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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

HECTOR JAVIER PEREZ JIMENEZ, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiff, vs. ALBECO, INC., a California corporation dba MOLLIE STONE'S MARKETS; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, Defendants.	Case No.: CGC-24-619292 <u>REPRESENTATIVE ACTION</u> **DECLARATION OF KANE MOON IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF PAGA SETTLEMENT** [Filed with Plaintiffs' Notice of Motion and Motion for Approval of PAGA Settlement, the Declaration of David Bibiyan, the Declaration of Jodey Lawrence, the Declaration of Plaintiff Jimenez, the Declaration of Plaintiff Montalvo, [Proposed] PAGA Approval Order, and [Proposed] Judgment] <u>PAGA APPROVAL HEARING</u>: Date: July 30, 2026 Time: 9:00 a.m. Dept.: 302 Judge: Hon. Joseph M. Quinn Action filed: October 25, 2024 Trial date: Not set

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DECLARATION OF KANE MOON

I, KANE MOON, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney at law duly licensed to practice as such before all the Courts of the State of California and am one of the attorneys of record for Plaintiff Hector Javier Perez Jimenez ("Plaintiff Jimenez"). I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration and if called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to them under oath.

2. This declaration is submitted in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Approval of PAGA Settlement. Plaintiff Jimenez and Plaintiff Maria Nora Montalvo ("Plaintiff Montalvo", together with Plaintiff Jimenez, the "Plaintiffs") seek approval of a PAGA Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement") entered into with Defendant Albeco, Inc., dba Mollie Stone's Markets ("Defendant") (collectively, Plaintiffs and Defendant are the "Parties"). A true and correct copy of the fully executed Settlement is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. Exhibit A to the Settlement contains the Parties' proposed *Court-Approved Notice of PAGA Settlement* to be mailed to Aggrieved Employees with Individual PAGA Payments following settlement approval and Defendant's full settlement funding.

3. The proposed Settlement seeks to resolve all alleged claims for civil penalties pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA"). Plaintiffs brought this PAGA action on behalf of themselves and all current and former non-exempt, hourly-paid employees of Defendant who worked in California at any time during the PAGA Period ("Aggrieved Employees"). (Settlement, ¶ 1.4.) For purposes of settlement, the "PAGA Period" is October 25, 2023, through December 31, 2025. (*Id.* at ¶ 1.23.)

CASE BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

4. Defendant is a supermarket chain doing business in the State of California. Throughout their employment, Plaintiffs were classified as non-exempt and paid on an hourly basis. Plaintiffs contends that they and their former coworkers were subjected to the same or similar unlawful labor practices during their employment by Defendant, including failure to pay all wages.

5. Plaintiffs' claims for unpaid wages stems from allegations of Defendant's failure to pay employees all minimum, overtime pay, and regular rate wages owed, including due to Defendant's failure to compensate employees for off-the-clock work and Defendant's failure to incorporate all remunerations

into the regular rate of pay. Plaintiffs' meal and rest period claims are based on allegations that due to the nature of their work and Defendant's employment practices, employees regularly experienced missed, untimely, or interrupted breaks, and that Defendant failed to provide any premiums for non-compliant rest breaks or all premiums for non-compliant meals. Plaintiffs also allege that Defendant failed to reimburse employees for all reasonable and necessary business expenses incurred, including expenses incurred for the use of employees' personal cellphone and vehicles, and the purchase of specific items for work such as slip-resistant shoes and masks. Plaintiffs further allege that they and other employees did not receive all wages owed at the time of termination nor accurate itemized wage statements due to Defendant's failure to pay all wages and premiums. Accordingly, Plaintiffs allege Defendant is liable for civil penalties under PAGA.

6. Pursuant to PAGA, Plaintiffs submitted notices of the alleged Labor Code violations to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (the "LWDA"), with certified mail service on Defendant, and paid the required filing fee. True and correct copies of Plaintiffs' PAGA notices are attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.[1]

7. On October 25, 2024, Plaintiff Jimenez commenced a PAGA action under Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698, et seq. On September 5, 2024, Plaintiff Montalvo commenced a PAGA Action entitled "*Maria Nora Montalvo v. Albeco, Inc., et al.*" before the United States District Court, Northern District of California with Case No. 25-cv-00759-HSG. On April 1, 2026, the Parties filed First Amended Representative Action Complaint ("FAC") in the Jimenez Action, adding Plaintiff Montalvo (the "Operative Complaint"). Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(s)(1), Plaintiffs have submitted to the LWDA a file-stamped copy of the complaints containing the Court-assigned case number. To date, the LWDA has not sought to intervene in this action. The administrative exhaustion period under PAGA expired without the LWDA indicating any intent to investigate the allegations. Accordingly, Plaintiffs

[1] Plaintiff Jiminez's PAGA notice letter refers to "*Olga Longoria v. Albeco, Inc. dba Mollie Stone's Markets.*" My firm originally represented Olga Longoria who brought a cause of action against Defendant on March 22, 2022 in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara (Case No. 22CV395980) ("*Longoria*") for similar wage-and-hour labor code violations as alleged in this action. Ms. Longoria's PAGA notice was amended to identify Plaintiff Jiminez as a plaintiff. During the litigation, Ms. Longoria passed away and *Longoria* was subsequently dismissed.

are duly authorized to act as private attorneys general with respect to the PAGA claims involved in this action.

8. Defendant ardently opposes the merits of this case and denies Plaintiffs' factual allegations. Defendant argues all employees were properly paid for all hours worked and that it did not require or permit employees to work off-the-clock. As for the regular rate claim, Defendant argues there was no issue with paying employees the proper regular rate of pay because any additional remuneration was discretionary and thus, not required to be incorporated into the regular rate of pay. Defendant maintains all employees were provided with the opportunity to take all their code-compliant meal and rest breaks and that missed breaks, if any, were solely the result of employees' voluntary choice. As for the unreimbursed business expenses, Defendant maintains it complied with all its reimbursement obligations. To the extent employees received wage statements that were allegedly inaccurate, Defendant argues penalties are not warranted because employees suffered no actual damage or harm as a result. (*See, e.g.*, *Angeles v. U.S. Airways, Inc.* (N.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2013) No. C 12–05860 CRB, 2013 WL 622032, at *10 ["A plaintiff must adequately plead an injury arising from an employer's failure to provide full and accurate wage statements, and the omission of the required information alone is not sufficient."].) Additionally, Defendant alleges its good-faith belief that it paid all wages precludes the imposition of waiting time penalties because Plaintiffs would be unable to show Defendant's alleged conduct was done willfully or knowingly. (*See, e.g.*, *Pedroza v. PetSmart, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. June 14, 2012) No. ED CV 11–298 GHK (DTBx), 2012 WL 9506073, *5.) For these reasons, Defendant claims it did not engage in any unfair business practices and denies liability under PAGA. Defendant also maintains the claims are not susceptible to proof on a representative basis because of the individualized and varying nature of each employee's experience, making this matter unmanageable.

