,000 class settlement); *Cruz v. Sky Chefs, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist Lexis 17693 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (approving payment of \$10,000 to the LWDA for PAGA out of \$1,750,000 class settlement); *Chu v. Wells Fargo Investments, LLC*, 2011 WL 672645, *1 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (approving PAGA payment of \$7,500 to the LWDA out of \$6.9 million common-fund settlement); *Franco v. Ruiz Food Products, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5941801, *13 (E.D. Cal. 2012) (approving PAGA payment of \$7,500 to the LWDA out of \$2.5 million common-fund settlement); *Hopson v. Hanesbrands Inc.*, 2009 WL 928133, *9 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (approving PAGA allocation that was .49% of \$408,420.32 gross settlement); *Garcia v. Gordon Trucking, Inc.*, 10-cv-00324-AWI-SKO, Dkt. 149-3, 165 (E.D. Cal.) (approving a class settlement of \$3,700,000, with \$10,000 allocated to the PAGA claim); *McKenzie v. Federal Express Corp.*, CV 10-02420 GAF (PLAx), Dkt. 139 & 141 (C.D. Cal.) (court approved a settlement in an amount of \$8.25 million, with \$82,500 allotted to the PAGA claim); *DeStefan v. Frito-Lay*, 8:10-cv-00112-DOC (C.D. Cal.) (court approved a class settlement of \$2 million, with \$10,000 allocated to PAGA); *Martino v. Ecolab Inc.*, No. 3:14CV04358 (N.D. Cal. 2017) (\$100,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.48% of \$21,000,000 settlement amount); *East v. Comprehensive Educational Services Inc.*, Fresno Superior Court Case No. 11-CECG-04226 (2015) (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.13% of \$7,595,846 settlement amount); *Bararsani v. Coldwell Banker Residential Brokerage Company*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC495767 (2016) (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.22% of \$4,500,000 settlement amount); *Moppin v. Los Robles Medical Center*, No. 5:15CV01551 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (\$15,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.40% of \$3,775,000 settlement amount); *Scott-George v. PVH Corporation*, No., 2:13CV00441 (E.D. Cal. 2017) (\$15,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.46% of \$3,250,000 settlement amount); *Nehrlich v. RPM Mortgage Inc.*, Orange County Superior Court Case No. 30-2013-00666783-CU-OE-CXC (2017) (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.40% of \$2,500,000 settlement amount); *Rubio v. KTI Incorporated*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case No. CIVDS-14-06132 (2015) (\$1,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.18% of \$550,000 settlement amount); *Gray v. Mountain View Child Care Inc.*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case No.

1 CIVDS-14-02285 (2016) (\$2,500 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.37% of \$675,000 settlement
2 amount); *Perez v. West Coast Liquidators Inc. d/b/a Big Lots*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case
3 No. CIVDS-14-17863 (2016) (\$3,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.33% of \$900,000 settlement
4 amount); *Penaloza vs. PPG Industries Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court No. BC471369 (2013)
5 (\$5,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.38% of \$1,300,000 settlement amount); *Mejia v. DHL*
6 *Express (USA) Inc.*, No. 2:15CV00890 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (\$5,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or
7 0.34% of \$1,450,000 settlement amount).

8
9 34. Attorneys' Fees - The Class Counsel Fees Payment is capped at one-third of the
10 Gross Settlement Amount. A fee award that is capped at one-third of the common fund is fair and
11 reasonable, and at the time of final approval, my firm will present lodestar to further support the
12 reasonableness of the requested fee award. My firm has been regularly awarded attorney's fees
13 equal to one-third of the common fund in Court-approved wage and hour class settlements. Some
14 of the class action awards obtained by Class Counsel in similar employment actions throughout the
15 state bear out the reasonableness of a fee and costs award equivalent to one-third (1/3) of the total
16 settlement value: On December 4, 2018, in *Panda Express Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles
17 Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4919) Judge Carolyn Kuhl awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee
18 award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 1, 2019, in *Solarcity Wage and Hour*
19 *Cases* (San Mateo Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4945) Judge Marie Weiner awarded Class
20 Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On July 30, 2019, in *Erickson v.*
21 *John Muir Health*, (Contra Costa Superior Court Case No. MSC18-00307) Judge Edward Weil
22 awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On December
23 18, 2019, in *Velasco v. Lemonade Restaurant Group*, (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
24 BC672235) Judge William Highberger awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and
25 hour class settlement. On January 31, 2020, in *El Pollo Loco Wage and Hour Cases* (Orange
26 County Superior Court Case No. JCCP 4957) Judge William Claster awarded Class Counsel a one-
27 third award in a wage and hour class settlement. On October 23, 2020, in *Ontiveros v. Baker*
28 *Concrete*, (Santa Clara Superior Court Case No. 18CV328679) Judge Brian Walsh awarded Class

1 Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On December 3, 2020, in
2 *Blackshear v. California Fine Wine & Spirits* (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 34-2018-
3 00245842) Judge Christopher Krueger awarded BNBD a one-third fee award in a wage and hour
4 class settlement. On June 2, 2021, in *Pacia v. CIM Group, L.P.* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case
5 No. BC709666), Judge Amy D. Hogue awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and
6 hour class settlement. On September 24, 2021, in *Prologistics Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles
7 Superior Court Case No. JCCP 4881), Judge William Claster awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee
8 award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 8, 2021, in *Securitas Wage and Hour*
9 *Cases* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. JCCP4837) Judge David Cunningham awarded a
10 one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On March 17, 2022, in *See's Candies*
11 *Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. JCCP5004) Judge Maren Nelson
12 awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On April 12, 2022, in
13 *O'Donnell v. Okta, Inc.*, (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-20-587665) Judge Richard
14 Ulmer awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On May 23, 2022,
15 in *Ettegui v. WB Studio Enterprises Inc.*, (United States District Court, Central District of
16 California Case No. 2:20-cv-08053-MCS-JDE) Judge Mark C. Scarsi awarded a one-third fee
17 award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On June 30, 2022, in *Armstrong, et al. v.*
18 *Prometric LLC* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 20STCV29967), Judge Maren E. Nelson
19 awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action. On July 13, 2022, in *Crum v. S&D*
20 *Carwash Management LLC*, (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 2019-00251338), Judge
21 Christopher E. Krueger awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement.
22 On August 10, 2022, in *Spears, et al. v. Health Net of California, Inc.*, (Sacramento Superior Court
23 Case No. 34-2017-00210560-CU-OE-GDS), Judge Christopher E. Krueger awarded a one-third fee
24 award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On September 7, 2022, in *Lucchese, et al. v.*
25 *Kone, Inc.*, (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-20-588225), Judge Richard B. Ulmer, Jr.
26 awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On November 4, 2022, in
27 *Infinity Energy Wage and Hour Cases* (San Diego Superior Court, Case No. JCCP5139), Judge
28 Keri Katz awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On February

1, 2023, in *Hogan v. AECOM Technical Services, Inc.* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 19STCV40072), Judge Stuart Rice awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 28, 2023, in *Farthing v. Milestone Technologies* (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-21-591251), Judge Richard B. Ulmer, Jr. awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On March 2, 2023, in *Leon v. Calaveras Materials* (Kings County Superior Court Case No. 21C-0105), Judge Melissa D'Morias awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. A fee award equal to one-third of the common fund is therefore reasonable in light of the fees that have been awarded in other similar cases.

35. Class Representative Service Payment - The reasonableness of the requested service award is also established by reference to the amounts that other California courts have found to be reasonable in wage and hour class action settlements: *Zamora v. Balboa Life & Casualty, LLC*, Case No. BC360036, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar. 7, 2013)(awarding \$25,000 service award); *Aguiar v. Cingular Wireless, LLC*, Case No. CV 06-8197 DDP (AJWx)(C.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2011)(awarding \$14,767 service award); *Magee v. American Residential Services, LLC*, Case No. BC423798, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Apr. 21, 2011)(awarding \$15,000 service award); *Mares v. BFS Retail & Commercial Operations, LLC*, Case No. BC375967, Los Angeles County Superior Court (June 24, 2010)(awarding \$15,000 service award); *Baker v. L.A. Fitness Int'l, LLC*, Case No. BC438654, L.A. County Superior Court (Dec. 12, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service awards to three named plaintiffs); *Blue v. Coldwell banker Residential Brokerage Co.*, Case No. BC417335, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar. 21, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Buckmire v. Jo-Ann Stores, Inc.*, Case No. BC394795, Los Angeles County Superior Court (June, 11, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service awards); *Coleman v. Estes Express Lines, Inc.*, Case No. BC429042, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Oct. 3, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Ethridge v. Universal Health Services, Inc.*, Case No. BC391958, Los Angeles County Superior Court (May 27, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Hickson v. South Coast Auto Ins. Marketing, Inc.*, Case No. BC390395, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar. 27, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Hill v. sunglass Hut Int'l, Inc.*, Case No. BC422934, Los

1 Angeles County Superior Court (July 2, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Kambamba v.*
2 *Victoria's Secret Stores, LLC*, Case No. BC368528, Los Angeles County Superior Court, (Aug. 19,
3 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award together with additional compensation for their general
4 release); *Nevarez v. Trader Joe's Co.*, Case No. BC373910, Los Angeles County Superior Court
5 (Jan. 29, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Ordaz v. Rose Hills Mortuary, L.P.*, Case No.
6 BC386500, Los Angeles County Superior Court, (Mar. 19, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
7 *Sheldon v. AHMC Monterey Park Hosp. LP*, Case No. BC440282, Los Angeles County Superior
8 Court (Feb. 22, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Silva v. Catholic Mortuary Services, Inc.*,
9 Case No. BC408054, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Feb. 8, 2011)(awarding \$10,000
10 enhancement award); *Weisbarth v. Banc West Investment Services, Inc.*, Case No. BC422202, Los
11 Angeles County Superior Court (May 24, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Lazar v. Kaiser*
12 *Foundation Health Plan*, Case No. 14-cv-273289, Santa Clara County Superior Court (Dec. 28,
13 2015) (awarding \$10,000 service award); *Acheson v. Express, LLC*, Case No. 109CV135335, Santa
14 Clara County Superior Court (Sept. 13, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Bejarano v.*
15 *Amerisave Mortgage Corp.*, Case No. EDCV 08-00599 SGL (Opx)(C.D. Cal. June 22,
16 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Carbajal v. Sally Beauty Supply LLC*, Case No. CIVVS
17 1004307, San Bernardino County Superior Court (Aug. 6, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
18 *Contreras v. Serco Inc.*, Case No. 10-cv-04526-CAS-JEMx (C.D. Cal. Sep. 10, 2012)(awarding
19 \$10,000 service award); *Guerro v. R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.*, Case No. RIC 10005196, Riverside
20 County Superior Court (July 16, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Kisliuk v. ADT Security*
21 *Services Inc.*, Case No. CV08-03241 DSF (RZx)(C.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2011)(awarding \$10,000
22 service award); *Morales v. BCBG Maxazria Int'l Holdings, Inc.*, Case No. JCCP 4582, Orange
23 County Superior Court (Jan. 24, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Barrett v. Doyon Security*
24 *Services, LLC*, Case No. BS900199, BS900517, San Bernardino County Superior Court (Apr. 23,
25 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Zirpolo v. UAG Stevens Creek II*, Santa Clara Superior
26 Court Case no. 17CV313457 (July 10, 2018) (awarding \$10,000 service award); *Taylor v. TIC - The*
27 *Inductrial Complany*, U.S.D.C. Central District of California Case No. EDCV 16-186-VAP (Aug.
28 1, 2018) (awarding \$10,000 service award).

1 36. Potentially Related Other Actions - I am unaware of any other related cases pending
2 against Defendant which would be impacted by this settlement. I have searched the LWDA
3 database which evidences that there are no other currently pending PAGA notices served against
4 Defendant (other than PAGA notice served in this case).
5

6 37. Administration - After seeking bids from qualified administrators, the estimate from
7 Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions is was selected, as it provided for an estimate of
8 \$9,500 to perform the settlement administration for a Class of up 600, with any difference between
9 the actual expenses and the budget of \$12,000 to be retained in the Net Settlement Amount for
10 distribution to the Class. I have used Phoenix successfully as the administrator in several class
11 settlements in the last few years and know them to be competent and experienced. My firm has no
12 relationship or connection with Phoenix, and thus no conflict of interest exists. Attached hereto as
13 Exhibit #3 is a true and correct copy of the Phoenix estimate for administration.
14

15 Service on the LWDA:

16 38. At the same time as the filing and service of this declaration, I am also serving the
17 LWDA with the entire motion for preliminary approval which includes the Class Action and PAGA
18 Settlement Agreement. This service is verified by the accompanying proof of service.
19

20 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
21 is true and correct. Executed this 8th day of May, 2023, at La Jolla, California.
22

23 By:

24 
25 Kyle Nordrehaug
26
27
28

CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between plaintiff Alma Heyman (“Plaintiff”) and defendant Renoir HM, LLC (“Defendant”). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and Defendant collectively as the “Parties,” or individually as “Party.”

1. DEFINITIONS

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

- 1.1. “Action” means the Plaintiff’s lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against Defendant captioned *Alma Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC*, Case No. CGC-21-595913, initiated on October 8, 2021 and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Francisco.
- 1.2. “Administrator” means Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions, the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.
- 1.3. “Administration Expenses Payment” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with Preliminary Approval.
- 1.4. “Aggrieved Employees” means all individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the PAGA Period.
- 1.5. “Class” means all individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.
- 1.6. “Class Counsel” means Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, and Aparajit Bhowmik of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP.
- 1.7. “Class Counsel Fees Payment” and “Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” mean the amounts to be paid to Class Counsel for fees and expenses, respectively, as approved by the Court, to compensate Class Counsel for their legal work in connection with the Action, including their pre-filing investigation, their filing of the Action, all related litigation activities, all Settlement work, all post-Settlement compliance procedures, and related litigation expenses billed in connection with the Action.

- 1.8. “Class Data” means Class Member identifying information in Defendant’s possession including the Class Member’s name, last-known mailing address, Social Security number, email address (if known and available to Defendant), and number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods.
- 1.9. “Class Member” means a member of the Class, as either a Participating Class Member or Non-Participating Class Member (including a Non- Participating Class Member who qualifies as an Aggrieved Employee).
- 1.10. “Class Member Address Search” means the Administrator’s investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members by use of available email addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, credit reports, LinkedIn and Facebook.
- 1.11. “Class Notice” means the COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL, to be mailed to Class Members in English with a Spanish translation in the form, without material variation, attached as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.12. “Class Notice Packet” means the Class Notice to be provided to the Class Members by the Administrator in the form set forth as Exhibit A to this Agreement (other than formatting changes to facilitate printing by the Administrator).
- 1.13. “Class Period” means the period of time from December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022.
- 1.14. “Class Representative” means the named Plaintiff in the Operative Complaint in the Action seeking Court approval to serve as a Class Representative.
- 1.15. “Class Representative Service Payment” means the service payment made to the Plaintiff as Class Representative in order to compensate for initiating the Action, performing work in support of the Action, undertaking the risk of liability for Defendant’s expenses, and for the general release of all claims by the Plaintiff.
- 1.16. “Court” means the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco.
- 1.17. “Defendant” means Renoir HM, LLC.
- 1.18. “Defense Counsel means Christina J. Tantoy and Hayden R. Pace of Stoke Wagner, ALC.

- 1.19. “Effective Date” means the date by when both of the following have occurred: (a) the Court enters a Judgment on its Order Granting Final Approval of the Settlement; and (b) the Judgment is final. The Judgment is final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (i) if no Participating Class Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment; (ii) if one or more Participating Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for filing a notice of appeal from the Judgment; or (iii) if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur.
- 1.20. “Final Approval” means the Court’s order granting final approval of the Settlement substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C to this Agreement and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.21. “Final Approval Hearing” means the Court’s hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement to determine whether to approve finally and implement the terms of this Agreement and enter the Judgment.
- 1.22. “Gross Settlement Amount” means Five Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$560,000) which is the total amount to be paid by Defendant as provided by this Agreement except as provided in Paragraph 9 below. The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees, Class Counsel Expenses, Class Representative Service Payment and the Administrator’s Expenses. This Gross Settlement Amount is an all-in amount without any reversion to Defendant, and excludes any employer payroll taxes, if any, due on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages which shall not be paid from the Gross Settlement and shall be the separate additional obligation of Defendant.
- 1.23. “Individual Class Payment” means the Participating Class Member’s pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.
- 1.24. “Individual PAGA Payment” means the Aggrieved Employee’s pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.
- 1.25. “Judgment” means the judgment entered by the Court based upon Final Approval substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C to this Agreement and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.26. “LWDA” means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the agency entitled, under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).