DISCOVERY AND INVESTIGATION

9. The Parties agreed to mediate the representative PAGA claims. The Parties engaged in informal discovery exchange prior to mediation. Defendant provided information and documents, which enabled Plaintiffs' Counsel to meaningfully investigate Plaintiffs' allegations and assess the value of the PAGA claims. Specifically, Defendant produced Plaintiffs' personnel file and their time and payroll records, documents regarding Defendant's written policies and practices in effect during the relevant

period, and time and corresponding payroll records of other employees. Defendant also gave relevant information regarding the number of Aggrieved Employees and the approximate number of PAGA Pay Periods worked.

10. Prior to mediation, Plaintiffs' Counsel reviewed and analyzed all the information that Defendant produced, including the time/pay records and Defendant's written policies, in conjunction with information provided by Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs' Counsel retained an expert to analyze the time/pay records and prepare a damage analysis prior to mediation. Further, Plaintiffs' Counsel investigated the applicable law regarding the claims and defenses asserted in this action. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Counsel were able to evaluate the probability of success on the merits and Defendant's monetary exposure. In sum, Plaintiffs' and their Counsels' familiarity with the facts of the case and the legal issues involved allowed them to act intelligently in negotiating the Settlement.

SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS AND NOTICE TO THE LWDA

11. On September 15, 2025, the Parties participated in a full day of private mediation facilitated by Steven Rottman, Esq., an experienced PAGA action mediator. The negotiations were at arm's length and although conducted in a professional manner, were adversarial. Both sides went into the mediation willing to explore the potential for a settlement of the dispute, but they were also prepared to litigate their position through trial and appeal if a settlement had not been reached. Negotiations were protracted, with extended discussions and instances in which it appeared the Parties would not reach a resolution. Following a full discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the claims and defenses, the Parties ultimately reached a resolution, the material terms of which are encompassed within the Settlement.

12. In reaching a resolution, the Parties recognized that the issues presented in this action are likely only to be resolved with extensive and costly pretrial and trial proceedings, and that further litigation would lead to inconvenience, distraction, disruption, delay, and expense disproportionate to the potential benefits of litigation. Plaintiffs and their Counsel also considered the risk and uncertainty of the outcome inherent in any litigation when determining whether this Settlement was the correct option. In sum, Plaintiffs and their Counsels believe the proposed Settlement is in the best interests of Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA.

13. In compliance with Labor Code section 2699(s)(2), notice of settlement and a copy of the proposed Settlement has been submitted to the LWDA along with a copy of Plaintiffs' motion and the hearing date. A true and correct copy of the LWDA's email confirming receipt thereof is attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**. To date, the LWDA has not indicated any objection to the Settlement.

KEY TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

14. Gross Settlement Amount, Funding, Disbursement, and Uncashed Checks. The Gross Settlement Amount ("GSA") is $480,000.00, subject to potential increase under an Escalator Clause, and is non-reversionary. (Settlement, ¶ 3.1.) Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than 15 calendar days after the Effective Date.[2] (*Id.* at ¶ 4.2.) Disbursement will occur within 14 days after Defendant fully funds the GSA. (*Id.* at ¶ 4.3.) For any Aggrieved Employee whose Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after 180 days from date of mailing (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 Aggrieved Employee who failed to cash his or her check prior to the Void Date, thereby leaving no "unpaid residue" subject to California Code of Civil Procedure section 384, subd. (b). (*Id.* at ¶ 4.3.1.)

15. PAGA Size Estimates and Escalator Clause. Based on a review of its records, Defendants estimated that as of August 20, 2025, there were approximately 831 Aggrieved Employees who worked an estimated 48,000 total PAGA Pay Periods for the PAGA period from August 20, 2023, through mediation on September 15, 2025. (*Id.* at ¶ 8.) Based on the updated PAGA Period as defined in ¶ 1.23 of the Settlement, Defendant estimates that there are approximately 793 Aggrieved Employees who worked an estimated 49,791 total PAGA Pay Periods. (*Id.*) If the number of PAGA Pay Periods is 10% or more higher than the original estimate of PAGA Pay Periods (i.e., if the actual number is 52,800 or more), then the Gross Settlement Amount shall be increased by the percentage that the actual number of

[2] "Effective Date" means the date upon which all of the following have occurred: (i) the Court has approved the Settlement; (ii) the Court has issued the Final Order and entered Judgment in accordance with the terms described herein; (iii) if there is an appeal of the Court's Judgment, the date the Judgment is affirmed on appeal, the date of dismissal of such appeal, or the expiration of the time to file a petition for writ of certiorari to the California Supreme Court, and (iv) if there is an intervenor and no appeal is filed, the expiration date of the time for filing or noticing any appeal of the Judgment. (Settlement, ¶ 1.10.)

pay periods exceeds 52,800. (*Id.*) The pay period value shall be calculated by dividing the GSA by 48,000. (*Id.*) The Parties agree that the pay period value amounts to $10.00 per pay period ($480,000 / 48,000 pay periods) However, should the number of pay periods reach 52,800, and Plaintiffs elect to enforce the escalator clause, Defendant will have the right, in the exercise of its sole discretion, to limit the PAGA release period to the time at which the number of pay periods reaches 52,800 or the GSA shall be increased by $10.00 for every pay period over 52,800. (*Id.*) The Parties will confirm at the hearing if the escalator clause has been triggered and if any adjustments to the Gross Settlement Amount or PAGA Period are required.

16. Enhancement Award. The Settlement provides for an Enhancement Award in the amount of $7,500.00 to each Plaintiff, in addition to their respective Individual PAGA Payments and in recognition of their services on behalf of the State of California and Aggrieved Employees, including for their time, effort, and risks assumed in prosecuting the Action. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 1.24, 3.2.2.) In the event that the Court approves a lesser amount, the remainder will be allocated to PAGA Penalties. (*Id.* at ¶ 3.2.2.)

17. Counsel Fees and Litigation Expenses. The Settlement includes attorneys' fees of not more than one-third (33%) of the GSA (i.e., at least $160,000.00), subject to an Escalator Clause, plus reimbursement for out-of-pocket litigation costs not to exceed $45,000.00, payable to PAGA Counsel from the GSA. (*Id.* at ¶ 3.2.1.) In the event actual costs are less and/or the amount of fees and costs approved by the Court are less than the amounts requested, the difference will be allocated to the Net Settlement Amount. (*Id.* at ¶ 1.16.) Pursuant to a Joint Prosecution Agreement ("JPA"), the attorneys' fees will be divided with 75% to Moon Law Group, P.C. ("MLG") and 25% to Bibiyan Law Group, P.C. ("BLG"). My firm has incurred $37,772.91 in litigation costs. A true and correct copy of a report showing these costs is attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.[3]

[3] The cost report identifies the matter as "Longoria v. Albeco, Inc." As discussed *supra* at paragraph 6, n.1, my firm was originally retained by Olga Longoria to pursue a PAGA representative action against Defendant. The total costs include litigation costs incurred from the filing of the *Longoria* complaint. PAGA Counsel respectfully requests reimbursement of all costs for litigation against Defendant. Reimbursement of costs incurred in *Longoria* is reasonable because the litigation against Defendant was initiated through *Longoria*. The litigation efforts in both actions were not duplicative but were cumulative as the investigation, discovery, and settlement negotiations that occurred in *Longoria* carried over to this instant action. Thus, PAGA Counsel should be reimbursed for the costs incurred in *Longoria*

18. Administration Expenses Payment. The Settlement provides an Administration Expenses Payment to the Administrator, payable from the GSA, in an amount not to exceed $7,950.00, for its fees and expenses in administering this Settlement. (*Id.* at ¶ 3.2.3.) In the event the amount of actual administration costs is less and/or the amount approved by the Court is less than requested, the difference will be allocated as PAGA Penalties. (*Id.*) The Parties jointly selected Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions ("Phoenix") as the neutral entity to administer this Settlement. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 1.3, 7.1.) A true and correct copy of Phoenix's bid for $7,950.00 is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.

19. PAGA Penalties. "PAGA Penalties" means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement, allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees and 75% to the LWDA in settlement of the Released APGA Claims. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 1.22, 3.2.) Accordingly, the PAGA Penalties is estimated to be approximately **$256,644.65**[4] which will be distributed 75% (i.e., 75% * $256,644.65 = **$192,483.49**) to the LWDA and 25% (i.e., no less than 25% * $256,644.65 = **$64,161.16**) to Aggrieved Employees pursuant to PAGA law governing Plaintiffs' claims.

20. Individual PAGA Payments. Each Aggrieved Employee will be entitled to his or her pro rata amount from the 25% share of PAGA Penalties calculated by the Administrator according to the number of PAGA Pay Periods the Aggrieved Employee worked during the PAGA Period. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 1.12, 3.2.4.1.) This results in an average Individual PAGA Payment of roughly **$80.91** for each of the estimated 793 Aggrieved Employees ($64,161.16 / 793), and a PAGA Pay Period value of **$1.29** for each of the 49,791 estimated PAGA Pay Periods ($64,161.16 / 49,791). Individual PAGA Payments will be treated as 100% penalties for tax purposes. (*Id.* at ¶ 3.2.4.1.)

21. Releases of Claims. Upon the Court's Approval Order and Defendant's payment to the Administrator of all funds owed in settlement of the Action, the LWDA will release the Released Parties from all PAGA claims alleged in the Operative Complaint, including civil penalties sought for unpaid

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because the costs were reasonably and necessarily incurred and contributed to the settlement of this instant action.

[4] The estimated PAGA Penalties was calculated by deducting the following amounts from the GSA ($480,000.00): $40,405.35 for the PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, $160,000.00 for the PAGA Counsel Fees Payment, $7,500.00 each for the Enhancement Payment, and $7,950.00 for the Administration Expenses Payment. (*See* Settlement, ¶ 3.2.)

wages, overtime, missed meal and rest periods, reimbursement claims, and wage statement violations, from October 25, 2023, through December 31, 2025. (*Id.* at ¶ 5.0.)

22. No Related Cases. The Parties, PAGA 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 Court's approval of the Settlement.

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT IS FAIR AND REASONABLE

23. There can be no doubt that this Settlement is the result of vigorous, adversarial, non-collusive, and arm's-length negotiations between the Parties. Based on Plaintiffs' Counsel's analysis of the arguments and information provided by Defendant, on an expert analysis of the time and pay records, and on information from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' Counsel evaluated Defendant's both maximum and risk-adjusted potential exposure in preparation for mediation. Although the expert's analysis revealed that the time and pay records supported several violations by Defendant, those identifiable violations were primarily limited to the regular rate and meal period claims. The records themselves did not provide strong support for the off-the-clock work, rest period, and expense reimbursement claims, and derivative penalties for those claims, as these claims are predominantly testimony based and based only on high violation rates. In other words, Plaintiffs' analysis revealed that certain claims were not as strong as originally believed.

24. Because Defendant did not require employees to record rest periods, there are no records to establish the rest period claim on the merits. Additionally, there are no records to establish the off-the-clock work and reimbursement claims on the merits. Rather, proof of these claims would need to be supported by declarations from Aggrieved Employees regarding missed rest periods, off-the-clock work, and business expenses incurred as the records themselves cannot demonstrate what breaks were missed, when, and why, what expenses were incurred, and they cannot demonstrate the time, if any, Aggrieved Employees spent working off the clock.

25. Indeed, the maximum exposure figures that were calculated for mediation were based on assumed high violation rates that would not likely be demonstrated at trial, as they assume either the participation of all Aggrieved Employees (which would be difficult given the particularly large size of this group), or alternatively, the use of surveys or statistical data as a surrogate (which would still require

the participation of a majority of Aggrieved Employees to establish a sound representation of all non-exempt employees). The reality is that many, if not all, employees would be unwilling to participate due to fear of retaliation. However, even assuming those employees would be willing to participate, obtaining such declarations would potentially reveal that each Aggrieved Employee had a different experience. The individualized nature of their employment experience and the numerosity of employees affected present significant risk with manageability and proof on the merits.

26. Even as to the regular rate and meal period claims, our analysis found that Defendant's exposure is less than initially believed. As to meal periods, Plaintiffs allege that meal periods were frequently missed, shortened or interrupted. Based on a review of the records, Plaintiffs' expert determined there were approximately 53,873 unique meal break violations, for a violation rate of 20.3%. However, Plaintiffs' expert found that 11.2% of the violations were accompanied by a meal waiver and that Defendant made meal premium payments for 3.1% of the violations. After accounting for the meal waivers and premium payments, the meal break violation was reduced to 6%. Further, Defendant nonetheless contends that many meal breaks were taken and, where a violation appears, it was a result of the Class Member voluntarily choosing to forego a meal period, to take it after the end of the fifth hour, or to stop his or her break early to return to work.