- 1.27. “LWDA PAGA Payment” means the 75% of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.28. “Net Settlement Amount” means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment. The Net Settlement Amount is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.
- 1.29. “Non-Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who opts out of the Class Settlement by submitting a valid and timely Request for Exclusion to the Administrator.
- 1.30. “PAGA Pay Period” means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period.
- 1.31. “PAGA Period” means the period of time from July 9, 2020 through December 31, 2022.
- 1.32. “PAGA” means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.).
- 1.33. “PAGA Notice” means the Plaintiff’s July 9, 2021 letter to Defendant and the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).
- 1.34. “PAGA Penalties” means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees (\$3,750) and the 75% to LWDA (\$11,250) in settlement of PAGA claims.
- 1.35. “Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion.
- 1.36. “Plaintiff” means Alma Heyman, the named plaintiff in the Action.
- 1.37. “Preliminary Approval” means the Court’s Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B to this Agreement and incorporated by this reference herein.
- 1.38. “Released Class Claims” means all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on facts stated in the First Amended Complaint which occurred during the Class Period. The Released Class Claims do not include any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, Plaintiff’s unrelated individual claims are being separately settled (See Section 6.1(b) below), wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social

security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

- 1.39. "Released PAGA Claims" means all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the First Amended Complaint and the PAGA Notice, which occurred during the PAGA Period, which occurred during the PAGA Period. The Released PAGA Claims do not include other PAGA claims, underlying wage and hour claims, claims for wrongful termination, discrimination, unemployment insurance, disability and worker's compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.
- 1.40. "Released Parties" means: Defendant and each of its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns and subsidiaries.
- 1.41. "Request for Exclusion" means a Class Member's submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement signed by the Class Member.
- 1.42. "Response Deadline" means forty-five (45) calendar days after the Administrator mails Class Notice Packet to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees, and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) submit Requests for Exclusion from the Settlement, or (b) submit his or her Objection to the Settlement. Class Members to whom Class Notice Packets are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional 14 calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired.
- 1.43. "Settlement" means the disposition of the Action and all related claims effectuated by this Agreement and the Judgment.
- 1.44. "Workweek" means any week during the Class Period in which a Class Member worked for Defendant as a Class Member for at least one day.

2. RECITALS

Plaintiff's PAGA Action

- 2.1. On October 8, 2021, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Representative Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Francisco. Plaintiff's Complaint asserted a cause of action for Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, et seq. for violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 et seq., 210, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 351, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B).

- 2.2. On January 3, 2022, Defendant filed an Answer to Plaintiff's Representative Action Complaint, asserting thirty-five (35) affirmative defenses.

Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint

- 2.3. As part of this Agreement, on January 26, 2023, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint that adds class action claims for the Class Period. The First Amended Complaint shall be the operative complaint in the Action (the "Operative Complaint").
- 2.4. Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, denies any failure to comply with the laws identified in in the Operative Complaint and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged. And on or about February 28, 2023, Defendant filed an Answer to Plaintiff's First Amended Representative Action Complaint, asserting thirty-five (35) affirmative defenses.

Mediation and Settlement

- 2.5. On October 18, 2022, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Kelly Knight, a respected mediator of wage and hour representative and class actions. Following the mediation, each side, represented by its respective counsel, were able to agree to settle the Action based upon a mediator's proposal which was memorialized in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding. This Agreement replaces and supersedes the Memorandum of Understanding and any other agreements, understandings, or representations between the Parties.
- 2.6. Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained sufficient documents and information to sufficiently investigate the claims such that Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 ("*Dunk/Kullar*").
- 2.7. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or will be construed as an admission by Defendant that the claims in the Action of Plaintiff or the Class have merit or that Defendant bears any liability to Plaintiff or the Class on those claims or any other claims, or as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendant's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree to certification of the Class for purposes of this Settlement only. If for any reason the settlement does not become effective, Defendant reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reason and reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action.

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

3. MONETARY TERMS

- 3.1. Gross Settlement Amount. Except as otherwise provided by Paragraph 9 below, Defendant promises to pay \$560,000 and no more as the Gross Settlement Amount. This amount is all-inclusive of all payments contemplated in this resolution, excluding any employer-side payroll taxes on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages which shall be separately paid by Defendant to the Administrator. Defendant has no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.3 of this Agreement. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross Settlement Amount without asking or requiring Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees to submit any claim as a condition of payment. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant.
- 3.2. Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Administrator will make the following payments out of the Gross Settlement Amount, in the amounts specified by the Court in the Final Approval.
- (a) To Plaintiff: Class Representative Service Payment to the Class Representative of not more than \$10,000 (in addition to any Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment the Class Representative is entitled to receive as a Participating Class Member). Defendant will not oppose Plaintiff's request for a Class Representative Service Payment that does not exceed this amount. As part of the motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment, Plaintiff will seek Court approval for any Class Representative Service Payments no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Service Payment.
 - (b) To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be \$186,666, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than \$12,000. Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments provided that do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will file a motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released

Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds Defendant harmless, and indemnifies Defendant, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these payments.

- (c) To the Administrator: An Administration Expenses Payment not to exceed \$12,000 except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administration Expenses Payment is less, or the Court approves payment less than \$12,000, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
- (d) To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$15,000 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% (\$11,250) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$3,750) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.
 - i. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$3,750) by the total number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Period Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.
 - ii. If the Court approves PAGA Penalties of less than the amount requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.
- (e) To Each Participating Class Member: An Individual Class Payment calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks.
 - i. Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments. 30% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portions are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. 70% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of claims for non-wages, expense reimbursement, interest and penalties (the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portions are not subject to wage withholdings and will be reported on

IRS 1099 Forms. Participating Class Members assume full responsibility and liability for any employee taxes owed on their Individual Class Payment.

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

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING

- 4.1. Class Workweeks and Aggrieved Employee Pay Periods. Based on its records, Defendant has represented that there are approximately 530 Class Members who collectively worked a total of approximately 21,763 Workweeks between December 1, 2018 and December 31, 2022., and approximately 270 Aggrieved Employees who worked approximately no more than 5,364 PAGA Pay Periods. Defendant will provide a declaration under the penalty of perjury confirming the number of Class Members and Workweeks they worked during the Class Period.
- 4.2. Class Data. Not later than 15 days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, Defendant will deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect Class Members' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. Defendant has a continuing duty to immediately notify Class Counsel if it discovers that the Class Data omitted Class Member identifying information and to provide corrected or updated Class Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which Defendant must send the Class Data to the Administrator, the Parties and their counsel will expeditiously use best efforts, in good faith, to reconstruct or otherwise resolve any issues related to missing or omitted Class Data.
- 4.3. Funding of the Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant's share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than 30 days after the Effective Date.

5. PAYMENTS FROM THE GROSS SETTLEMENT AMOUNT

- 5.1. Within 14 days after Defendant funds the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Counsel Fees

Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Class Representative Service Payment.

- 5.2. The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments and/or Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the Class Members via First Class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the "void date", which is 180 days after the date of mailing, when the check will be voided. Before checks are mailed, the Administrator shall update address information through the National Change of Address database. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual Class Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. Before mailing any checks, the Administrator must update the recipients' mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database. If a Participating Class Member's or Aggrieved Employee's check is not cashed within 120 days after its last mailing to the affected individual, the Administrator will also send the individual a notice informing him or her that unless the check is cashed by the void date, it will expire and become non-negotiable, and offer to replace the check if it was lost or misplaced but not cashed.
- 5.3. The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without USPS forwarding address. Within 7 days of receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior to the void date.
- 5.4. For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member thereby leaving no "unpaid residue" subject to the requirements of California Code of Civil Procedure Section 384, subd. (b).
- 5.5. The payment of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments shall not obligate Defendant to confer any additional benefits or make any additional payments to Class Members (such as 401(k) contributions or bonuses) beyond those specified in this Agreement.

- 6. RELEASE OF CLAIMS.** Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, Plaintiff, Participating Class Members, Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

6.1. Plaintiff's Release. Plaintiff and his or her respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release and discharge Released Parties from all claims, transactions, or occurrences that occurred during the Class Period, including, but not limited to: (a) all claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged, based on the facts contained, in the Operative Complaint and (b) all PAGA claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged based on facts contained in the Operative Complaint and Plaintiff's PAGA Notice ("Plaintiff's Release"). Plaintiff's Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement, to Plaintiff's Other Claims as noted in paragraph 6.1(b) herein, or to any claims for vested benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, social security benefits, or workers' compensation benefits that arose at any time, or based on occurrences outside the Class Period. Plaintiff acknowledges that Plaintiff may discover facts or law different from, or in addition to, the facts or law that Plaintiff now knows or believes to be true but agrees, nonetheless, that Plaintiff's Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff's discovery of them.

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

A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, and that if known by him or her would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or Released Party.

- (b) Plaintiff's Other Claims. Plaintiff represents that Plaintiff has additional unrelated, individual claims against Defendant, including claims for wrongful termination and harassment which are pending in arbitration, Case No. 01-21-0016-9167 (collectively "Plaintiff's Other Claims"). Plaintiff is separately settling Plaintiff's Other Claims pursuant to a separate confidential settlement agreement. The individual settlement paid to Plaintiff is in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount and will be memorialized in a confidential individual settlement agreement that will be separate from this Agreement and will carve out her ability to pursue the Class and PAGA claims settled in this Settlement Agreement. If the Court requires the Parties to submit the terms of the individual settlement agreement to obtain approval of this Settlement, the Parties agree that the individual settlement agreement will be submitted in camera or under seal to the Court.

6.2. Release by Participating Class Members. All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from the Released Class Claims.

6.3. Release of PAGA Claims. In Plaintiff's capacity as a private attorney general "Aggrieved Employee" acting on behalf of the State of California, the Plaintiff and LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all of the Released PAGA Claims.

7. **MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL.** The Parties agree to jointly prepare and file a motion for preliminary approval ("Motion for Preliminary Approval") that complies with the Court's procedures and instructions.

7.1. Defendant's Responsibilities. Within 14 business days of the full execution of this Agreement, Defendant will prepare and deliver to Class Counsel a signed Declaration disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with the Administrator and the Cy Pres Recipient, if any. In the Declaration, Defendant shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement. In this Declaration, Defendant shall also aver as to the approximate number of Class Members and the approximate number of Workweeks for the Class during the Class Period.

7.2. Plaintiff's Responsibilities. Plaintiff will prepare and deliver to Defense Counsel all documents necessary for obtaining Preliminary Approval, including: (i) a draft of the notice, and memorandum in support, of the Motion for Preliminary Approval that includes an analysis of the Settlement under *Dunk/Kullar* and a request for approval of the PAGA Settlement under Labor Code Section 2699, subd. (f)(2)); (ii) a draft proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement; (iii) a draft proposed Class Notice; (iv) a signed declaration from the Administrator attaching its "not to exceed" bid for administering the Settlement and attesting to its willingness to serve; competency; operative procedures for protecting the security of Class Data; amounts of insurance coverage for any data breach, defalcation of funds or other misfeasance; all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members; and the nature and extent of any financial relationship with Plaintiff, Class Counsel or Defense Counsel; (v) a signed declaration from Plaintiff confirming willingness and competency to serve and disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members, and/or the Administrator; (v) a signed declaration from each Class Counsel firm attesting to its competency to represent the Class Members; its timely transmission to the LWDA of all necessary PAGA documents (initial notice of violations (Labor Code section 2699.3, subd. (a)), Operative Complaint (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(1)), this Agreement (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(2)); (vi) a redlined version of the parties' Agreement showing all modifications made to the Model

Agreement ready for filing with the Court; and (vii) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members, the Administrator. In their Declarations, Plaintiff and Class Counsel Declaration shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement.

- 7.3. Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel is responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than 60 days after the full execution of this Agreement; obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval to the Administrator.
- 7.4. Duty to Cooperate. If the Parties disagree on any aspect of the proposed Motion for Preliminary Approval and/or the supporting declarations and documents, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to resolve the disagreement. If the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval or conditions Preliminary Approval on any material change to this Agreement, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to modify the Agreement and otherwise satisfy the Court's concerns. Any unresolved dispute between the Parties as to the remaining terms of the settlement agreement shall be presented to the mediator Kelly Knight for resolution.

8. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

- 8.1. Selection of Administrator. The Parties have jointly selected Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions agrees to be bound by this Agreement and to perform, as a fiduciary, all duties specified in this Agreement in exchange for payment of Administration Expenses. The Administrator's duties will include preparing, printing, and mailing the Class Notice Packet to all Class Members; conducting a National Change of Address search to update Class Member addresses before mailing the Class Notice Packets; re-mailing Class Notice Packets that are returned to the Class Member's new address; setting up a toll-free telephone number and email and a fax number to receive communications from Class Members; receiving and reviewing for validity completed Requests for Exclusion; providing the Parties with weekly status reports about the delivery of Class Notice Packets and receipt of Requests for Exclusion, objections and disputes; calculating Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments; issuing the checks to effectuate the payments due under the Settlement; issuing the tax reports required under this Settlement; and otherwise administering the Settlement pursuant to this Agreement. The Parties and their Counsel represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the Administrator other than a professional relationship arising out of prior experiences administering settlements.

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

8.3. Qualified Settlement Fund. The Administrator shall establish a settlement fund that meets the requirements of a Qualified Settlement Fund (“QSF”) under US Treasury Regulation section 468B-1.

8.4. Notice to Class Members.

- (a) No later than three (3) business days after receipt of the Class Data, the Administrator shall notify Class Counsel that the list has been received and state the number of Class Members, PAGA Members, Workweeks, and Pay Periods in the Class Data.
- (b) Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service (“USPS”) mail, the Class Notice with a Spanish translation substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member, and the number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if applicable) used to calculate these amounts. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.
- (c) Not later than 7 days after the Administrator’s receipt of any Class Notice returned by the USPS as undelivered, the Administrator shall re-mail the Class Notice using any forwarding address provided by the USPS. If the USPS does not provide a forwarding address, the Administrator shall conduct a Class Member Address Search, and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address obtained. The Administrator has no obligation to make further attempts to locate or send Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the USPS a second time.
- (d) The deadlines for Class Members’ written objections, Challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional 14 days beyond the Response Deadline provided in the Class Notice for all Class Members whose notice is re-mailed. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.
- (e) If the Administrator, the Parties, Defense Counsel or Class Counsel is contacted by or otherwise discovers any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and should have received Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, in an effort to agree on whether to include them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class

Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, and the Administrator will send, via email or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than 14 days after receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, whichever are later.

8.5. Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

- (a) Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than the Response Deadline (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative that reasonably communicates the Class Member's election to be excluded from the Settlement and includes the Class Member's name, address and email address or telephone number. To be valid, a Request for Exclusion must be timely faxed, emailed, or postmarked by the Response Deadline.
- (b) The Administrator may not reject a Request for Exclusion as invalid because it fails to contain all the information specified in the Class Notice. The Administrator shall accept any Request for Exclusion as valid if the Administrator can reasonably ascertain the identity of the person as a Class Member and the Class Member's desire to be excluded. The Administrator's determination shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. If the Administrator has reason to question the authenticity of a Request for Exclusion, the Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member's identity. The Administrator's determination of authenticity shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.
- (c) Every Class Member who does not submit a timely and valid Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member under this Agreement, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the Participating Class Members' Releases under Paragraph 6.2 of the Agreement, regardless of whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Settlement.
- (d) Every Class Member who submits a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is a Non-Participating Class Member and shall not receive an Individual Class Payment or have the right to object to the class action components of the Settlement. Because future PAGA claims are subject to claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release the claims identified in Paragraph 6.3 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment. If a Class Member submits both a Request for Exclusion and an objection, only the Request for Exclusion will be accepted and the objection will be void.