27. As to the regular rate issue, Plaintiffs allege that Defendant failed to incorporate all non-discretionary remuneration into the regular rate of pay for purposes of paying overtime and sick pay. Plaintiffs' expert reviewed the sample records and found that 52.7% of pay periods included overtime and additional compensation, and 0.1% of pay periods included sick pay and additional compensation. However, Defendant denies that it failed to incorporate any non-discretionary bonuses into the regular rate of pay as such bonuses were discretionary.

28. The likelihood that Defendant could assert viable legal defenses would likely further reduce its overall exposure. For example, the individualized and testimony-intensive nature of the claims could bar manageability of this representative action or otherwise significantly reduce Defendant's overall liability.

29. Further, a claim-by-claim penalty calculation is overly optimistic as it presumes Plaintiffs would be able to stack the penalties, although penalty stacking is not expressly permitted by PAGA.

Rather, without either (i) a prior finding by the LWDA or a court within the past five years that the employer violated PAGA or (ii) evidence that the employer's conduct was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive, PAGA only provides for a maximum $100 penalty for each pay period. (Lab. Code § 2699(f)(2)(A)–(B).) Moreover, Plaintiffs' Counsel believe it would be unrealistic to expect the Court to award the full (penalty-stacked) exposure given the discretionary nature of awarding penalties and given Defendant's defenses, including that any failure to pay premiums, regular rate wages, or for off-the-clock work was not knowingly or willfully done, and additionally, to the extent employees received wage statements that were allegedly inaccurate, employees suffered no actual resulting damage or harm. Moreover, awarding the full penalties amount would likely raise Due Process concerns.

30. For the foregoing reasons, the *realistic* exposure is thus far below the *optimistic* claim by claim estimate.

31. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs' Counsel believe it is more reasonable to assess penalties on a $100 civil penalty per pay period basis pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(f)(2)(A) for each of the estimated 49,791 pay periods at issue, as opposed to a claim-by-claim approach. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Counsel estimate Defendant's maximum PAGA exposure to be **$4,979,100.00** ($100 x 49,791). However, based on the discovery, Defendant's arguments at mediation and continued settlement discussions, an understanding that the claims are heavily dependent on the unlikely participation by Aggrieved Employees and their varying employment experience, and other important considerations discussed above, it is reasonable to assume a violation occurred in at most 15% of all pay periods only, which results in a realistic (*risk-adjusted*) exposure of **$746,865.00** ($4,979,100.00 x 15%). As a result, the GSA of $480,000.00 represents approximately **64%** of the realistic exposure ($480,000.00 / $746,865.00).

32. The proposed Settlement therefore represents a substantial recovery when compared to the reasonably forecasted recovery. When considering the risks of litigation, the uncertainties involved in continued litigation, the burdens of proof necessary to establish liability, and the probability of appeal, it is clear the GSA of $480,000.00 is within the "ballpark" of reasonableness, and that settlement approval is appropriate. (*Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc*. (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 133; *see Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of L.A.* (2010) 186 Cal.App.4th 399, 408–09 [holding that *Kullar* does not require

"an explicit statement of the maximum amount the plaintiff class could recover if it prevailed on all its claims," but instead, only an "understanding of the amount that is in controversy and the realistic range of outcomes of the litigation"].)

33. The $480,000.00 GSA amounts to a "genuine and meaningful" relief. This is an excellent result, particularly because, under the Settlement, Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA will receive timely, guaranteed relief and will avoid the risk of not being able to recover anything at all.

34. The Settlement is a fair and reasonable resolution that satisfies PAGA's dual statutory purposes of deterrence and punishment, on the one hand, and providing Aggrieved Employees with genuine and meaningful relief, on the other. As a result of this litigation, Defendant has had to hire legal counsel, engage in employee-wide discovery, and participate in mediation. Assuming approval is granted, Defendant will also have to pay civil penalties pursuant to PAGA. Not including its own attorneys' fees and costs, Defendant will pay at least $480,000.00 to resolve this matter—of which approximately $256,644.65 is allocated toward PAGA Penalties and will be distributed as 75% to the LWDA and 25% to Aggrieved Employees, in compliance with PAGA law governing the claims in this Action. (*See* Settlement, ¶ 3.2.4.) This amount represents approximately **34%** of the realistic exposure for the claims ($256,644.65 / $746,865.00), as discussed above.

35. Plaintiffs' Counsel have conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the allegations. Based on discovery and on their own independent investigation and evaluation, Plaintiffs' Counsel are of the opinion that the proposed Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. Furthermore, considering all known facts and circumstances, the risk of significant delay, trial risk, appellate risk, the defenses that could be asserted by Defendant on the merits, Plaintiffs' Counsel respectfully submit that the Settlement is in the best interests of the Aggrieved Employees and the State of California.

36. Although Plaintiffs' Counsel believe there is merit to Plaintiffs' allegations, they also acknowledge a legitimate controversy exists as to each allegation. Plaintiffs' Counsel also recognize that proving the amounts of penalties owed to each Aggrieved Employee would be an expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain proposition.

37. Moreover, Plaintiffs' Counsel are also of the opinion that because the issues here are fairly contested, there is a possibility of the Court not awarding PAGA penalties even if Plaintiffs prevailed on

the merits due to the largely discretionary nature of awarding PAGA penalties. In other words, were this matter to go to trial, any award granted would be at the discretion of the Court and subject to a substantial reduction.

38. While Plaintiffs' Counsel believe there would be no persuasive grounds to reduce penalties, they recognize that the Court could determine otherwise and significantly reduce any award of penalties. This wide range of potential recovery and additional delays and risks of trial provide justification to settle for a reasonable amount of recovery at this point in the litigation. In all, based on the investigation and analysis of the claims in preparation for mediation, the maximum exposure did not comport with the realistic exposure that Defendant faced, as discussed above.

39. Plaintiffs' Counsel took into account the risk of not being able to proceed on a representative basis at all due to the potential manageability issues, the risk of not prevailing at trial, and the risk that even if Plaintiffs prevailed at trial, the penalties would be limited due to the largely discretionary nature of awarding PAGA penalties. The provisions of the Labor Code triggering PAGA penalties in this case include Labor Code sections 203, 210, 226.3, 558, 1197.1, and 2802. However, PAGA penalties are not mandatory, but rather, permissive. (Lab. Code § 2699(e)(2).) Accordingly, it is entirely possible that even if Plaintiffs would be successful at trial and then defeat the manageability issues presented at litigation by the large number of Aggrieved Employees in this action, Plaintiffs may still be awarded substantially less than what was obtained through the Settlement.

40. The Settlement avoids the significant risks, burdens, and the accompanying expense of further litigation. Though the Parties have engaged in a significant amount of investigation, informal discovery, and employee data analysis, they have not commenced formal discovery procedures. Moreover, Plaintiffs would have to proceed with arbitration of his individual claims and win on the merits before proceeding with litigation of the representative PAGA claims. Preparation for trial and the prospect of appeals in the wake of any summary judgment ruling would remain for the Parties. As a result, the Parties would incur considerably more attorneys' fees and costs through trial, a lengthy and uncertain process that could result in recovering less than was settled for.

THE ENHANCEMENT AWARDS SHOULD BE APPROVED

41. Throughout this litigation, Plaintiffs, who were former employees of Defendant, have

cooperated immensely with my office and co-counsel and have taken many actions to protect the interests of the State of California and the Aggrieved Employees. Plaintiffs provided valuable information regarding their hours worked, and what duties were performed during those hours. Plaintiffs participated in decisions concerning this action, assisted in preparation for the mediation, and searched for potential witnesses. Before we filed this action, Plaintiffs worked with my office and co-counsel to determine the viability of their claims. Plaintiffs also provided information and documents relating to their employment with Defendant. The information and documentation provided by Plaintiffs were instrumental in establishing the violations alleged in this action, and the recovery provided for under the Settlement would have been impossible to obtain without their participation.

42. At the same time, Plaintiffs faced many risks in adding themselves as the PAGA Representatives in this matter. Plaintiffs face actual risks with their future employment, as putting themselves on public record in an employment lawsuit could also very well affect their likelihood for future employment. For example, a search of Plaintiffs' name will reveal this action, and as a result, many employers may likely forego hiring Plaintiffs upon learning they sued a former employer.

43. In turn, Aggrieved Employees will now be reimbursed civil penalties for wage violations they may have never known about or been willing to pursue on their own. If each Aggrieved Employee would have tried to pursue legal remedies on their own, that would have resulted in each having to expend a significant amount of their own monetary resources and time, not to mention limited judicial resources, which were obviated by Plaintiffs putting themselves on the line on behalf of the Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA. Further, prior to executing the Settlement, Plaintiffs carefully reviewed the document and asked questions to ensure their understanding, including as to the total recovery and releases of claims.

44. In the final analysis, this representative action would not have been possible without the aid of Plaintiffs, who put their own time and effort into this litigation and placed themselves at risk for the sake of the State of California and the Aggrieved Employees. The requested enhancement payments to Plaintiffs for their services as PAGA Representatives are a relatively small amounts of money considering the time and effort put into the litigation. For all the foregoing reasons, the requested enhancement payments to Plaintiffs are reasonable.

MY EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

45. I received a B.A. in History in 1998 from UCLA, and my J.D. from Loyola Marymount Law School in 2006. I became an Active Member of the State Bar of California in June 2007 and have been an Active Member in good standing continuously since then. I have been selected to Super Lawyers each year from 2019 to 2023.

46. I co-founded Moon & Yang, APC—now Moon Law Group, PC—in March 2010. My practice is focused exclusively on advocating for the rights of employees in wage-and-hour litigation, almost entirely in class and/or PAGA representative actions.

47. For the past decade, I have built my practice to have an emphasis on employment and related civil litigation cases and have both prosecuted and defended employment-related litigation cases. I have been heavily, successfully, and continuously involved in active litigation and trial work, and have conducted bench and jury trials on behalf of both employees and employers in wage-and-hour cases.

48. My current billing rate is $950.00 per hour, which is my usual rate in wage-and-hour litigations. This billing rate is reasonable considering my years of experience practicing in the highly specialized area of employment and labor law and my Laffey Matrix rate. (The Laffey Matrix, http://www.laffeymatrix.com/see.html [last visited June 23, 2026].) The Laffey Matrix is a "well-established objective source for rates that vary by experience" used by the District of Columbia. (*In re HPL Tech., Inc. Sec. Litig.* (N.D. Cal. 2005) 366 F. Supp 2d 912, 921.) A true and correct copy of the Laffey Matrix is attached hereto as **<u>Exhibit 6</u>**. California Courts have adjusted the Laffey Matrix rate upwards based on "locality pay differentials" and the location of counsel's office in California to determine whether counsel's rates are reasonable. (*See, e.g.*, *id.* [applying a 9% upward adjustment to the Laffey Matrix rate based on an approximate difference of 9% between the locality pay differential of the District of Columbia and San Francisco, California, where counsel's office was located].) To determine the locality pay differential, the Court in *In re HPL Technologies, Inc.* utilized the locality pay differentials within the federal courts. (*Id.* at pp. 921–22.) Using the same method here and based on my firm's location in Los Angeles, California, the locality pay differential of the Los Angeles-Long Beach area is 36.47% and of the Washington-Baltimore-Arlington area is 33.94%, which results in a difference of approximately 2.53%. (*Compare* Judiciary Salary Plan of Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, eff. January

13, 2025, *with* Judiciary Salary Plan of Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, eff. January 13, 2025.) True and correct copies of the Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA and Washington-Baltimore-Arlington salary plans are attached hereto as **Exhibit 7** and **Exhibit 8**, respectively. Based on my 19+ years of experience out of law school, my Laffey Matrix rate with a 2.53% adjustment is $1,044.78 per hour ($1,019 Laffey Matrix rate + (2.53% x $1,019)). (*See* Ex. 6.) Accordingly, my billing rate of $950 per hour is reasonable.