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

8.7. Objections to Settlement.

- (a) Only Participating Class Members may object to the class action components of the Settlement and/or this Agreement, including contesting the fairness of the Settlement, and/or amounts requested for the Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Class Representative Service Payment.
- (b) Participating Class Members may send written objections to the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail. In the alternative, or in addition to a written objection, Participating Class Members may appear in Court (or hire an attorney to appear in Court) to present verbal objections at the Final Approval Hearing. A Participating Class Member who elects to send a written objection to the Administrator must do so not later than the Response Deadline (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice was re-mailed).
- (c) Non-Participating Class Members have no right to object to any of the class action components of the Settlement. If a Class Member submits both a Request for Exclusion and an objection, only the Request for Exclusion will be accepted and the objection will be void.

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

- (a) Website, Email Address and Toll-Free Number. The Administrator will establish and maintain and use an internet website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time and location for the Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Settlement Agreement, Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Preliminary Approval, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, the Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and Class Representative

Service Payment, the Final Approval and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes and emails.

- (b) Request for Exclusion (Opt-Outs) and Exclusion List. The Administrator will promptly review on a rolling basis Requests for Exclusion to ascertain their validity. Not later than 7 days after the expiration of the deadline for submitting Requests for Exclusion, the Administrator shall email a list to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel containing (a) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have timely submitted valid Requests for Exclusion (“Exclusion List”); (b) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have submitted invalid Requests for Exclusion; (c) copies of all Requests for Exclusion from Settlement submitted (whether valid or invalid).
- (c) Workweek and/or Pay Period Challenges. The Administrator has the authority to address and make final decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all Class Member challenges over the calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods. The Administrator’s decision shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.
- (d) Weekly Reports. The Administrator must, on a weekly basis, provide written reports to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel that, among other things, tally the number of: Class Notices mailed or re-mailed, Class Notices returned undelivered, Requests for Exclusion (whether valid or invalid) received, objections received, challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods received and/or resolved, and checks mailed for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments (“Weekly Report”). The Weekly Reports must provide the Administrator’s assessment of the validity of Requests for Exclusion and provide copies of all Requests for Exclusion and objections received.
- (e) Administrator’s Declaration. Not later than 7 days before the date by which Plaintiff is required to file the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, the Administrator will provide to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its due diligence and compliance with all of its obligations under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, its mailing of Class Notice, the Class Notices returned as undelivered, the re-mailing of Class Notices, attempts to locate Class Members, the total number of Requests for Exclusion from Settlement it received (both valid or invalid), the number of written objections and attach the Exclusion List. The Administrator will supplement its declaration as needed or requested by the Parties and/or the Court. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator’s declaration(s) in Court.
- (f) Final Report by Administrator. Within 10 days after the Administrator disburses all funds of the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will provide Class Counsel

and Defense Counsel with a final report detailing its disbursements by employee identification number only of all payments made under this Agreement. At least 7 days before any deadline set by the Court, the Administrator will prepare, and submit to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its disbursement of all payments required under this Agreement. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration in Court. If a second declaration attesting to the distribution of uncashed checks is required, the Administrator shall provide this second declaration at least 7 days before any deadline for a second declaration and Class Counsel shall be responsible for filing the second declaration with the Court.

9. **CLASS SIZE MODIFICATION AND ESCALATOR CLAUSE.** Based on its records, Defendant provided figures as to the Class size as set forth in paragraph 4.1 above. In regard hereto, Defendant is providing a declaration as set forth in paragraph 7.1 above. Should the number of Workweeks increase by more than 10% of what was represented at in paragraph 4.1 (i.e., by more than 21,763 Workweeks) Defendant will have the option to either (a) increase the Gross Settlement Amount proportionally, or (b) to shorten the release period as of the date on which the number of Workweeks reaches 23,939.
10. **DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO WITHDRAW.** If the number of valid Requests for Exclusion identified in the Exclusion List exceeds 10% of the total of all Class Members, Defendant may, but is not obligated, elect to withdraw from the Settlement. The Parties agree that, if Defendant withdraws, the Settlement shall be void ab initio, have no force or effect whatsoever, and that neither Party will have any further obligation to perform under this Agreement; provided, however, Defendant will remain responsible for paying all Settlement Administration Expenses incurred as of the date Defendant makes this election to withdraw. Defendant must notify Class Counsel in writing and the Court of its election to withdraw not later than fourteen (14) days after the Administrator sends the final Exclusion List to Defense Counsel. Invalid Requests for Exclusion will have no effect on this threshold for an election.
11. **MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL.** Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, not later than 16 court days before the calendared Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff will file in Court, a motion for final approval of the Settlement that includes a request for approval of the PAGA settlement under Labor Code section 2699(l), a Proposed Final Approval Order and a proposed Judgment (collectively "Motion for Final Approval"). Plaintiff shall provide drafts of these documents to Defense Counsel not later than 7 days prior to filing the Motion for Final Approval. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously meet and confer and in good faith, to resolve any disagreements concerning the Motion for Final Approval.
 - 11.1. Response to Objections. Each Party retains the right to respond to any objection raised by a Participating Class Member, including the right to file responsive documents in Court no later than 5 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.

- 11.2. Duty to Cooperate. If the Court does not grant Final Approval or conditions Final Approval on any material change to the Settlement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), the Parties will expeditiously work together in good faith to address the Court's concerns by revising the Agreement as necessary to obtain Final Approval. The Court's decision to award less than the amounts requested for a Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Administration Expenses Payment shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this paragraph.
- 11.3. Continuing Jurisdiction of the Court. The Parties agree that, after entry of Judgment, the Court will retain jurisdiction over the Parties, Action, and the Settlement under C.C.P. section 664.6 solely for purposes of (i) enforcing this Agreement and/or Judgment, (ii) addressing settlement administration matters, and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by law.
- 11.4. Waiver of the Right to Appeal. Provided the Judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, specifically including the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment reflected set forth in this Settlement, the Parties, their respective counsel, and all Participating Class Members who did not object to the Settlement as provided in this Agreement, waive all rights to appeal from the Judgment, including all rights to post-judgment and appellate proceedings, the right to file motions to vacate judgment, motions for new trial, extraordinary writs, and appeals. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose such motions, writs or appeals. If an objector appeals the Judgment, the Parties' obligations to perform under this Agreement will be suspended until such time as the appeal is finally resolved and the Judgment becomes final, except as to matters that do not affect the amount of the Net Settlement Amount.
- 11.5. Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment. If the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the Judgment in a manner that requires a material modification of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), this Agreement shall be null and void. The Parties shall nevertheless expeditiously work together in good faith to address the appellate court's concerns and to obtain Final Approval and entry of Judgment, sharing, on an equal basis, any additional Administration Expenses reasonably incurred at the time of remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the Court's award of the Class Representative Service Payment or any payments to Class Counsel shall not constitute a material modification of the Judgment within the meaning of this paragraph, as long as the Gross Settlement Amount remains unchanged.
- 12. AMENDED JUDGMENT.** If any amended judgment is required under Code of Civil Procedure section 384, the Parties will work together in good faith to jointly submit and a proposed amended judgment.

13. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

- 13.1. No Admission of Liability, Class Certification or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or should be construed as an admission by Defendant that any of the allegations in the Operative Complaint have merit or that Defendant has any liability for any claims asserted; nor should it be intended or construed as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendant's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree that class certification and representative treatment is for purposes of this Settlement only. If, for any reason the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval, Final Approval or Judgment pursuant to this Agreement, Defendant reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reasons, and Defendant reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action, and Plaintiff reserves the right to move for class certification on any grounds available and to contest Defendant's defenses. The Settlement, this Agreement and Parties' willingness to settle the Action will have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation (except for proceedings to enforce or effectuate the Settlement and this Agreement).
- 13.2. Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant and Defense Counsel separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement is filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate and/or publicize, or cause or permit another person to disclose, disseminate or publicize, any of the terms of the Agreement directly or indirectly, specifically or generally, to any person, corporation, association, government agency, or other entity except: (1) to the Parties' attorneys, accountants, or spouses, all of whom will be instructed to keep this Agreement confidential; (2) counsel in a related matter; (3) to the extent necessary to report income to appropriate taxing authorities; (4) in response to a court order or subpoena; or (5) in response to an inquiry or subpoena issued by a state or federal government agency. Each Party agrees to immediately notify each other Party of any judicial or agency order, inquiry, or subpoena seeking such information. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant and Defense Counsel separately agree not to, directly or indirectly, initiate any conversation or other communication, before the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, any with third party regarding this Agreement or the matters giving rise to this Agreement except to respond only that "the matter was resolved," or words to that effect. This paragraph does not restrict Class Counsel's communications with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.
- 13.3. Publicity. Plaintiff and Class Counsel agree not to publicize the Settlement, including the fact of the Judgment, its terms or contents, and the negotiations underlying the Settlement. For the avoidance of doubt, this section means Plaintiff and Class Counsel agree not to issue press releases, communicate with, or respond to any media or publication entities, concerning the Settlement, its terms or contents and the negotiations underlying the Settlement, or identify of Defendant or its' principal owners as associated with the underlying lawsuit, except as shall be contractually required to effectuate the

terms of the Settlement. Nothing in this provision shall prohibit Plaintiff or Class Counsel from communicating with the Class Members or Aggrieved Employees for or in connection with the filing of documents with the Court necessary for the purpose of obtaining preliminary and final approval of the agreement. For the limited purpose of allowing Class Counsel to prove adequacy as Class Counsel in other actions for purposes of seeking approval of an unrelated settlement, Class Counsel may refer to any information in the public record for such purposes. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to interfere with Plaintiff's Counsel's duties and obligations to faithfully discharge their duties as Class Counsel, including but not limited to, communicating with Class Members regarding the settlement and posting publicly filed documents on Class Counsel's website and directing the Class Members thereto.

- 13.4. No Solicitation. The Parties separately agree that they and their respective counsel and employees have not and will not solicit any Class Member to opt out of or object to the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict Class Counsel's ability to communicate with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.
- 13.5. Integrated Agreement. Upon execution by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement together with its attached exhibits shall constitute the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the Settlement, superseding any and all oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements made to or by any Party.
- 13.6. Attorney Authorization. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel separately warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and Defendant, respectively, to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties pursuant to this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents reasonably required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement including any amendments to this Agreement.
- 13.7. Cooperation. The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts, in good faith, to implement the Settlement by, among other things, modifying the Settlement Agreement, submitting supplemental evidence and supplementing points and authorities as requested by the Court. In the event the Parties are unable to agree upon the form or content of any document necessary to implement the Settlement, or on any modification of the Agreement that may become necessary to implement the Settlement, the Parties will seek the assistance of a mediator and/or the Court for resolution.
- 13.8. Prior Assignments. The Parties separately represent and warrant that they have not directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity and portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action, or right released and discharged by the Party in this Settlement.

- 13.9. Tax Advice. Neither Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant nor Defense Counsel are providing any advice regarding taxes or taxability, nor shall anything in this Settlement be relied upon as such within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 CFR Part 10, as amended) or otherwise.
- 13.10. Modification of Agreement. This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court.
- 13.11. Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.
- 13.12. Applicable Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the internal laws of the state of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.
- 13.13. Cooperation in Drafting. The Parties have cooperated in the drafting and preparation of this Agreement. This Agreement will not be construed against any Party on the basis that the Party was the drafter or participated in the drafting.
- 13.14. Confidentiality. To the extent permitted by law, all agreements made, and orders entered during Action and in this Agreement relating to the confidentiality of information shall survive the execution of this Agreement.
- 13.15. Use and Return of Class Data. Information provided to Class Counsel pursuant to Cal. Evid. Code §1152 in connection with the mediation, other settlement negotiations, or in connection with the Settlement, may be used only with respect to this Settlement, and no other purpose, and may not be used in any way that violates any existing contractual agreement, statute, or rule of court. Not later than 90 days after the Settlement Administrator discharges its obligation to pay out of the Gross Settlement Amount, Plaintiff shall destroy all paper and electronic versions of any Class Member data received from Defense Counsel unless, prior to the Settlement Administrator's payout of settlement funds, Defense Counsel makes a written request to Class Counsel for the return, rather than the destructions, of Class Member data.
- 13.16. Headings. The descriptive heading of any section or paragraph of this Agreement is inserted for convenience of reference only and does not constitute a part of this Agreement.
- 13.17. Calendar Days. Unless otherwise noted, all reference to "days" in this Agreement shall be to calendar days. In the event any date or deadline set forth in this Agreement falls on a weekend or federal legal holiday, such date or deadline shall be on the first business day thereafter.

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

To Plaintiffs and the Class:

Norman B. Blumenthal
Kyle R. Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
2255 Calle Clara
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel.: (858) 551-1223
Fax: (858) 551-1232
E-Mail: norm@bamlawca.com
kyle@bamlawca.com

To Defendant:

Hayden R. Pace
Christina J. Tantoy
Stokes Wagner, ALC
One Harbor Drive, Suite 211
Sausalito, CA 94965
Telephone: (415) 943-9471
Facsimile: (619) 232-4840
E-Mail: hpace@stokeswagner.com
ctantoy@stokeswagner.com

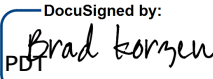
- 13.19. Execution in Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts by facsimile, electronically (i.e. DocuSign), or email which for purposes of this Agreement shall be accepted as an original. All executed counterparts and each of them will be deemed to be one and the same instrument if counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves signed counterparts. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.
- 13.20. Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement that pursuant to CCP section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under CCP section 583.310 for a period of not less than one (1) year starting from the date of the signing of the MOU by all parties until the earlier of the Effective Date or the date this Agreement shall no longer be of any force or effect.

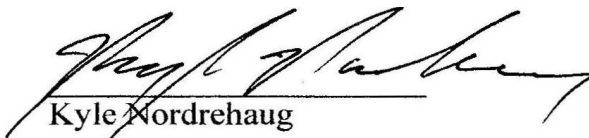
13.21. Fair Settlement. The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel believe and warrant that this Agreement reflects a fair, reasonable, and adequate settlement of the Action and have arrived at this Agreement through arms-length negotiations, taking into account all relevant factors, both current and potential.

14. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

The Parties and their counsel hereby execute this Agreement.

Dated: Mar 29, 2023 
Alma Heyman (Mar 29, 2023 11:18 PDT)
Plaintiff Alma Heyman

Dated: 4/20/2023 | 7:22 AM PDT 
DocuSigned by:
13FC140C6171481...
Brad Korzen [name]
For Defendant Renoir HM, LLC

Dated: 3/29/23 
Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

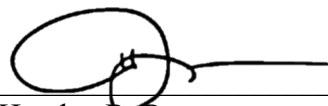
Dated: 4/20/2023 
Hayden R. Pace
Christina J. Tantoy
Stokes Wagner, ALC Attorney for Defendant

EXHIBIT A

[NOTICE OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTION AND HEARING DATE FOR
FINAL COURT APPROVAL]

EXHIBIT “A”

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

***Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC, Superior Court of the State of California,
County of San Francisco, Case No. CGC-21-595913***

***The Superior Court for the State of California authorized this Notice. Read it carefully!
It's not junk mail, spam, an advertisement, or solicitation by a lawyer. You are not being sued.***

**YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS MAY BE AFFECTED WHETHER YOU ACT OR DO NOT
ACT. PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY.**

You may be eligible to receive money from an employee class action lawsuit (“Action”) against Defendant Renoir HM, LLC (“Defendant”) for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action was filed by Plaintiff Alma Heyman (“Plaintiff”) and seeks payment of (1) wages and other relief for the Class of all individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period which is December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022 (“Class Members”), and (2) civil penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) for all individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the PAGA Period which is July 9, 2020 through December 31, 2022 (“Aggrieved Employees”). Defendant disputes Plaintiff’s claims in their entirety and maintains that Defendant complied with the California Labor Code and California Wage Orders as to the payment of wages, provision of meal and rest breaks, and provision of all required payroll records. The Court did not and will not rule on the merits of the Action and or make any determinations as to Plaintiff’s allegations.

The proposed Settlement has two main parts: (1) a Class Settlement requiring Defendant to fund Individual Class Payment payments to Class Members, and (2) a PAGA Settlement requiring Defendant to fund the PAGA Penalties to pay penalties to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and to Aggrieved Employees.

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

The above estimates are based on Defendant’s records showing that **you worked <<_____>> workweeks** during the Class Period and **you worked <<_____>> pay periods** during the PAGA Period. If you believe that you worked more workweeks and/or pay periods during either period, you can submit a challenge by the deadline date. See Section 5 of this Notice below.

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

If you worked for Defendant during the Class Period and/or the PAGA Period, you have two basic options under the Settlement:

- (1) **Do Nothing.** You don't have to do anything to participate in the proposed Settlement and be eligible for an Individual Class Payment and, if eligible, a share of the PAGA Penalties. As a Participating Class Member, though, you will give up your right to assert Class Period wage claims against Defendant as described below in Section 4 below.
- (2) **Opt-Out of the Class Settlement.** You can exclude yourself from the Class Settlement (opt-out) by submitting the written Request for Exclusion or otherwise notifying the Administrator in writing. If you opt-out of the Settlement, you will not receive an Individual Class Payment, however you will preserve your right to personally pursue Class Period wage claims against Defendant. If you are an Aggrieved Employee, you remain eligible for a share of the PAGA Penalties. You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement.

Defendant will not retaliate against you for any actions you take with respect to the proposed Settlement.

SUMMARY OF YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT:	
You Don't Have to Do Anything to Participate in the Settlement	If you do nothing, you will be a Participating Class Member, eligible for an Individual Class Payment and a share of the PAGA Penalties (if any). In exchange, you will give up your right to assert the wage claims against Defendant that are covered by this Settlement (Released Class Claims). Additional information is set forth below.
You Can Opt-out of the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement The Response Deadline is ____.	If you don't want to fully participate in the proposed Settlement, you can opt-out of the Class Settlement by sending the Administrator a written Request for Exclusion. If you request exclusion, you will receive no money from the Class Settlement and you will not be bound by the Class Settlement. Once excluded, you will be a Non-Participating Class Member and no longer eligible for an Individual Class Payment. Non-Participating Class Members cannot object to any portion of the proposed Settlement. See Section 7 of

	this Notice. However, you cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement. If you are an Aggrieved Employee and exclude yourself, you will still be paid your share of the PAGA Penalties and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of whether you submit a request for exclusion.
Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement Written Objections Must be Submitted by the Response Deadline (_____)	All Class Members who do not opt-out (“Participating Class Members”) can object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement. The Court’s decision whether to finally approve the Settlement will include a determination of how much will be paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff who pursued the Action on behalf of the Class. You are not personally responsible for any payments to Class Counsel or Plaintiff, but every dollar paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff reduces the overall amount paid to Participating Class Members. You can object to the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff if you think they are unreasonable. See Section 8 of this Notice.
You Can Participate in the Final Approval Hearing	The Court’s Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on _____ at _____ [a.m./p.m.], at the San Francisco County Superior Court, located at 400 McAllister St., San Francisco, CA 94102, in Department 302 before Judge Richard Ulmer. This hearing may change as explained below in Section 9. You don’t have to attend but you do have the right to appear (or hire an attorney to appear on your behalf at your own cost), in person, by telephone or by using the Court’s virtual appearance platform. Participating Class Members can verbally object to the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing. See Section 9 of this Notice.
You Can Challenge the Calculation of Your Workweeks / Pay Periods Written Challenges Must be Submitted by the Response Deadline (_____)	The amount of your Individual Class Payment and your share of the PAGA Penalties (if any) depend on how many workweeks you worked at least one day during the Class Period and how many pay periods you worked at least one day during the PAGA Period, respectively. The number of Class Period workweeks and number of PAGA Period pay periods you worked according to Defendant’s records is stated on the first page of this Notice. If you disagree with either of these numbers, you must challenge it by _____. See Section 5 of this Notice.

1. Why did I get this Notice?

A proposed class action settlement (the “Settlement”) of the above-captioned action pending in

the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Francisco (the “Court”), has been reached between Plaintiff and Defendant and has been granted preliminary approval by the Court. You may be entitled to receive money from this Settlement.

You have received this Class Notice because you have been identified as a member of the Class, which is defined as:

All individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.

The “Class Period” is December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022.

2. What is this class action lawsuit about?

On October 8, 2021, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Representative Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Francisco. Plaintiff’s Complaint asserted a cause of action for violation of the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.) (“PAGA”) alleging violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 351, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B).

This lawsuit is referred to in this Class Notice as the “Action.” On January 26, 2023, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint that adds class action claims for the Class Period. The First Amended Complaint shall be the operative complaint in the Action and is referred to herein as the “Operative Complaint”.

Defendant denies that it has done anything wrong and disputes all the claims in the Action. Specifically, Defendant contends that Plaintiff and the Class Members were, at all times, properly compensated for wages under California law; that Plaintiff and the Class Members were provided with meal and rest periods in compliance with California law; that Defendant did not fail to pay to Plaintiff or any Class Members any wages allegedly due at the time of their termination; the Defendant did not fail to reimburse Class Members for required expenses; that Defendant complied with California wage statement requirements; that Defendant did not violate California Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*; that Defendant is not liable for any of the penalties sought or that could be sought in the Action; and that this Action cannot be maintained as a class or representative action.

The Court granted preliminary approval of the Settlement on <<INSERT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL DATE>>. At that time, the Court also preliminarily approved the Plaintiff to serve as the Class Representatives, and the law firm Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP to serve as Class Counsel.

The Court has not ruled on the merits of Plaintiff’s claims. However, to avoid additional expense, inconvenience, and interference with the business operations of Defendant, the Parties concluded that it is in their best interests and the interests of the Class to settle the Action now on the terms summarized in this Class Notice. The Settlement was reached after mediation and

arm's-length negotiations between the Parties. The Plaintiff and Class Counsel think the settlement is in the best interest of all Class Members.

Accordingly, the Settlement constitutes a compromise of disputed claims and should not be construed as an admission of liability on the part of Defendant, who expressly denies all liability.

3. What are the terms of the Settlement?

Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant has agreed to pay an “all in” amount of Five Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$560,000) (the “Gross Settlement Amount”) to fund the settlement of the Action. The Gross Settlement Amount includes all payments of Individual Class Payments to Class Members, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, and the PAGA Penalties for civil penalties under PAGA. Any employer-side payroll taxes on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages shall be separately paid by Defendant. Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount no later than 30 days after the Effective Date. The “Effective Date” is the date the Judgment is entered, or if there are objections or any appeal, the date the Judgment is no longer subject to appeal. Within 14 days after Defendant funds the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Class Representative Service Payment.

Court Approved Deductions from Gross Settlement Amount. The proposed payments, subject to Court approval, will be deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount before payments of Individual Class Payments are made to Class Members who do not request exclusion (“Participating Class Members”). At the Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve the following deductions from the Gross Settlement Amount, the amounts of which will be decided by the Court at the Final Approval Hearing:

- **Administration Expenses Payment.** Payment to the Settlement Administrator, estimated not to exceed \$12,000, for expenses, including expenses of notifying the Class Members of the Settlement, processing opt outs, and distributing settlement checks and tax forms.
- **Attorneys’ Fees and Costs.** Payment to Class Counsel of reasonable attorneys’ fees not to exceed one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount, which presently equals \$186,666, and an additional amount to reimburse actual litigation costs incurred by the Plaintiffs not to exceed \$12,000. Class Counsel has been prosecuting the Action on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class on a contingency fee basis (that is, without being paid any money to date) and has been paying all litigation costs and expenses. The amounts stated are what Class Counsel will be requesting and the final amounts to be paid will be decided at the Final Approval Hearing.
- **Class Representative Service Payment.** A Class Representative Service Payment in an amount not more than \$10,000 to Plaintiff, or such lesser amount as may be approved by the Court, to compensate for services on behalf of the Class in initiating and prosecuting the Action, and for the risks Plaintiff undertook. The amount stated is what Plaintiff will

be requesting and the final amount to be paid will be decided at the Final Approval Hearing.

- **PAGA Penalties.** A payment of \$15,000 relating to Plaintiff's claim under PAGA, \$11,250 of which will be paid to the State of California's Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"). The remaining \$3,750 will be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees as Individual PAGA Payments. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$3,750) by the total number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Period Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment. "PAGA Pay Period" means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendants for at least one day during the PAGA Period (July 9, 2020 through December 31, 2022).

Participating Class Members have the right to object to any of these deductions. The Court will consider all objections.

Calculation of Payments to Class Members. After all of the payments of the Court-approved Attorneys' Fees and Costs, the Class Representative Service Payment, the PAGA Penalties, and the Administration Expenses Payment are deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount, the remaining portion, the "Net Settlement Amount", shall be distributed as Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class Members. The Net Settlement Amount is estimated to be at least \$_____. The Settlement Administrator will pay an Individual Class Payment from the Net Settlement Amount to each Participating Class Member. The Individual Class Payment for each Participating Class Member will be calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks. "Workweek" means any week during the Class Period in which a Class Member worked for Defendant as a Class Member for at least one day. The number of Workweeks will be based on Defendant's records, however, Class Members may challenge the number of Workweeks as explained below.

If the Settlement is approved by the Court and you do not exclude yourself, you will automatically be mailed a check for your Individual Class Payment to the same address as this Class Notice. You do not have to do anything to receive a payment. If your address has changed, you must contact the Administrator to inform them of your correct address to ensure you receive your payment.

Tax Matters. Thirty Percent (30%) of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment is in settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). Accordingly, the Wage Portion is subject to wage withholdings, and shall be reported on IRS Form W-2. Seventy Percent (70%) of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment is in settlement of claims for non-wages, expense reimbursement, interest and penalties due to employees (collectively the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portion shall not be subject to wage withholdings, and shall be reported on IRS Form 1099. The employee portion of all applicable income and payroll

taxes will be the responsibility of the Participating Class Members. Neither Class Counsel nor Defendant's Counsel intend anything contained in this Class Notice to constitute advice regarding taxes or taxability. The tax issues for each Participating Class Member are unique to him/her, and each Participating Class Member may wish to consult a tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of the payments received under the Settlement.

Conditions of Settlement. This Settlement and your receipt of the Individual Class Payment is conditioned upon the Court entering an order granting final approval of the Settlement and entering Judgment.

The Proposed Settlement Will be Void if the Court Denies Final Approval. It is possible the Court will decline to grant Final Approval of the Settlement or decline to enter a Judgment. It is also possible the Court will enter a Judgment that is reversed on appeal. Plaintiff and Defendant have agreed that, in either case, the Settlement will be void: Defendant will not pay any money and Class Members will not release any claims against Defendant.

Need to Promptly Cash Payment Checks. The front of every check issued will show the date when the check expires (the void date). If you don't cash it by the void date, your check will be automatically cancelled, and the funds represented by such checks to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member.

4. What Do I Release Under the Settlement?

Released Class Claims. As of the Effective Date and upon full finding of the Gross Settlement Amount by Defendant, all Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from the Released Class Claims. The "Released Class Claims" are all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated in the First Amended Complaint which occurred during the Class Period. The Released Class Claims do not include any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, Plaintiff's unrelated individual claims are being separately settled (See Section 6.1(b) below), wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

This means that, if you do not timely and formally exclude yourself from the Settlement, you cannot sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant or any other Released Party about the Released Class Claims resolved by this Settlement. It also means that all of the Court's orders in the Actions will apply to you and legally bind you.

Released PAGA Claims. As of the Effective Date and upon full funding of the Gross Settlement Amount by Defendants, in Plaintiff's capacity as a private attorney general "Aggrieved Employee" acting on behalf of the State of California, the Plaintiff and LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all of the Released PAGA Claims. The "Released PAGA Claims" are all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the First

Amended Complaint and the PAGA Notice, which occurred during the PAGA Period, which occurred during the PAGA Period. The Released PAGA Claims do not include other PAGA claims, underlying wage and hour claims, claims for wrongful termination, discrimination, unemployment insurance, disability and worker's compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.

Released Parties. The Released Parties are: Defendant and each of its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns, parents and subsidiaries.

5. How much will my payment be?

Defendant's records reflect that you worked <<_____>> Workweeks during the Class Period (December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022).

Based on this information, your estimated Individual Class Payment from the Net Settlement Amount is <<_____>>.

[Defendant's records reflect that you worked <<_____>> PAGA Pay Periods during the during the PAGA Period (July 9, 2020 through December 31, 2022). Based on this information your estimated Individual PAGA Payment is <<_____>>.]

If you wish to challenge the information set forth above, then you must submit a written, signed dispute challenging the information along with supporting documents, to the Settlement Administrator at the address provided in this Class Notice no later than the Response Deadline, which is _____ [forty-five (45) days after the mailing of the Class Notice or an additional 14 days in the case of re-mailing]. You may also fax the dispute to _____ or email the dispute to _____ by no later than the Response Deadline. Any dispute should include credible written evidence and will be resolved by the Administrator.

6. How can I get a payment?

To get money from the Settlement, you do not have to do anything. A check for your Individual Class Payment will be mailed automatically to the same address as this Class Notice. If your address is incorrect or has changed, you must notify the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator is: Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions _____ (800) _____.

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on _____ at _____ to decide whether to approve the Settlement and fix the amounts to be paid as attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel and as service payment to Plaintiff. If the Court approves the Settlement and there are no objections or appeals, payments will be mailed approximately two months after this hearing. If there are objections or appeals, resolving them can take time, perhaps more than a year. Please be patient.

7. What if I don't want to be a part of the Settlement?

If you do not wish to participate in the Settlement, you may exclude yourself from the Class portion of the Settlement or “opt out.” **If you opt out, you will not receive an Individual Class Payment from the Settlement, and you will not be bound by its terms, which means you will retain the right to sue Defendant for the Released Class Claims.** However, Aggrieved Employees who opt out will still be paid their allocation of the PAGA Penalties and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of whether they submit a request for exclusion.

To opt out, you must submit to the Administrator a written, signed and dated request to opt-out postmarked no later than the Response Deadline which is _____. You may also fax your request to opt out to _____ or email the dispute to _____ by no later than the Response Deadline. The request to opt-out should state in substance that you wish to be excluded from the class settlement in the *Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC* lawsuit. The request to opt-out should state the Class Member’s full name, address and email address or telephone number. Please include the name and number of the case, which is *Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC*, Case No. CGC-21-595913. The request to opt-out must be completed and signed by you. No other person may opt-out for a living member of the Class.

The address for the Administrator is _____. Written requests for exclusion that are postmarked after _____, or are incomplete or unsigned will be rejected, and those Class Members will remain bound by the Settlement and the release described above.

8. How do I Object to the Settlement?

Only Participating Class Members have the right to object to the Settlement. Before deciding whether to object, you may wish to see what Plaintiff and Defendant are asking the Court to approve. At least sixteen (16) court days before the Final Approval Hearing, scheduled for _____, Class Counsel and Plaintiff will file in Court (1) a Motion for Final Approval that includes, among other things, the reasons why the proposed Settlement is fair, and (2) a Motion for Attorneys’ Fees, Litigation Expenses and Service Award stating (a) the amount Class Counsel is requesting for attorneys’ fees and litigation expenses; and (b) the amount Plaintiff is requesting as a Class Representative Service Payment. Upon reasonable request, Class Counsel (whose contact information is below) will send you copies of these documents at no cost to you. You can also view them on Class Counsel’s website at www.bamlawca.com under “Class Notices” for *Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC* or on the Case Query page for the California Superior Court for the County of San Francisco (<https://www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/>) and entering the Case No. CGC-21-595913.