49. I am experienced in prosecuting and defending employment matters, particularly class and PAGA actions. My firm has focused a substantial percentage of its practice on wage, hour, and working conditions violations. In addition to the present case, I am also class counsel for other wage-and-hour class action lawsuits pending in various counties throughout California, including in state and federal courts. The following is a list of some of our recent class action settlements that have received preliminary and final approval: *Aparicio v. Lineage Logistics, LLC* (LASC No. BC722764) (class size approx. 155; lead counsel); *Black v. Mission Healthcare Servs., Inc*. (LASC No. 19STCV04602) (class size approx. 1,000; lead counsel); *Campa v. Bloomingdeals, Inc*. (LASC No. BC700366) (class size approx. 1,500; lead counsel); *Garcia v. Comfy U.S.A. Apparel, Inc.* (LASC No. BC709630) (class size approx. 210; lead counsel); *Gomez v. H Mart Cos., Inc.* (LASC No. BC671525) (class size approx. 2,500; co-counsel); *Jones v. Citiguard, Inc.* (LASC No. BC664890) (class size approx. 587; lead counsel); *Jones v. Fitness Alliance, LLC* (Riverside No. PSC1404079) (class size approx. 1,000; lead counsel); *Lagos v. ThyssenKrupp Elevator Corp.* (LASC No. BC682972) ($750,000 for 79 class members; lead counsel); *Mark Brulee et al. v. DAL Global Servs., LLC* (C.D. Cal. Dec. 20, 2018) No. CV 17-6433 JVS(JCGx), 2018 WL 6616659, at *10 (class size approx. 2,650; lead counsel) (in approving my $650 hourly rate in that case, the Court found: "Class Counsel's declarations show that the attorneys are experienced and successful litigators. Other courts have approved the attorneys' current rates for the Moon & Yang, APC attorneys"); *Martinez v. Bail Hotline Bail Bonds, Inc.* (LASC No. BC700131) (class size approx. 173; lead counsel); *Montoya v. Golden 1 Credit Union* (Sacramento No. 34-2018-00228252) (class size approx. 1,900; lead counsel); *Onofre v. Caitac Garment Processing, Inc*. (LASC No. BC702283) (class size approx. 750; lead counsel); *Rodriguez v. Rossmoyne, Inc.* (LASC No. BC699137) (class size approx. 220; lead counsel); *Sison v. Cha Hollywood Med. Ctr., L.P.* (LASC No. BC6441 29) (class size approx. 2,100; co-counsel); *Slaughter v. ACA Sec. Stems, LP* (LASC No. BC699137) (class size approx. 300;

lead counsel); *Taylor v. Sherman's Delicatessen & Bakery, LLC* (LASC No. BC722765) (class size approx. 515; lead counsel); *Vargas v. AMS Paving, Inc*. (LASC No. BC722767) (case size approx. 260; lead counsel); *Vertti v. Bagcraft Papercon III, LLC* (LASC No. 19STCV12729) (class size approx. 260; lead counsel); and *Wallick v. Campbell Soup Supply Co., LLC* (San Joaquin No. STK-CV-UOE-2021-0000865) (class size 435; lead counsel).

<u>ALLEN FEGHALI'S EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS</u>

50. Allen Feghali is a partner at Moon Law Group, PC. He received his B.A. in Global and International Studies in 2011 from UC Santa Barbara, and his J.D. from University of La Verne College of Law in 2014. Mr. Feghali became an Active Member of the State Bar of California in December 2014 and has been an Active Member in good standing continuously since then. He was selected by Super Lawyers as a "Southern California Rising Star" in 2020–2023.

51. Mr. Feghali began working at Moon Law Group, PC in May 2015, and his practice has focused on advocating for the rights of employees at the trial-court and appellate level. Prior to roughly June 2018, with the exception of a handful of cases, his practice focused on individual FEHA and wrongful termination claims, as well as individual wage-and-hour claims. Since June 2018, Mr. Feghali's practice has shifted to almost exclusively representing employees in wage-and-hour class and PAGA representative actions.

52. Mr. Feghali's current billing rate is $900.00 per hour, which is his usual rate in wage-and-hour litigations. Based on Mr. Feghali's 12 years of experience out of law school, his Laffey Matrix rate with a 2.53% adjustment is $1,044.78 per hour ($1,019 Laffey Matrix rate + (2.53% x $1,019)). (*See* Ex. 6.) As compared to the Laffey Matrix rate and when considering his significant wage-and-hour class action experience, Mr. Feghali's billing rate of $900 per hour is reasonable.

53. During Mr. Feghali's tenure with Moon Law Group, PC, he has played a critical role in obtaining outstanding results for employees who have been wronged by their employers. Mr. Feghali's litigation experience includes, but is not limited to:

(a) In March 2021, Mr. Feghali prepared the briefing in the matter of *Rivera, et al. v. Clearpath Federal Credit Union* (LASC No. 19STCV33504), which resulted in a certification order on all causes of action following contested briefing in a wage-and-hour class action.

(b) Mr. Feghali prepared the briefing in a contested class certification motion in the matter of *Dawson, et al. v. GoHealth, LLC, et al.* (No. CGC-19-577790), which was argued and taken under submission by the Court on February 3, 2022.

(c) Mr. Feghali prepared the briefing in a contested class certification motion in the matter of *Brown v. NTI-CA, Inc., et al.* (No. 21STCV04397), which is not currently scheduled for hearing.

(d) Mr. Feghali was part of a team that prepared the briefing in a contested class certification motion in the matter of *Thong, et al. v. Outlook Resources, Inc., et al*. (No. 19STCV44400), which was granted, in part, and denied, in part, in October 2022.

(e) Mr. Feghali prepared the briefing which resulted in a remand order in the matter of *Andrade v. Rehrig Pacific Corp.* (C.D. Cal. April 22, 2020) No. CV 20-1448 FMP (RAOx), 2020 WL 1934954, where Defendant removed a wage-and-hour class alleging that Plaintiff's claims were pre-empted by the Labor Management Relations Act.

(f) Mr. Feghali briefed, argued, and won the matter of *Lee, et al. v. The Christian Herald, U.S.A., Inc.* (Cal. Ct. App. Dec. 12, 2017) No. B266853, 2017 WL 6333905, at *1. There, the Court of Appeal reversed a dismissal of an individual defendant following the trial court's granting of a demurrer without leave to amend relating to alter ego allegations.

(g) Mr. Feghali prepared the briefing which resulted in a remand order in the matter of *Sotelo v. Belfor USA Group, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2018) No. 2:17–cv–09056–RSWL–MRWx, 2018 WL 1352910. Defendants there sought to remove the case based on the inclusion of a "sham defendant," but the court agreed with Mr. Feghali's briefing which argued that the individual defendant, who was alleged to have harassed the plaintiff under FEHA, was a proper defendant.

(h) Mr. Feghali has been the lead counsel, or co-lead counsel, in individual cases that settled for $850,000.00, $375,000.00, and $250,000.00. In addition to the foregoing, Mr.

Feghali has resolved or assisted in the resolution of approximately 100 cases which has resulted in millions of dollars of unpaid wages being returned to low-wage employees.

(i) Mr. Feghali was part of a team that prepared the briefing in a contested class certification motion in the matter of Hernandez v. CR Laurence, Inc., et al. (No. 20STCV32372), which was granted, in part, and denied, in part, in February 2024.