A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Agreement, the Motion for Final Approval and/or Motion for Attorneys’ Fees, Litigation Expenses and Service Award may wish to object, for example, that the proposed Settlement is unfair, or that the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff are too high or too low. **The Response Deadline for sending written objections to the Administrator is _____** [forty-five (45) days after the date of the Notice or an additional 14 days after the Notice in the case of re-mailing]. You may also fax the dispute to _____ or email the dispute to _____ by no later than this Response Deadline. Be sure to tell the Administrator what you object to, why you

object, and any facts that support your objection. Make sure you identify the Action, *Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC*, Case No. CGC-21-595913, and include your name, current address, email or telephone number, and approximate dates of employment with Defendant and sign the objection. The Administrator's contact information is as follows:

Administrator:

Name of Company: Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions

Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Alternatively, a Participating Class Member can object (or personally retain a lawyer to object at your own cost) by attending the Final Approval Hearing. You (or your attorney) should be ready to tell the Court what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. You also have the option to appear at the hearing remotely through the Court's procedure at <https://www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/divisions/civil/law-motion>. Check the Court's website for the most current information. See Section 9 of this Notice (immediately below) for specifics regarding the Final Approval Hearing

The addresses for Parties' counsel are as follows:

CLASS COUNSEL:

Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik DeBlouw LLP
2255 Calle Clara
La Jolla, CA 92037
Tel.: (858) 551-1223
Fax: (858) 551-1232
E-Mail: kyle@bamlawca.com

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT:

Hayden R. Pace
Christina J. Tantoy
Stokes Wagner, ALC
One Harbor Drive, Suite 211
Sausalito, CA 94965

9. Can I Attend the Final Approval Hearing?

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing at _____ (Pacific Standard Time) on _____, in Department 302 of the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco County Superior Court, located at 400 McAllister St., San Francisco, CA 94102, before Judge Richard Ulmer. At this hearing the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The purpose of this hearing is for the Court to determine whether to grant final approval to the Settlement and to fix the amounts to be paid as attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel and as service payment to Plaintiff. If there are objections, the Court will

consider them. **You are not required to attend** the Final Approval Hearing, although any Class Member is welcome to attend the hearing using the procedure at <https://www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/divisions/civil/law-motion>.

It is possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. If the hearing is continued, notice will be posted on Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC*. In addition, hearing dates are posted on the Internet via the Case Query page for the California Superior Court for the County of San Francisco (<https://www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/>) and entering the Case No. CGC-21-595913.

10. How Can I Get More Information?

You may call the Administrator at _____ or write to *Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC* Administrator, c/o _____.

This Class Notice summarizes the proposed settlement. More details are in the Settlement Agreement. You may receive a copy of the Settlement Agreement, the Judgment, the motion for attorneys' fees, costs and service awards, the motion for final approval or other Settlement documents by going to Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Heyman v. Renoir HM, LLC*. You may get more details by examining the Court's file on the Internet via the Case Query page for the California Superior Court for the County of San Francisco (<https://www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/>) and entering the Case No. CGC-21-595913. If you wish to view the Court files in person, you should go to the Clerk's Office at the Civic Center Courthouse, 400 McAllister St., Room 103, San Francisco, CA 94102.

PLEASE DO NOT CALL THE COURT ABOUT THIS NOTICE.

IMPORTANT:

- **What if Your Address Changes** - To receive your check, you should immediately notify the Administrator if you move or otherwise change your mailing address.
- **What if You Fail to Cash a Check** - Settlement checks will be null and void 180 days after issuance if not deposited or cashed, and this expiration date is printed on the check. In such event, the Administrator shall pay all unclaimed funds to the California State Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of and for the benefit of the individual who did not cash their check. The funds may be claimed at https://www.sco.ca.gov/upd_msg.html.
- **What if You Lose Your Check** - If your check is lost or misplaced, you should contact the Administrator immediately to request a replacement.

EXHIBIT B

[ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL]

EXHIBIT "B"

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ALMA HEYMAN, an individual, on behalf of
himself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

RENOIR HM, LLC, a Limited Liability
Company; and Does 1 through 50, Inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: **CGC-21-595913**

**[PROPOSED] PRELIMINARY
APPROVAL ORDER**

Hearing Date: _____
Hearing Time: _____

Judge:
Dept.:

Action Filed: October 8, 2021
Trial Date: Not set

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ORDER

1 This matter came before the Honorable _____ of the Superior Court of the
2 State of California, in and for the County San Francisco, on _____[DATE], for the motion
3 by Plaintiff Alma Heyman (“Plaintiff”) for preliminary approval of the class settlement with
4 Defendant Renoir HM, LLC (“Defendant”). The Court, having considered the briefs, argument of
5 counsel and all matters presented to the Court and good cause appearing, hereby GRANTS
6 Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement.

7 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

8 1. The Court preliminarily approves the Class Action and PAGA Action Settlement
9 Agreement (“Agreement”) submitted as Exhibit #1 to the Declaration of Kyle Nordrehaug in
10 Support of Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement. This
11 preliminary approval is based on the Court’s determination that the Settlement set forth in the
12 Agreement is within the range of possible final approval, pursuant to the provisions of section 382
13 of the California Code of Civil Procedure and California Rules of Court, rule 3.769.

14 2. This Order incorporates by reference the definitions in the Agreement, and all
15 terms defined therein shall have the same meaning in this Order as set forth in the Agreement.

16 3. The Gross Settlement Amount is Five Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$560,000).
17 It appears to the Court on a preliminary basis that the settlement amount and terms are fair,
18 adequate and reasonable as to all potential Class Members when balanced against the probable
19 outcome of further litigation and the significant risks relating to certification, liability and damages
20 issues. It further appears that investigation and research have been conducted such that counsel
21 for the Parties are able to reasonably evaluate their respective positions. It further appears to the
22 Court that settlement at this time will avoid substantial additional costs by all Parties, as well as
23 avoid the delay and risks that would be presented by the further prosecution of the Action. It
24 further appears that the Agreement has been reached as the result of serious and non-collusive,
25 arms-length negotiations. The Court therefore preliminarily finds that the Settlement is fair,
26 adequate, and reasonable when balanced against the probable outcome of further litigation and the
27 significant risks relating to certification, liability, and damages issues.

1 4. The Agreement specifies an attorneys' fees award not to exceed one-third of the
2 Gross Settlement Amount, an award of litigation expenses incurred, not to exceed Twelve
3 Thousand Dollars (\$12,000), and a proposed Class Representative Service Payment to the Plaintiff
4 in an amount not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) The Court will not approve the
5 amount of attorneys' fees and costs, nor the amount of any service award, until the Final Approval
6 Hearing. Plaintiff will be required to present evidence supporting these requests prior to final
7 approval.

8 5. The Court recognizes that Plaintiff and Defendant stipulate and agree to
9 certification of a class for settlement purposes only. This stipulation will not be deemed
10 admissible in this or any other proceeding should this Settlement not become final. For settlement
11 purposes only, the Court conditionally certifies the following Class: "all individuals who were
12 employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time
13 during the Class Period." The Class Period is December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022.

14 6. The Court concludes that, for settlement purposes only, the Class meets the
15 requirements for certification under section 382 of the California Code of Civil Procedure in that:
16 (a) the Class is ascertainable and so numerous that joinder of all members of the Class is
17 impracticable; (b) common questions of law and fact predominate, and there is a well-defined
18 community of interest amongst the members of the Class with respect to the subject matter of the
19 litigation; (c) the claims of the Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the members of the Class;
20 (d) the Plaintiff can fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class; (e) a
21 class action is superior to other available methods for the efficient resolution of this controversy;
22 and (f) counsel for the Class is qualified to act as counsel for the Class and the Plaintiff is an
23 adequate representative of the Class.

24 7. The Court provisionally appoints Plaintiff as the representative of the Class. The
25 Court provisionally appoints Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, and Aparajit Bhowmik
26 of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class Counsel for the Class.

27 8. The Court hereby approves, as to form and content, the Court Approved Notice of
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1 Class Action Settlement and Hearing Date for Final Court Approval (“Class Notice”), submitted
2 as Exhibit A to the Agreement. The Court finds that the Class Notice appears to fully and
3 accurately inform the Class of all material elements of the proposed Settlement, of the Class
4 Members’ right to be excluded from the Class by submitting a written opt-out request, and of each
5 Class Member’s right and opportunity to object to the Settlement. The Court further finds that the
6 distribution of the Class Notice substantially in the manner and form set forth in the Agreement
7 and this Order meets the requirements of due process, is the best notice practicable under the
8 circumstances, and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto. The
9 Court orders the mailing of the Class Notice by first class mail, pursuant to the terms set forth in
10 the Agreement. If a Class Notice Packet is returned because of an incorrect address, the
11 Settlement Administrator will promptly search for a more current address for the Class Member
12 and re-mail the Class Notice Packet to the Class Member no later than seven (7) days after the
13 receipt of the undelivered Class Notice.

14 9. The Court hereby appoints Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions as
15 Administrator for the Settlement. No later than fifteen (15) calendar days after issuance of this
16 Order, Defendant shall provide to the Administrator with the Class Data. This information will
17 otherwise remain confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone, except as required to applicable
18 taxing authorities, to carry out the procedures in the Agreement, or pursuant to Defendant’s
19 express written authorization or by order of the Court. The Administrator will perform address
20 updates and verifications as necessary prior to the mailing of the Class Notice. Using best efforts
21 to mail it as soon as possible, and in no event later than fourteen (14) calendar days after receiving
22 the Class Data, the Administrator will mail the Class Notice to all Class Members via first-class
23 U.S. Mail.

24 10. The Court hereby preliminarily approves the proposed procedure for exclusion
25 from the Settlement. Any Class Member may individually choose to opt-out of and be excluded
26 from the Class as provided in the Class Notice by following the instructions set forth in the Class
27 Notice. All requests for exclusion must be postmarked by no later than the Response Deadline,
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1 which is forty-five (45) calendar days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice Packet to
2 Class Members. If the Class Notice Packet is re-mailed, this Response Deadline will be extended
3 an additional fourteen (14) calendar days. Any person who chooses to opt-out of and be excluded
4 from the Class will not be entitled to any recovery under the Settlement and will not be bound by
5 the Settlement or have any right to object, appeal or comment thereon. Aggrieved Employees shall
6 be sent their share of the PAGA Payment and will be subject to the release of the Released PAGA
7 Claims regardless of whether they opt-out of the Class. Class Members who have not requested
8 exclusion shall be bound by all determinations of the Court, the Agreement, and the Judgment. A
9 request for exclusion applies only to the individual submitting the request for exclusion, and any
10 attempt to effect an opt-out on behalf of any other individual or individuals (including a group,
11 class, or subclass of individuals) is not permitted and will be deemed invalid.

12 11. Any Class Member who has not opted-out may appear at the Final Approval
13 Hearing and may object or express the Member's views regarding the Settlement and may present
14 evidence and file briefs or other papers that may be proper and relevant to the issues to be heard
15 and determined by the Court as provided in the Class Notice. Class Members will have until the
16 Response Deadline set forth in the Class Notice to submit their written objections to the
17 Settlement Administrator in accordance with the instructions in the Class Notice. If the Class
18 Notice is re-mailed, the Response Deadline will be extended an additional fourteen (14) calendar
19 days. Alternatively, Class Members may appear at the Final Approval Hearing to make an oral
20 objection.

21 12. A Final Approval Hearing shall be held before this Court on _____
22 _____ at _____ in Department 302 at the Civic Center Courthouse of the San
23 Francisco County Superior Court to determine all necessary matters concerning the Settlement,
24 including: whether the proposed settlement of the Action on the terms and conditions provided for
25 in the Agreement is fair, adequate and reasonable and should be finally approved by the Court;
26 whether the Final Approval Order and Judgment should be entered herein; whether the plan of
27 allocation contained in the Agreement should be approved as fair, adequate and reasonable to the
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1 Class Members; and to finally approve attorneys' fees and costs, the service award, and the
2 expenses of the Administrator. The motion for final approval and the motion for attorneys' fees,
3 costs and service award shall be filed with the Court and served on all counsel no later than sixteen
4 (16) court days before the hearing and both motions shall be heard at the Final Approval Hearing.

5 13. Neither the Settlement nor any exhibit, document, or instrument delivered
6 thereunder shall be construed as a concession or admission by Defendant in any way that the
7 claims asserted have any merit or that this Action was properly brought as a class or representative
8 action, and shall not be used as evidence of, or used against Defendant as, an admission or
9 indication in any way, including with respect to any claim of any liability, wrongdoing, fault or
10 omission by Defendant or with respect to the truth of any allegation asserted by any person.
11 Whether or not the Settlement is finally approved, neither the Agreement, nor any exhibit,
12 document, statement, proceeding or conduct related to the Settlement or Agreement, nor any
13 reports or accounts thereof, shall in any event be construed as, offered or admitted in evidence as,
14 received as or deemed to be evidence for any purpose adverse to the Defendant, including, but not
15 limited to, evidence of a presumption, concession, indication or admission by Defendant of any
16 liability, fault, wrongdoing, omission, concession or damage.

17 14. In the event the Settlement does not become effective in accordance with the terms
18 of the Agreement, or the Settlement is not finally approved, or is terminated, canceled or fails to
19 become effective for any reason, this Order shall be rendered null and void and shall be vacated,
20 and the Parties shall revert to their respective positions as of before entering into the Agreement,
21 and expressly reserve their respective rights regarding the prosecution and defense of this Action,
22 including all available defenses and affirmative defenses, and arguments that no claim in the
23 Action could be certified as a class action and/or managed as a representative action. In such an
24 event, the Court's orders regarding the Settlement, including this Order, shall not be used or
25 referred to in litigation or otherwise for any purpose.

26 15. The Court reserves the right to adjourn or continue the date of the Final Approval
27 Hearing and all dates provided for in the Agreement without further notice to Class Members and
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retains jurisdiction to consider all further applications arising out of or connected with the proposed Settlement.

16. The Action is stayed and all trial and related pre-trial dates are vacated, subject to further orders of the Court at the Final Approval Hearing.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: _____

HON.
JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT C

[FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT]

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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

ALMA HEYMAN, an individual, on behalf of
himself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RENOIR HM, LLC, a Limited Liability
Company; and Does 1 through 50, Inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. **CGC-21-595913**

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF
CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

Hearing Date: _____

Hearing Time: _____

Judge: _____

Dept.: _____

Action Filed: October 8, 2021

Trial Date: Not set

Exhibit C-1

On [REDACTED], a hearing was held on the motion of Plaintiff Alma Heyman (“Plaintiff”) for final approval of the Class Action and PAGA Action Settlement Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Defendant Renoir HM, LLC (“Defendant”) and payments to the Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Aggrieved Employees, the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and the Administrator.

The parties have submitted their Agreement, which this Court preliminarily approved by its [REDACTED], 2023, order (“Preliminary Approval Order”). In accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, Class Members have been given notice of the terms of the Agreement and the opportunity to comment on or object to it or to exclude themselves from its provisions.

Having received and considered the Settlement, the supporting papers filed by the parties, and the evidence and argument received by the Court at the hearing before it entered the Preliminary Approval Order and the final approval hearing on [REDACTED], the Court grants final approval of the Settlement, and HEREBY ORDERS as follows:

1. The certification of the Class is confirmed for the sole and exclusive purpose of entering a settlement in this matter:

All individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period. The Class Period is December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022.

2. The Administrator received [REDACTED] valid requests for exclusion from the Class. [The individuals who timely submitted valid requests for exclusion are [REDACTED].]

3. The Court confirms the appointment of Plaintiff as the Class Representative, and Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, and Aparajit Bhowmik of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class Counsel for the Class.

4. Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, a Court Approved Notice of Class Action Settlement and Hearing Date for Final Court Approval (“Class Notice”) was sent to each Class Member by first-class mail. These papers informed Class Members of the terms of the Settlement, their right to receive an Individual Class Payment, their right to comment on or object to the Settlement or to opt-out of the Settlement and pursue their own remedies, and their right to

Exhibit C-1

1 appear in person or remotely or by counsel at the Final Approval Hearing and be heard regarding
2 final approval of the Settlement. Adequate periods of time were provided by each of these
3 procedures to provide notice of their rights and time for Class Members to act with respect to these
4 rights. _____ objected to the Settlement as part of this notice process or stated an intent to
5 appear at the final approval hearing. [The Court overrules the objections raised by objecting
6 Participating Class Members.]

7 5. The Court finds and determines that this notice procedure afforded adequate
8 protections to Class Members and provides the basis for the Court to make an informed decision
9 regarding approval of the Settlement based on the responses of Class Members. The Court finds
10 and determines that the Class Notice provided in this case was the best notice practicable and it
11 satisfied the requirements of law and due process.

12 6. For the reasons stated in the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court finds and
13 determines that the proposed Class, as defined in the definitions section of the Agreement and
14 Paragraph 1 herein, meets all the legal requirements for class certification, and it is hereby ordered
15 that the Class is finally approved and certified as a class for purposes of the Settlement.

16 7. The Court further finds and determines that the Gross Settlement Amount of Five
17 Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$560,000) and the terms of the Settlement are fair, reasonable,
18 and adequate to the Class and to each Class Member. The Class Members who have not opted-
19 out will be bound by the Settlement. Aggrieved Employees (as defined in the Agreement as all
20 individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly, non-exempt
21 employees at any time during the PAGA Period which is July 9, 2020 through December 31, 2022)
22 will be subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims as set forth in the Agreement, and will
23 be sent an Individual PAGA Payment, regardless of whether they opt-out of the Class. The
24 Settlement is ordered finally approved, and all terms and provisions of the Settlement should be
25 and hereby are ordered to be consummated.

26 8. The Court finds and determines that the Individual Class Payments to be paid to
27 the Participating Class Members, as provided for by the Agreement, are fair and reasonable. The
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Exhibit C-1

1 Court hereby grants final approval to and orders the payment of those amounts to be made to the
2 Participating Class Members out of the Net Settlement Amount in accordance with the Agreement.

3 9. Pursuant to the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA"), Cal. Lab.
4 Code §§ 2699(1)(2), (1)(4), the LWDA has been given notice of the Settlement. Pursuant to PAGA,
5 on the date the parties filed the motion seeking approval of the Settlement with the Court, Plaintiff
6 served the LWDA with the motion which included a copy of the Agreement. The Court finds and
7 determines that the notice of the Settlement complied with the statutory requirements of PAGA.

8 10. The Court finds and determines that the resolution of the Released PAGA Claims
9 and the PAGA Penalties of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000), which includes payment to the
10 LWDA of \$11,250 as its share of the settlement of civil penalties and the allocation of \$3,750 to
11 the Aggrieved Employees, in this case is fair, reasonable, and appropriate. The Court hereby
12 grants approval of the resolution of the PAGA claims and orders that the PAGA Penalties be paid
13 out of the Gross Settlement Amount in accordance with the Agreement.

14 11. The Court finds and determines that the fees and expenses of Phoenix Class Action
15 Administration Solutions in administering the settlement, in the amount of \$ [REDACTED],
16 are fair and reasonable. The Court hereby grants final approval to such amount and orders that the
17 payment of approximately that amount be paid out of the Gross Settlement Amount in accordance
18 with the Agreement.

19 12. In addition to any recovery that Plaintiff may receive from the Net Settlement
20 Amount and PAGA Penalties, and in recognition of the Plaintiff's efforts on behalf of the Class,
21 and the risks he undertook, the Court hereby approves the payment of the Class Representative
22 Service Payment to Plaintiff in the amount of \$10,000. The Class Representative Service
23 Payments shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount.

24 13. Pursuant to the authorities and argument presented to the Court, the Court approves
25 the payment of attorneys' fees to Class Counsel in the sum of \$ [REDACTED], plus costs and
26 expenses in the amount of \$ [REDACTED]. Said amount shall be paid from the Gross Settlement
27 Amount.

28 14. The parties are hereby ordered to comply with the terms of the Settlement.

Exhibit C-1

1 15. Without affecting the finality of this order in any way, pursuant to California Code
2 of Civil Procedure section 664.6 the Court retains jurisdiction of all matters relating to the
3 interpretation, administration, implementation, effectuation, and enforcement of this order and the
4 Settlement.

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 Dated: _____

7 _____
8 The Honorable
9 Judge of the Superior Court

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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

ALMA HEYMAN, an individual, on behalf of
himself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RENOIR HM, LLC, a Limited Liability
Company; and Does 1 through 50, Inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. **CGC-21-595913**

[PROPOSED] FINAL JUDGMENT

Hearing Date: _____

Hearing Time: _____

Judge: _____

Dept.: _____

Action Filed: October 8, 2021

Trial Date: Not set

Exhibit C-2

The parties having settled this action and the Court having entered an Order Granting Final Approval of Settlement and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDICATED AND DECREED THAT:

1. Except as set forth in the Class Action and PAGA Action Settlement Agreement (the “Agreement”) and the Order Granting Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement, Plaintiff Alma Heyman (“Plaintiff”), and all members of the Class, shall take nothing by their complaint(s) in this Action.

2. Without affecting the finality of this judgment in any way, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 664.6 the Court retains jurisdiction of all matters relating to the interpretation, administration, implementation, effectuation, and enforcement of this order and the Settlement.

3. The Court finds that in consideration of Plaintiff’s awarded Class Representative Service Payment, and the other terms and conditions of the Settlement, as of the date the Defendant Renoir HM, LLC (“Defendant”) fully funds the Gross Settlement Amount, Plaintiff generally releases and discharges the Released Parties (as defined in the Agreement) from all claims, transactions, or occurrences that occurred during the Class Period as fully set forth in the Agreement (“Plaintiff’s Release”).

4. The Court finds that in consideration for their Individual Class Payments, effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, all Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from the Released Class Claims. The “Released Class Claims” are all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated in the First Amended Complaint which occurred during the Class Period. The Released Class Claims do not include any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, Plaintiff’s unrelated individual claims are being separately settled (See Section 6.1(b) below), wrongful termination, violation of the Fair

Exhibit C-2

1 Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers'
2 compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

3 5. The Court finds that in consideration for the approved PAGA Penalties payment,
4 effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds
5 all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, in
6 Plaintiff's capacity as a private attorney general "Aggrieved Employee" acting on behalf of the
7 State of California, the Plaintiff and LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and
8 their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators,
9 successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all of the Released PAGA Claims. The
10 "Released PAGA Claims" are all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could
11 have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the First Amended Complaint and the PAGA Notice,
12 which occurred during the PAGA Period, which occurred during the PAGA Period. The Released
13 PAGA Claims do not include other PAGA claims, underlying wage and hour claims, claims for
14 wrongful termination, discrimination, unemployment insurance, disability and worker's
15 compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.

16 6. The Parties shall bear his, her, its or their own respective attorneys' fees and costs
17 except as otherwise provided in the Agreement, the Order Granting Motion for Final Approval of
18 Class Action Settlement, and this Judgment.

19 7. The Court enters final judgment in the Action in accordance with the Agreement
20 and this Order, subject to the Court's retention of continuing jurisdiction over the Action and the
21 Settlement, including jurisdiction pursuant to California Rule of Court 3.769(h), solely for
22 purposes of (a) enforcing the Agreement, (b) addressing settlement administration matters, and (c)
23 addressing such post-Judgment matters as may be appropriate under court rules or applicable law.

24 8. Upon completion of administration of the settlement, the Settlement Administrator
25 will provide written certification of such completion to the Court and counsel for the parties. The
26 Court sets a compliance hearing date of _____, at _____ a.m. / p.m., and
27 the written certification of the Administrator shall be filed no later than fourteen (14) days before
28 this hearing.

Exhibit C-2

LET JUDGMENT BE FORTHWITH ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

Dated: _____

The Honorable
Judge of the Superior Court

Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP

2255 Calle Clara, La Jolla, California 92037

Tel: (858) 551-1223

Fax: (858) 551-1232

FIRM RESUME

Areas of Practice: Employee, Consumer and Securities Class Actions, Wage and Hour Class Actions, Civil Litigation, Business Litigation.

ATTORNEY BIOGRAPHIES

Norman B. Blumenthal

Partner, Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP (2018 to present)

Practice Areas: Consumer and Securities Class Action, Civil Litigation, Wage and Hour Class Actions, Transactional Law

Admitted: 1973, Illinois; 1976, California

Biography: Law Clerk to Justice Thomas J. Moran, Illinois Supreme Court, 1973-1975, while on Illinois Court of Appeals. Instructor, Oil and Gas Law: California Western School of Law, 1981; University of San Diego School of Law, 1983. Sole Practitioner 1976-1987. Partner, Blumenthal & Ostroff, 1988-1995. Partner, Blumenthal, Ostroff & Markham, 1995-2001. Partner, Blumenthal & Markham, 2001-2007. Partner, Blumenthal & Nordrehaug, 2007. Partner, Blumenthal, Nordrehaug & Bhowmik, 2008-2018. Partner, Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP, 2018 - present.

Member: San Diego County, Illinois State and American Bar Associations; State Bar of California.

Educated: University of Wisconsin (B.A., 1970); Loyola University of Chicago (J.D., 1973);

Summer Intern (1971) with Harvard Voluntary Defenders

Kyle R. Nordrehaug

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Practice Areas: Consumer and Securities Class Actions, Wage and Hour Class Actions, Civil Litigation

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Member: State Bar of California, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit Court of Appeals

Educated: University of California at Berkeley (B.A., 1994); University of San Diego School of Law (J.D. 1999)

Awards: Top Labor & Employment Attorney 2016; Top Appellate Reversal - Daily Journal 2015; Super Lawyer 2015-2018

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Admitted: 2011, California

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Admitted: 2010, California

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Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2018, California; 2004, Nevada

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Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2016, California

Educated: Arizona State University; University of San Diego School of Law

Scott Blumenthal

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2020, New Mexico

Educated: University of Southern California; California Western School of Law

REPORTED CASES

Sakkab v. Luxottica Retail N. Am., Inc., 803 F.3d 425 (9th Cir. 2015) (The panel reversed the district court's order granting Luxottica Retail North America, Inc.'s motion to compel arbitration of claims and dismissing plaintiff's first amended complaint, in a putative class action raising class employment-related claims and a non-class representative claim for civil penalties under the Private Attorney General Act.);

Securitas Security Services USA, Inc. v. Superior Court, 234 Cal. App. 4th 1109 (Cal. Feb. 27, 2015) (Court of Appeal concluded the trial court correctly ruled that *Iskanian* rendered the PAGA waiver within the parties' dispute resolution agreement unenforceable. However, the Court of Appeal then ruled the trial court erred by failing to invalidate the non-severable class action waiver from the agreement and remanded the entire complaint, including class action and PAGA claims, be litigated in the Superior Court);

Sussex v. United States Dist. Court for the Dist. of Nev., 781 F.3d 1065 (9th Cir. 2015) (The panel determined that the district court clearly erred in holding that its decision to intervene mid-arbitration was justified under *Aerojet-General*. Specifically, the panel held that the district court erred in predicting that an award issued by the arbitrator would likely be vacated because of his "evident partiality" under 9 U.S.C. § 10(a)(2).);

Provost v. YourMechanic, Inc., 2020 Cal. App. Lexis 955 (Oct. 15, 2020) (Court of Appeals affirmed denial of arbitration of PAGA claim, and held in a case of first impression, that there was no additional standing rules for PAGA claim brought by independent contractor);

In re Tobacco Cases II, 41 Cal. 4th 1257 (2007); Washington Mutual Bank v. Superior Court, 24 Cal. 4th 906 (2001); Rocker v. KPMG LLP, 148 P.3d 703; 122 Nev. 1185 (2006); PCO, Inc. v. Christensen, Miller, Fink, Jacobs, Glaser, Weil & Shapiro, LLP, 150 Cal. App. 4th 384 (2007); Hall v. County of Los Angeles, 148 Cal. App. 4th 318 (2007); Coshov v. City of Escondido, 132 Cal. App. 4th 687 (2005); Daniels v. Philip Morris, 18 F.Supp 2d 1110 (S.D. Cal.1998); Gibson v. World Savings & Loan Asso., 103 Cal. App. 4th 1291 (2003); Jordan v. Department of Motor Vehicles, 75 Cal. App. 4th 445 (1999); Jordan v. Department of Motor Vehicles, 100 Cal.App. 4th 431 (2002); Norwest Mortgage, Inc. v. Superior Court, 72 Cal.App.4th 214 (1999); Hildago v. Diversified Transp. Sya, 1998 U.S. App. LEXIS 3207 (9th Cir. 1998); Kensington Capital Mgal. v. Oakley, Inc., 1999 U.S. Dist LEXIS 385; Fed.Sec.L.Rep. (CCH) P90, 411 (1999 C.D. Cal.); Lister v. Oakley, Inc., 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 384; Fed. Sec. L. Rep. (CCH) P90,409 (C.D Cal. 1999); Olszewski v. Scripps Health, 30 Cal. 4th 798 (2003); Steroid Hormone Product Cases, 181 Cal. App. 4th 145 (2010); Owen v. Macy's, Inc., 175 Cal. App. 4th 462 (2009); Taiheiyo Cement Corp. v. Superior Court, 117 Cal. App. 4th 380 (2004); Taiheiyo Cement Corp. v. Superior Court, 105 Cal.App. 4th 398 (2003); McMeans v. Scripps Health, Inc., 100 Cal. App. 4th 507 (2002); Ramos v. Countrywide Home Loans, 82 Cal.App. 4th 615 (2000); Tevssier v. City of San Diego, 81 Cal.App. 4th 685 (2000); Washington Mutual Bank v. Superior Court, 70 Cal. App. 4th 299 (1999); Silvas v. E*Trade Mortg. Corp., 514 F.3d 1001 (9th Cir. 2008); Silvas v. E*Trade Mortg. Corp., 421 F. Supp. 2d 1315 (S.D. Cal. 2006); McPhail v. First Command Fin. Planning, Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26544 (S.D. Cal. 2009); McPhail v. First Command Fin. Planning, Inc., 251 F.R.D. 514 (S.D. Cal. 2008); McPhail v. First Command Fin. Planning, Inc., 247 F.R.D. 598 (S.D. Cal. 2007); Barcia v. Contain-A-Way, Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17118 (S.D. Cal. 2009); Barcia v. Contain-A-Way, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27365 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Wise v. Cubic Def. Applications, Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11225 (S.D. Cal. 2009); Gabisan v. Pelican Prods., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1391

(S.D. Cal. 2009); La Jolla Friends of the Seals v. Nat'l Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. Nat'l Marine Fisheries Serv., 630 F. Supp. 2d 1222 (S.D. Cal. 2009); La Jolla Friends of the Seals v. Nat'l Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. Nat'l Marine Fisheries Serv., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 102380 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Louie v. Kaiser Found. Health Plan, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78314 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Weltman v. Ortho Mattress, Inc., 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20521 (S.D. Cal. 2010); Weltman v. Ortho Mattress, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 60344 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Curry v. CTB McGraw-Hill, LLC, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5920; 97 A.F.T.R.2d (RIA) 1888; 37 Employee Benefits Cas. (BNA) 2390 (N.D. Cal. 2006); Reynov v. ADP Claims Servs. Group, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94332 (N.D. Cal. 2006); Kennedy v. Natural Balance Pet Foods, Inc., 2010 U.S. App. LEXIS 248 (9th Cir. 2010); Kennedy v. Natural Balance Pet Foods, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 38889 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Kennedy v. Natural Balance Pet Foods, Inc., 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 57766 (S.D. Cal. 2007); Sussex v. Turnberry/MGM Grand Towers, LLC, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29503 (D. Nev. 2009); Picus v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 256 F.R.D. 651 (D. Nev. 2009); Tull v. Stewart Title of Cal., Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14171 (S.D. Cal. 2009); Keshishzadeh v. Gallagher, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46805 (S.D. Cal. 2010); Keshishzadeh v. Arthur J. Gallagher Serv. Co., 2010 U.S. Dist. Lexis 116380 (S.D. Cal. 2010); In re Pet Food Prods. Liab. Litig., MDL Docket No. 1850 (All Cases), 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94603 (D.N.J. 2008); In re Pet Food Prods. Liab. Litig., 629 F.3d 333 (3rd Cir. 2010); Puentes v. Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Inc., 160 Cal. App. 4th 638 (2008); Rezec v. Sony Pictures Entertainment, Inc., 116 Cal. App. 4th 135 (2004); Badillo v. Am. Tobacco Co., 202 F.R.D. 261 (D. Nev. 2001); La Jolla Friends of the Seals v. Nat'l Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., 2010 U.S. App. Lexis 23025 (9th Cir. 2010); Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, Inc., 2011 U.S. Dist. Lexis 36650 (S.D. Cal. 2011); Rix v. Lockheed Martin Corp., 2011 U.S. Dist Lexis 25422 (S.D. Cal. 2011); Weitzke v. Costar Realty Info., Inc., 2011 U.S. Dist Lexis 20605 (S.D. Cal. 2011); Goodman v. Platinum Condo. Dev., LLC, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36044 (D. Nev. 2011); Sussex v. Turnberry/MGM Grand Towers, LLC, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14502 (D. Nev. 2011); Smith v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Inc., 2010 U.S. Dist. Lexis 117869 (S.D. Cal. 2010); Dobrosky v. Arthur J. Gallagher Serv. Co., LLC, No. EDCV 13-0646 JGB (SPx), 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 106345 (C.D. Cal. July 30, 2014); Metrow v. Liberty Mut. Managed Care LLC - Class Certification Granted, Metrow v. Liberty Mut. Managed Care LLC, No. EDCV 16-1133 JGB (KKx), 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 73656 (C.D. Cal. May 1, 2017); Nelson v. Avon Products, Inc., Class Certification Granted, U.S. District Court for The Northern District of California, Case No. 13-cv-02276-BLF, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 51104 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2015); Orozco v. Illinois Tool Works Inc., Class Certification Granted, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23179 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 16, 2017); Rieve v. Coventry Health Care, Summary Judgment *Sua Sponte* Granted for Plaintiff, Rieve v. Coventry Health Care, Inc., 870 F. Supp. 2d 856 (C.D. Cal. 2012)