54. Since June 2018, Mr. Feghali's practice has shifted to almost exclusively representing employees in wage-and-hour class and PAGA representative actions. His fee has been approved by Courts throughout the state. He has participated as lead, or co-lead counsel, in the litigation and resolution of over 100 wage-and-hour class actions, including obtaining preliminary and final approval of settlements. A selection of settled cases wherein Mr. Feghali served as lead or co-lead class counsel includes the following: *Barahona v. Methodist Hosp. of Cal*. (No. 20STCV09876) ($5,000,000); *Vazquez v. St. Mar 2.0 Inc.* (No. 37-2021-00042702-CU-OE-CTL) ($2,250,000); *Duncan v. Infineon Technologies Americas Corp*. (No. 21STCV16872) ($2,500,000); *Aquino v. Coast King Packing, LLC* (No. 21CV002448) ($2,300,000); *Martinez, et al. v. Curative LLC* (No. 21STCV20778) ($1,500,000); *Calderon v. Installed Building Products* (No. 37-2021-00035844-CU-OE-CTL) ($1,500,000); *Majdoub v. Argent Hotel Mgmt.* (No. CGC-20-582921) ($1,800,000); *Fuentes v. Covid Clinic, Inc*. (No. CIVSB2106806) ($1,526,317.57); *Rahman, et al. v. Gate Gourmet, Inc*. (No. 3:20-cv-03047) ($3,850,000); *Pagoulatos v. Coast Hills Credit Union* (No. 20CV02801) ($1,100,000); *Hammers v. Redwood Oil Co., Inc*. (No. SCV-269625) ($1,180,000); *Cuadras v. R.C. Wendt Painting, Inc*. (No. BC705964) ($1,400,000); *Zaragoza v. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Fresno* (No. 22CV-00282) ($1,500,000); *Garcia v. San Jose Water Co.* (22CV396328) ($1,200,000); *Garcia v. Tri-Valley Plastering, Inc*. (No. 22CECG00591) ($1,250,000); *Garcia v. Tapia Enter., Inc*. ($2,137,651 for 507 class members); *Cha v. Center Point, Inc*. (No. CIV2102081) ($1,000,000); *Sison v. Cha Hollywood Med. Ctr., L.P*. (No. BC644129) (2,137 class members); *Lagos v. ThyssenKrupp Elevator Corp.* (No. BC682972) ($750,000 for 79 class members); and *Montoya v. Golden 1 Credit Union* (No. 34-2018-00228252) ($1,250,000).

<u>S. PHILLIP SONG'S EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS</u>

55. S. Phillip Song is a Senior Attorney at my office. He received his undergraduate degree in

2006 from the University of Houston, graduating cum laude with a Communications B.A. and minor in Accounting. Mr. Song earned his Juris Doctor degree in 2011 from the University of Houston Law Center. Mr. Song has been admitted to practice law since 2013 (Texas). Mr. Song is presently admitted to practice in all state courts of California (admitted in 2019), and before all federal district courts in California.

56. The focus of Mr. Song's practice is currently on class actions, wage-and-hour law, and employment law. Mr. Song has worked on numerous class action cases and representative actions that have been granted final approval, including *Paez et al. v. C&R Restaurant Group*, LP, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-18-103181-SDS; *Baker v. Central Coast Home Health, Inc*., San Luis Obispo County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV-0219; *Martinez v. Community Playgrounds, Inc*., Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS53879; *Duval v. Pacific States Petroleum, Inc*., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2018-00231934; *Flores v. Wilmar Oils & Fats (Stockton)*, LLC, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2018-0012758; G*arcia v. Continental Intermodal Group LP dba CIG Logistics*, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-19-102776; *Tourchette adv. Finelite, Inc*., Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG19022885; *Touch v. Presidio Components, Inc*., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-20-101005; *Johnston v. Environmental Logistics, Inc*., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-18-100865-DRL; *Lewis v. Environmental Waste Minimization, Inc*., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-19-102248-SDS; *Priess v. Fiore Management LLC dba Canndescent*, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-20-100930; *Alcantar v. Bay Equity LLC, Marin County Superior Court*, Case No. CIV1903376; *Spier v. Gibbs International, Inc.*, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-19-101774-DRL; *Borghi v. Goldco Direct LLC dba Goldco Precious Metals*, Ventura County Superior Court, Case No. 56-2019-00533053-CU-OE-VTA; *Williams v. Aetna, Inc., et al*., Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG19004083; *Singh v. Ryzen*, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG19039158; *Hoshaw v. Sutherland Healthcare*, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV33165; *Hart v. Zazzle, Inc*., San Mateo County Superior, Court Case No. 20-CIV-01321; *Stacy v. Branded Group, Inc*. Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-21- 100443-BCB; *Angeles v. iKrusher, Inc*., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. MSC20-01312, *Zuniga v. Central Valley Concrete, Inc*., Merced County

Superior Court, Case No. 20CV-00490; *Gomez v. IHI Power Services Corp*., Merced County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV-02657; *Martinez v. N.A.F.T.A Distributors*, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1938970; *Bandril v. Plastikon Industries*, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG19038227; *Williams v. National Construction Rentals, Inc*., Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG20075904; *Pho v. Kruger Foods, Inc*., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0002099; *Collins v. Mobile Medical Examination Services, LLC dba MEDXM*, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01130693-CU-OE-CXC; *McNeil v. Kik International, LLC, et al*., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1915438 (Consolidated with Case No. CIVDS2023661); *Weber v. Sunrise Medical (US) LLC*, Merced County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV-01461 (Consolidated with Case No. 20CV-01707); F*lores v. Rivermaid Trading Company*, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0008623; *Guzman v. Bentley Mills, Inc*., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20PSCV00789; and *Ferrara v. South Coast Winery, Inc*., Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. CVRI2101920 (Consolidated with Case Nos. CVRI2102449 and MCC2001498).

57. Mr. Song is currently handling multiple class action and PAGA matters. Mr. Song's current billing rate is $775.00 per hour, which is his usual hourly rate in wage and hour litigations. Based on Mr. Song's 14 years of experience, his Laffey Matrix rate with a 2.53% adjustment is $1,044.78 per hour ($1,019 Laffey Matrix rate + (2.53% x $1,019)). (*See* Ex. 6.) As compared to the Laffey Matrix rate and when considering his experience, Mr. Song's billing rate of $775.00 per hour is reasonable.

<u>MORGAN W. SIMPSON'S EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATION</u>

58. Morgan W. Simpson is an Associate Attorney at my office. He graduated from the University of South Carolina – Columbia in 2016 with a Bachelor of Arts in Journalism, magna cum laude. Mr. Simpson attended the University of Southern California Gould of School of Law and graduated in 2020. Mr. Simpson was admitted to the California State Bar as an attorney in June 2021. Mr. Simpson began practicing Plaintiff-side wage and hour class and representative actions in July 2024 when he joined Moon Law Group, PC. Mr. Simpson has served as a handling attorney on the following matters that successfully settled and are in the process of obtaining or have obtained preliminary or final approval: Gutierrez v. Allegion Access Technologies, LLC, San Bernardino County Case No.