CLASS ACTION & REPRESENTATIVE CASES

4G Wireless Wage Cases, Orange County Superior Court, JCCP No. 4736; Classic Party Rentals Wage & Hour Cases, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. JCCP No. 4672; Abu-Arafeh v. Norco Delivery Service, Inc., San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-14-540601; Aburto v. Verizon, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 11-cv-0088; Adkins v. Washington Mutual Bank, Class Certification Granted, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. GIC819546; Agah v. CompUSA, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SA CV05-1087 DOC (Anx); Akers v. The San Diego Union Tribune, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2010-00088571; Altman v. SolarCity Corporation, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00023450-CU-OE-CTL; Aquino v. Macy's West Stores, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00395420; Baker v. Advanced Disability Management, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2014-00160711; Barcia v. Contain-A-Way, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 07 cv 0938; Bates v. Verengo, Inc., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2012-00619985-CU-OE-CXC; Battle v. Charming Charlie Inc., San Diego

County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00005608; Behar v. Union Bank, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2009-00317275; Bell v. John Stewart Company, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG14728792; Bennett v. Custom Built Personal Training, Monterey County Superior Court, Case No. M127596; Bermant v. Bank of America, Investment Services, Inc., Los Angeles Superior Court, Civil Action No. BC342505; Bethley v. Raytheon Company, United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV10-01741; Betorina v. Randstad US, L.P., U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 3:15-cv-03646-MEJ; Beverage v. Edcoa Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 2013-00138279; Bova v. Washington Mutual Bank / JP Morgan Chase, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 07-cv-2410; Bowden v. Sunset Parking Services, LLC & LAZ Parking California, LLC - Settled San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00101751-CU-OE-CTL; Briseno v. American Savings Bank, Class Certification Granted, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 774773; Brueske v. Welk Resorts, San Diego Superior Court, Case No 37-2010-00086460; Bueche v. Fidelity National Management Services, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 13-cv-01114; Bunch v. Pinnacle Travel Services, LLC, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC552048; Butler v. Stericycle, Inc & Appletree Answering Services of California, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2015-00180282; Cabral v. Creative Communication Tech., Class Certification Granted, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC402239; Cardoza v. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc., U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 4:15-cv-01634-DMR; Castro v. Vivint Solar, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00031385-CU-OE-CTL; Cavazos v. Heartland Automotive Services, Inc., Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. PSC 1401759; Cohen v. Bosch Tool, San Diego Superior Court, Case No. GIC 853562; Comstock v. Washington Mutual Bank - Class Certification Granted, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. GIC820803; Conley v. Norwest, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. N73741; Connell v. Sun Microsystems, Alameda Superior Court, Case No. RG06252310; Corrente v. Luxe Valet, Inc., San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-15-545961; Cruz v. Redfin Corporation, U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 3:14-cv-05234-THE; Culley v. Lincare Inc. & Alpha Respiratory Inc., U.S. District Court eastern District of California, Case No. 2:15-cv-00081-GEB-CMK; Cunningham v. Leslie's Poolmart, Inc., U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 13-cv-02122-CAS; Curry v. California Testing Bureau/McGraw Hill, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. C-05-4003 JW; Daniels, et al. v. Philip Morris,(In Re Tobacco Cases II) – Class Certification Granted, San Diego Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4042; Davis v. Genex Holdings Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-13-cv-240830; Davis v. Clear Connection, LLC, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00035173-CU-OE-CTL; Day v. WDC Exploration, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00433770; Dedrick v. Hollandia Diary, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00004311-Cu-OE-CTL; Delmare v. Sungard Higher Education - Settled U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 07-cv-1801; Del Rio v. Tumi Stores, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2015-00022008-CU-OE-CTL; Dewane v. Prudential, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SA CV 05-1031; Diesel v. Wells Fargo Bank, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2011-00441368; Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-2745; Dobrosky v. Arthur J. Gallagher Service Company, LLC, Class certification Granted, No. EDCV 13-0646 JGB (Spx); Dodds v. Zaven Tootikian, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC494402; Drumheller v. Radioshack Corporation, United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV11-355; Enger v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-1670; Escobar v. Silicon Valley Security & Patrol, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-14-cv272514; Fierro v. Chase Manhattan - Class Certification Granted, Settled San Diego Superior Court, Case No. GIN033490; Figueroa v. Circle K Stores, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00101193-CU-OE-CTL; Finch v. Lamps Plus, (Lamps Plus Credit Transaction Cases), San Diego Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4532; Fletcher v. Verizon, U.S. District Court, Southern

District of California, Case No. 09-cv-1736; Francisco v. Diebold, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-1889; Friend v. Wellpoint, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC345147; Frudakis v. Merck Sharp & Dohme, U.S. District Court, Central District California, Case No. SACV 11-00146; Fulcher v. Olan Mills, Inc., U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 11-cv-1821; Gabisan v. Pelican Products, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 08 cv 1361; Galindo v. Sunrun Installation Services Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2015-00008350-CU-OE-CTL; Gallagher v. Legacy Partners Commercial, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 112-cv-221688; Ghattas v. Footlocker Retail, Inc., U.S. District Court Central District of California, Case No. CV 13-0001678 PA; Gibson v. World Savings, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 762321; Goerzen v. Interstate Realty Management, Co., Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 679545; Gomez v. Enterprise Rent-A-Car, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:10-cv-02373; Gordon v. Wells Fargo Bank, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:11-cv-00090; Grabowski v. CH Robinson, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 10-cv-1658; Gross v. ACS Compiq Corporation, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2012-00587846-CU-OE-CXC; Gripenstraw v. Buffalo Wild Wings, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 12-CV-00233; Gruender v. First American Title, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 06 CC 00197; Guillen v. Univision Television Group, Inc. & Univision Management Co., San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-12-526445; Gujjar v. Consultancy Services Limited, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00365905; Gutierrez v. Five Guys Operations, LLC, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00086185-CU-OE-CTL; Handler v. Oppenheimer, Los Angeles Superior Court, Civil Action No. BC343542; Harley v. Tavistock Freebirds, LLC, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2014-00173010; Harrington v. Corinthian Colleges – Class Certification Granted, Orange Superior Court; United States Bankruptcy Court District of Delaware; Harvey v. PQ Operations, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC497964; Henshaw v. Home Depot U.S.A., United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV10-01392; Heithold v. United Education Institute, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2013-00623416-CU-OE-CXC; Hibler v. Coca Cola Bottling, Settled U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 11cv0298; Hildebrandt v. TWC Administration LLC & Time Warner NY Cable, LLC, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. ED-cv-13-02276-JGB; Hopkins v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Los Angeles, United states District Court, Central District of California; U.S. Court of Appeals 9th Circuit; Howard v. Southern California Permanente Medical Group, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC586369; Hughes v. Parexel International, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC485950; Hurley v. Comcast of California/Colorado/Texas/Washington, Inc., Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. SCV-253801; Irving v. Solarcity Corporation, San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. CIV525975; Jacobs v. Nu Horizons - Settled Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 111cv194797; Jefferson v. Bottling Group LLC (Pepsi) - Class Certification Granted, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2009-0018010; Jones v. E*Trade Mortgage, U.S. District Court, Southern District California Case No. 02-CV-1123 L (JAH); Kennedy v. Natural Balance - Dismissal Reversed on Appeal, San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2007-00066201; Keshishzadeh v. Arthur J. Gallagher Service Co., U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-0168; Kinney v. AIG Domestic Claims / Chartis, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 8:10-cv-00399; Kizer v. Tristar Risk Management, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2014-00707394-CU-OE-CXC; Kleinberg v. Reeve Trucking Company, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2015-00001601-CU-OE-CTL; Kove v. Old Republic Title, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG09477437; Krellcom v. Medley Communications, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2013-00050245-CU-OE-CTL; Ladd v. Extreme Recovery, LP, Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. MSC11-02790; Langille v. EMC, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-0168; Lawson v. Marquee Staffing, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00103717-

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Navajo Express, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1613846; Lara v. Commercial Protective Service, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC648921; Picos v. Culinary of California, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4892; Samaniego v. A&I Transport, Inc. – Santa Cruz County Superior Court, Case No. 16CV01894; Bailey v. Romanoff Floor Covering, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 17-CV-00685-TLN-CMK; Aguirre v. Bitech, Inc. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2016-002022; Phillips v. DI Overnite LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00016800-CU-OE-CTL; Jacob v. Pride Transport, Inc. – Santa Cruz County Superior Court, Case No. 16CV1337; Bennett v. Heartland Express, Inc. of Iowa – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00015056-CU-OE-CTL; Stapf v. Mercer Health & Benefits Administration LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC643007; Armstrong v. Ruan Transport Corporation – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1605897; Geiger v. Floyd's 99-California LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2016-00874943-CU-OE-CXC; Mondrian v. Trius Trucking, Inc. – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 16CECG01501; Johnson v. Fedex Office and Print Services, Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG17856291; Rios v. Pacific Western Bank – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00038083; Sanders v. Old Dominion Freight Lines, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00030725-CU-OE-CTL; Taylor v. Gardner Trucking, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1614280; Couture v. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, case No. 16-CV-02202-VC; Bertuol v. AHMC Anaheim Regional Medical Center LP – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2017-00899024-CO-OE-CXC; Espinoza v. Prime Communications of California, LLC – San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. 16CIV01563; Archuletta v. Tidy Services, Inc. – Orange County Superior court, Case No. 30-2016-008611892-CU-OE-CXC; Puccini v. Earthbound Farm, LLC – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV308643; Vikram v. First Student Management, LLC – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 17-CV-04656-KAW; Blair v. Ashley Distribution Services, LTD. – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 17-CV-01427-JAK-SP; Richardson v. Service Staffing, LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2017-00899039-CU-OE-CXC; Coffin v. Certified Freight Logistics, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00036523-CU-OE-CTL; Encarnacion v. S.A.S. Services Group, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-00026726-CU-OE-CTL; Vasquez v. Golden State Overnight Delivery Service, Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG17862924; Karr v. Tristar Managed Care, Inc. – Contra Costa Superior Court, case No. MSC17-00650; Gouveia v. Central Cal Transportation – San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2017-0001765; Miranda v. Genex Services, LLC – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 17-CV-01438-JD; Spears v. Health Net of California, Inc. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2017-00210560; Martinez v. Geil Enterprises, Inc. – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 17CECG01879; McComack v. Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 17CV1663 BEN WVG; Velasco v. Lemonade Restaurant Group, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC672235; Smith v. Personnel Services, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case NO. 17-CV-03594-SK; Gabriel v. Kuni SDA, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-000251191-CU-OE-CTL; Miller v. Mattress Firm, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV313148; Provost v. Yourmechanic, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-00024056-CU-OE-CTL; Zirpolo v. UAG Stevens Creek II, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV313457; Salazar v. Aids Healthcare Foundation – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-00033482-CU-OE-CTL; Knipe v. Amazon.com, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-00029426-CU-OE-CTL; Erwin v. Caremeridian, LLC – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 17CECG03048; Davis v. Cox Communications California, LLC – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 16-CV-00989-BAS-BLM; Lara v. RMI International, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC597695; Harper v. C.R. England, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Utah Central

Division, Case No. 16-CV-00906-DB; Mrazik v. C.H. Robinson Company – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 12-CV-02067-CAS-PLA; Horn v. Rise Medical Staffing, LLC – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:17-cv-01967-MCE-KJN; Pasallo v. GSG Protective Services CA Inc. – San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00037611-CU-OE-CTL; Smith v. Pacific Personnel Services, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 17-cv-03594-SK; Terrado v. Accredited Debt Relief, LLC – San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00014181-CU-OE-CTL; Escobedo v. Pacific Western Bank – Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC682686; Wade v. Automobile Club of Southern California – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2017-00960268-CU-OE-CXC; Montano v. American Automobile Association of Northern California – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. CIVMSC18-01539; Perez v. Summit Interconnect, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2018-00995403-CU-OE-CXC; Wolleson v. Gosch Imports, Inc. – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC170356; Banuelos v. Ortho Mattress, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01161304-CU-OE-CXC; Castellanos v. Miller Automotive Group, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC699211; Tressler v. Spoonful Management, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC71940; Delph v. Employee Retention Services, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00007885; Romero v. May Trucking Company – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 5:17-cv-02166-JGB-SHK; Miranda v. Genex Services, LLC – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1700779; Moore v. Zirx Transportation Services, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-566655; Sottile v. Motion Recruitment Partners – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 18CV321677; Shahbazian v. Fast Auto Loans, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 2:18-cv-03076-ODW-KS; Salazar v. Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC702468; Conti v. L’Oreal USA S/D, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Fresno, Case No. 1:19-CV-00769-LJO-SKO; Mercado v. Security Industry Specialists, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV320059; Vikili v. Dignity Health – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-569456; Bagby v. Swissport SA, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC691058; Henry v. Motion Entertainment Group, LLC – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC18565643; Dandoy v. West Coast Convenience, LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG20051121; Lanuza v. AccentCare, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-565521; Thomas v. Easy Driving School, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00047639-CU-OE-CTL; Erickson v. Erickson – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. MSC18-00307; Martin v. Menzies Aviation (USA) Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-566072; Mortimer v. Healthsouth Bakersfield Rehabilitation Hospital, LLC – Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-18-102761; Alcaraz v. Red Lion Hotels Corporation – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-570310; Calhoun v. Total Transportation and Distribution, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00058681-CU-OE-CTL; Rataul v. Overton Security Services, Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG18891882; Beltran v. Compass Bank – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00024475-CU-OE-CTL; Kirshner v. Touchstone Golf, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00028865-CU-OE-CTL; Pizarro v. The Home Depot, Inc. – U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia-Atlanta Division; Hatanaka v. Restore Rehabilitation, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00034780-CU-OE-CTL; Faria v. Carriage Funeral Holdings, Inc. – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. MSC18-00606; Ontiveros v. Baker Concrete Construction, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 18CV328679; Morales v. Redlands Automotive Services, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1807525; Ramirez v. Carefusion Resources, LLC – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California; Amster v. Starbucks Corporation – San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1922016; Kutzman v. Derrel’s Mini Storage, Inc. – U.S. District, Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:18-cv-00755-AWI-JLT; Marks v. Universal Propulsion Company, Inc. – Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS051608; Martinez v. Geil Enterprises,

Inc. – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 17CECG01480; Teniente v. Cirrus Asset Management, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV16302; Blackshear v. California Fine Wine & Spirits LLC – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2018-00245842; Warnick v. Golden Gate America West LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC714176; Bennett v. Dnata Aviation USA, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-566911; George v. PF Stockton Fitness LLC – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00261113-CU-OE-GDS; Oshana v. Farmers and Merchants Bank of Central California – Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. CV-19-003427; Vasquez v. Packaging Corporation of America – U.S. District Court, California Central District, Case No. 2:19-cv-01935-PSG-PLA; Palomino v. Zara USA Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2018-00992682-CU-OE-CXC; Simmons v. Joe & The Juice LA, LLC – San Francisco County Superior Court; Pacia v. CIM Group, L.P. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC709666; Flores v. Plastic Express – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC71971; Madera v. William Warren Properties, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01055704-CU-OE-CXC; Hernandez v. Quality Custom Distribution – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2018-01010611-CU-OE-CXC; Arango v. Schlumberger Technology Corporation – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01056839-CU-OE-CXC; Dandoy v. West Coast Convenience, LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG20051121; Ramirez v. J E H Enterprises, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-19-574691; Sullen v. First Service Residential California, LLC – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-19-575131; Valentino v. East Bay Tire Co. – Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS053067; Murphy v. Rockler Retail Group, Inc. – Sacramento Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00251220; Shahbazian v. Onewest Bank – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV23722; Bruemmer v. Tempur Retail Stores LLC – Marin County Superior Court, Case No. CIV1803646; Antonios v. Interface Rehab, Inc. – Orange County Superior, Case No. 30-2019-01067547-CU-OE-CXC; Tavallodi v. DC Auto, Inc. – San Bernardino, Case No. CIVDS1833598; Miranda v. The Lloyd Pest Control Co. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00052510-CU-OE-CTL; Soenardi v. Magnussen Imports, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 18CV340003; Thai v. Team Industrial Services, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV21953; Castillo v. A.J. Kirkwood & Associates, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV04435; Moss v. Jabil Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG20050536; Billosillo, Jr. v. Crown Energy Services, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00058254-CU-OE-CTL; Tarkington v. Freetime, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00011473-CU-OE-CTL; McIntyre v. J.J.R. Enterprises, Inc. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00251220; Bucur v. Pharmaca Integrative Pharmacy, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00009409-CU-OE-CTL; Batin v. McGee Air Services, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV347733; Terry v. McGee Air Services, Inc. – King County Superior Court of Washington, Case No. 19-2-3321-5 KNT; Weiss v. Niznik Behavioral Health Resources, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00039441-CU-OE-CTL; Cavada v. Inter-Continental Hotels Group, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:19-cv-01675-GPC-AHG; Lesevic v. Spectraforce Technologies, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 5:19-cv-03126-LHK; Mutchler v. Circle K Stores, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00016331-CU-OE-CTL; Azima v. CSI Medical Group – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV345450; Porras v. Baypointe Enterprises, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV31015; Mitchell v. Mack Trucking, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1928334; Watts v. T.R.L. Systems, Incorporated – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01102457-CU-OE-CXC; Price v. DMSD Restaurants Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00024062-CU-OE-CTL; Jacobs v. Nortek Security & Control LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-0019735-CU-OE-CTL; Gonzalez v. Hub International Midwest – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1900463; Cisneros v. Bluepearl California, Inc. – San Mateo Superior Court, Case No. 19-

CIV-05707; Garcia v. Gallagher Basset Services – San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2004140; Callow v. Adventist Health System/West – Placer County Superior Court, Case No. SCV0043607; Dominguez v. Kimco Facility Services, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV37592; Searles v. Robert Heath Trucking, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCY30808; Rangel v. Pioneer Hi-Bred international, Inc. – Yolo County Superior Court, Case No. CV-19-1797; Ivon v. Sinclair Television of California, Humboldt County Superior Court, Case No. DR190699; Williams v. Henkels & McCoy, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2003888; Cano v. Larry Green Chrysler Jeep Dodge, Inc. – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. BLC1900184; Lopez v. Cepheid – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV358827; Hernandez v. Quick Dispense, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV29405; Lopez v. Lacoste USA, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1914626; Duhe v. Hospital Couriers Nevada, LLC – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. MSC19-01377; Law v. Sequoia Equities, Incorporated – Contra Costa Superior Court, Case No. C19-01925; Dvorak v. Rockwell Collins, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00064397-CU-OE-CTL; Noguera v. Metal Container Corporation – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC2003235; Leon v. Miller Event Management, Inc. – San Luis Obispo Superior Court, Case No. 19CV-0435; Leon v. Miller Event Management, Inc. – San Luis Obispo County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV-0435, Camacho-Bias v. Serve U Brands Inc. – Butte County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV00603; La Pietra v. Entertainment Partners Services, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV39529; Celis v. Theatre Box - San Diego, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. ____; Ignacio v. Laboratory Corporation of America – U.S. District Court, California Central District, Case No. 2:19-cv-06079-AB-RAO; Kovnas v. Cahill Contractors LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG19037852; Hersh v. Mrs. Gooch's Natural Food – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV10444; Miller v. The Permanente Medical Group – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG19045904; Vasquez v. Autoalert, LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01114549-CU-OE-CXC; Cavanaugh v. Morton Golf, LLC – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00270176; Coley v. Monroe Operations, LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG20063188; Ramirez v. Sierra Aluminum Company – U.S. District Court, California Central District Court, Case No. 5:20-cv-00417-JGB-KK; Marrero v. Stat Med, P.C. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG19043214; Enriquez v. Solari Enterprises, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV11129; Craig v. Hometown Heart – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-20-582454; Lopez v. Hy0Lang Electric California, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00012543-CU-OE-CTL; Heuklom v. Clara Medical Group, P.C. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-20-585918; Dominguez v. Lifesafer of Northern California – Monterey County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV002586; Kiseleva v. Totalmed Staffing Inc. – U.S. District Court, California Northern District, Case No. 5:19-cv-06480; Vires v. Sweetgreen, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV365918; Kim v. Wireless Vision, LLC – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2000074; Senoren v. Air Canada Corporation – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV13942; Clark v. Quest Diagnostics Incorporated – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2018707; Green v. Shipt, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV01001; Respass v. The Scion Group LLC – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2020-00285265; Jackson v. Decathlon USA LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG2003024; Avacena v. FTG Aerospace Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV28767; Perez v. Butler America, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV20218; Christensen v. Carter's Retail, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01138792-CU-OE-CXC; Astudillo v. Torrance Health Association, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV18424; Hansen v. Holiday AI Management Sub LLC – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. CIVMSC20-00779; Almahdi v. Vitamin Shoppe Industries Inc – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV365150; Krisinda v. Loyal Source Government Services LLC – U.S. District Court, California

Southern District, Case No. 3:20-cv-879-LAB-NLS; Ettedgui v. WB Studio Enterprises Inc – U.S. District Court, California Central District, Case No. 2:20-CV-08053-MCS (MAAx); Fernandez v. Nuvision Federal Credit Union – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01161691-CU-OE-CJC; Aviles v. UPS Supply Chain Solutions, Inc. – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC2000727; Alcocer v. DSV Solutions, LLC – San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2010345; Wilson v. Wholesome Harvest Baking, LLC – U.S. District Court, California Northern District, Case No. 4:20-cv-05186-YGR; Gregory v. Verio Healthcare, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV37254; Rose v. Impact Group, LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01141107-CU-OE-CXC; Monasterio v. Citibank, N.A. – San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. 20-CIV-03650; Martinez-Lopez v. Medamerica, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00034393-CU-OE-CTL; Cox v. PRB Management, LLC – Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS055514; Nash v. K. Hovnanian Companies, LLC – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC2003319; Kyler v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00015828-CU-OE-CTL; Roberts v. Solantic Corporation – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV41117; Price v. Mistras Group, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV22485; Macias v. ABM Electrical & Lighting Solutions, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00024997-CU-OE-CTL; Basu-Kesselman v. Garuda Labs, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-20-585229; Armstrong v. Prometric LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV29967; Ashlock v. Advantis Medical Staffing, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00022305-CU-OE-CTL; Wilson v. WXI Global Solutions, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV25007; Gandhale v. Select Rehabilitation, LLC – Monterey County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV002240; Starvoice v. G4S Secure Solutions (USA) Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00029421-CU-OE-CTL; Mbise v. Axlehire, Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG20067350; Points v. C&J Services, Inc. – Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-20-102483; Marshall v. PHI Air Medical, LLC – Lassen County Superior Court, Case No. 62973; Jauregui v. Cytotec Engineered Materials, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01164932-CU-OE-CXC



CASE ASSUMPTIONS

Class Members	600
Opt Out Rate	1%
Opt Outs Received	6
Total Class Claimants	594
Subtotal Admin Only	\$9,500.00

Not-to-Exceed Total \$9,500.00

For 600 Members

Pricing Good for Scope of Estimate Only

All Aspects of Escheating to the State of CA Included

February 7, 2023

Case: Renoir HM Opt-Out Administration wLanguage

Phoenix Contact: Jodey Lawrence

Contact Number: 949.566.1455

Email: Jodey@phoenixclassaction.com

Requesting Attorney: Kyle Nordrehaug

Firm: Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP

Contact Number: (858) 367-9913

Email: kyle@bamlawca.com

Assumptions and Estimate are based on information provided by counsel. If class size changes, PSA will need to adjust this Estimate accordingly.

Estimate is based on **600** Class Members. PSA assumes class data will be sent in Microsoft Excel or other usable format with no or reasonable additional formatting needed. A rate of \$150 per hour will be charged for any additional analysis or programming.

Case & Database Setup / Toll Free Setup & Call Center / NCOA (USPS)

Administrative Tasks:	Rate	Hours/Units	Line Item Estimate
Programming Manager	\$100.00	2	\$200.00
Programming Database & Setup	\$100.00	2	\$200.00
Toll Free Setup*	\$143.56	1	\$143.56
Call Center & Long Distance	\$2.00	16	\$32.00
NCOA (USPS)	\$125.00	1	\$125.00
Total			\$700.56

* Up to 120 days after disbursement

Data Merger & Scrub / Notice Packet, Opt-Out Form & Postage / Spanish Translation / Reporting

Project Action	Rate	Hours/Units	Line Item Estimate
Notice Packet Formatting	\$100.00	3	\$300.00
Data Merge & Duplication Scrub	\$0.15	600	\$90.00
Notice Packet & Opt-Out Form	\$1.00	600	\$600.00
Estimated Postage (up to 2 oz.)*	\$0.87	600	\$522.00
Static Website	\$250.00	1	\$250.00
Language Translation	\$850.00	1	\$850.00
Total			\$2,612.00

* Prices good for 90 days. Subject to change with the USPS Rate or change in Notice pages or Translation, if any.



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CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION SOLUTIONS

Skip Tracing & Remailing Notice Packets / Tracking & Programming Undeliverables

Project Action:	Rate	Hours/Units	Line Item Estimate
Case Associate	\$55.00	2	\$110.00
Skip Tracing Undeliverables	\$2.00	120	\$240.00
Remail Notice Packets	\$1.00	120	\$120.00
Estimated Postage	\$0.87	120	\$104.40
Programming Undeliverables	\$50.00	2	\$100.00
Total			\$674.40

Database Programming / Processing Opt-Outs, Deficiencies or Disputes

Project Action:	Rate	Hours/Units	Line Item Estimate
Programming Claims Database	\$135.00	2	\$270.00
Opt-Out Processing Mail/Fax/Email	\$200.00	1	\$200.00
Case Associate	\$55.00	4	\$220.00
Opt-Outs/Deficiency/Dispute Letters	\$10.00	3	\$30.00
Case Manager	\$85.00	2	\$170.00
Total			\$890.00

Calculation & Disbursement Programming/ Create & Manage QSF/ Mail Checks

Project Action:	Rate	Hours/Units	Line Item Estimate
Programming Calculations	\$135.00	2	\$270.00
Disbursement Review	\$135.00	2	\$270.00
Programming Manager	\$95.00	2	\$190.00
QSF Bank Account & EIN	\$100.00	2	\$200.00
Check Run Setup & Printing	\$125.00	2	\$250.00
Mail Class Checks *	\$1.25	594	\$742.50
Estimated Postage	\$0.61	594	\$362.34
Total			\$2,284.84

* Checks are printed on 8.5 x 11 in. sheets with W2/1099 Tax Filing



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CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION SOLUTIONS

Tax Reporting & Reconciliation / Re-Issuance of Checks / Conclusion Reports and Declarations			
Project Action:	Rate	Hours/Units	Line Item Estimate
Case Supervisor	\$135.00	2	\$270.00
Remail Undeliverable Checks (Postage Included)	\$1.50	119	\$178.20
Case Associate	\$65.00	2	\$130.00
Reconcile Uncashed Checks	\$95.00	2	\$190.00
Conclusion Reports	\$100.00	2	\$200.00
Case Manager Conclusion	\$85.00	2	\$170.00
Final Reporting & Declarations	\$100.00	2	\$200.00
IRS & QSF Annual Tax Reporting * (1 State Tax Reporting Included)	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
Check to Cy-Pres	\$150.00	1	Included
Uncashed Checks to the State of California Controllers Office Estimated <u>9</u> Total Class Members	\$295.00	0	\$0.00
Total			\$2,338.20

* All applicable California State & Federal taxes, which include SUI, ETT, and SDI, and FUTA filings. Additional taxes are Defendant's responsibility.

Estimate Total: \$9,500.00



PHOENIX

CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION SOLUTIONS

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Provisions: The case estimate is in good faith and does not cover any applicable taxes and fees. The estimate does not make any provision for any services or class size not delineated in the request for proposal or stipulations. Proposal rates and amounts are subject to change upon further review, with Counsel/Client, of the Settlement Agreement. Only pre-approved changes will be charged when applicable. No modifications may be made to this estimate without the approval of PSA (Phoenix Settlement Administrators). All notifications are mailed in English language only unless otherwise specified. Additional costs will apply if translation into other language(s) is required. Rates to prepare and file taxes are for Federal and California State taxes only. Additional charges will apply if multiple state tax filing(s) is required. **Pricing is good for ninety (90) days.**

Data Conversion and Mailing: The proposal assumes that data provided will be in ready-to-use condition and that all data is provided in a single, comprehensive Excel spreadsheet. PSA cannot be liable for any errors or omissions arising due to additional work required for analyzing and processing the original database. A minimum of two (2) business days is required for processing prior to the anticipated mailing date with an additional two (2) business days for a National Change of Address (NCOA) update. Additional time may be required depending on the class size, necessary translation of the documents, or other factors. PSA will keep counsel apprised of the estimated mailing date.

Claims: PSA's general policy is to not accept claims via facsimile. However, in the event that facsimile filing of claims must be accepted, PSA will not be held responsible for any issues and/or errors arising out of said filing. Furthermore, PSA will require disclaimer language regarding facsimile transmissions. PSA will not be responsible for any acts or omissions caused by the USPS. PSA shall not make payments to any claimants without verified, valid Social Security Numbers. All responses and class member information are held in strict confidentiality. Additional class members are \$10.00 per opt-out.

Payment Terms: All postage charges and 50% of the final administration charges are due at the commencement of the case and will be billed immediately upon receipt of the data and/or notice documents. PSA bills are due upon receipt unless otherwise negotiated and agreed to with PSA by Counsel/Client. In the event the settlement terms provide that PSA is to be paid out of the settlement fund, PSA will request that Counsel/Client endeavor to make alternate payment arrangements for PSA charges that are due at the onset of the case. The entire remaining balance is due and payable at the time the settlement account is funded by Defendant, or no later than the time of disbursement. Amounts not paid within thirty (30) days are subject to a service charge of 1.5% per month or the highest rate permitted by law.

Tax Reporting Requirements

PSA will file the necessary tax returns under the EIN of the QSF, including federal and state returns. Payroll tax returns will be filed if necessary. Under the California Employment Development Department, all taxes are to be reported under the EIN of the QSF with the exception of the following taxes: Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Employment Training Tax (ETT), employer-side taxes, and State Disability Insurance (SDI), an employee-side tax. These are reported under Defendant's EIN. Therefore, to comply with the EDD payroll tax filing requirements we will need the following information:

1. Defendant's California State ID and Federal EIN.
2. Defendant's current State Unemployment Insurance (UI) rate and Employment Training Tax (ETT) rate. This information can be found in the current year DE 2088, Notice of Contribution Rates, issued by the EDD.
3. Termination dates of the class members, or identification of current employee class members, so we can account for the periods that the wages relate to for each class member.
4. An executed Power of Attorney (Form DE 48) from Defendant. This form is needed so that we may report the UI, SDI, and ETT taxes under Defendant's EIN on their behalf. If this form is not provided we will work with the EDD auditors to transfer the tax payments to Defendant's EIN.
5. Defendant is responsible for reporting the SDI portion of the settlement payments on the class member's W-2. PSA will file these forms on Defendant's behalf for an additional fee and will issue an additional W-2 for each class member under Defendant's EIN, as SDI is reported under Defendant's EIN rather than the EIN of the QSF. The Power of Attorney (Form DE 48) will be needed in order for PSA to report SDI payments.