CIVSB2406590; Gutierrez v. Patton Sales Corp., Los Angeles County Case No. 24STCV16019; Stamm v. Pacific Clay Products, Inc., et al., Los Angeles County Case No. 24STCV04369; Velo v. Chicken Choice, Inc., Santa Clara County Case No. 24CV441906; Calderon v. B-Per Electronic, Inc., Orange County Case No. 30-2024-01409795-CU-OE-CXC.

59. Mr. Simpson's current billing rate is $600.00 per hour, which is his usual hourly rate in wage and hour litigations. Based on Mr. Simpson's almost 5 years of experience out of law school, his Laffey Matrix rate with a 2.53% adjustment is $640.81 per hour ($625 Laffey Matrix rate + (2.53% x $625)). (*See* Ex. 6.) As compared to the Laffey Matrix rate and when considering his experience, Mr. Simpson's billing rate of $600.00 per hour is reasonable.

LILIT TUNYAN'S EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

60. Lilit Tunyan was an associate at Moon Law Group, PC. Ms. Tunyan's practice focused on labor and employment class action lawsuits involving various violations of California and federal labor laws. Ms. Tunyan received her Juris Doctorate from the University of Minnesota Law School. Ms. Tunyan previously worked as an attorney in Armenia for many years before seeking and obtaining admission to the California State Bar. During this litigation Ms. Tunyan's billing rate was $500 per hour. Based on Ms. Tunyan's 6 years of experience, her Laffey Matrix rate with a 2.53% adjustment is $640.81 per hour ($625 Laffey Matrix rate + (2.53% x $625)). (*See* Ex. 6.) As compared to the Laffey Matrix rate and when considering her experience, Mr. Tunyan's billing rate of $500.00 per hour is reasonable

PAGA COUNSEL'S EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

61. As demonstrated by the foregoing, my office is qualified to handle this litigation because we are experienced in litigating Labor Code and Wage Order violations in individual, class, and representative actions. The attorneys at my office have been appointed as lead or co-lead counsel in numerous wage-and-hour class and/or PAGA actions in state and federal courts by way of motion for settlement approval. Including myself, Moon Law Group, PC is currently comprised of roughly 35 attorneys, all of whom are actively and continuously practicing employment litigation, representing almost entirely employee-plaintiffs, in both individual and class and/or PAGA actions, in this Superior Court and other Superior Courts throughout the State, in the Courts of Appeal, and in various federal courts. The attorneys at my firm have a high level of skill, knowledge, and experience in areas of wage-

and-hour class and PAGA actions, and labor and employment law generally, the substantive (state and federal) and procedural law of which is frequently.

62. Moon Law Group, PC has been engaged in the practice of employment and labor law for over a decade and presently focuses exclusively on plaintiffs' employment law. The firm and its lawyers have tried both bench and jury trials (representing both plaintiffs and defendants) in employment-related matters. As noted above, my firm has been appointed lead or co-lead class counsel in federal and state courts in California. Also, the firm and its lawyers have successfully settled hundreds of cases during that time, including wage-and-hour class and/or PAGA actions.

63. The foregoing experience of myself and other attorneys of Moon Law Group, PC is helpful in assessing the reasonableness of settlements, such as the one at issue here, and from this experience we concluded that this litigation could not have been settled on better terms than provided under the proposed Settlement.

64. I do not believe that I or any other attorneys of my firm have any conflicts of interest with the named Plaintiffs, Aggrieved Employees, or the proposed Administrator. I am not related to Plaintiffs. I respectfully submit that Moon Law Group, PC is competent and well suited to act as PAGA Counsel in this action, and we have and will continue to vigorously represent the interests of the Aggrieved Employees.

REQUEST FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS

65. In line with the Settlement, PAGA Counsel requests an award of attorneys' fees in an amount of one-third (33%) of the GSA (i.e., $160,000.00), plus reimbursement for actual litigation costs not to exceed $45,000.00. (Settlement, ¶ 3.2.1.)

66. The requested PAGA Counsel Fees Payment can be justified under either the common fund or lodestar method. However, we base the requested award on the common fund method. Nonetheless, the lodestar method can be used to cross-check the reasonableness of the award calculated under the common fund method.

67. The total current lodestar for Moon Law Group, PC is *not less than* the following:

Attorney	Rate	Hours	Lodestar

Kane Moon	$950.00	19.2	$18,240.00
Allen Feghali	$900.00	12.7	$11,430.00
S. Phillip Song	$775.00	60.4	$46,810.00
Morgan W. Simpson	$600.00	85.9	$51,540.00
Lilit Tunyan	$500.00	46	$23,000.00
	Total:	**224.2**	**$151,020.00**

68. There are additional hours devoted to this litigation by the attorneys and legal assistants in my office that are not reflected in the foregoing lodestar, including additional attorney time that will be spent to obtain and monitor approval of the Settlement and requested awards, oversee the settlement administration process and distribution of funds, respond to inquiries, and communicate with Plaintiffs regarding the case. I estimate that my office will commit *no less than* 10 hours, although likely more time, to these additional tasks, which are hours not included in the foregoing lodestar total. My office also bears the risk of taking whatever actions are necessary if Defendant fails to pay. At my $950 hourly rate, these additional 10 hours results in a lodestar of **$9,500.00**.

69. "California case law permits fee awards in the absence of detailed time sheets." (*Wershba v. Apple Comp., Inc.* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 255.) The Court "should defer to the winning lawyer's professional judgment as to how much time he was required to spend on the case." (*Moreno v. City of Sacramento* (9th Cir. 2008) 534 F.3d 1106, 1112.) True and correct billing records reflecting the above hours are attached hereto as **Exhibit 9**.[5] I am familiar with most aspects of this case and tasks undertaken by the various members of my firm in litigating this case. I have been assisted by attorneys Allen Feghali, S. Phillip Song, Morgan W. Simpson, and Lilit Tunyan and several legal assistants. As discussed below, though application of a positive multiplier is warranted in this case, it is *not* requested.

70. The lodestar method requires the Court to determine a "touchstone" or lodestar figure based on a compilation of time spent and reasonable hourly compensation for each attorney. (*Graham v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.* (2004) 34 Cal.4th 553, 579.) Generally, hours are reasonable if they were

[5] The lodestar includes time spent litigation *Longoria* because litigation in *Longoria* contributed to the litigation in this action and reaching the Settlement, as discussed *supra* at paragraph 17, n.3.

"reasonably expended in pursuit of the ultimate result achieved in the same manner that an attorney traditionally is compensated by a fee-paying client." (*Hensley v. Eckerhart* (1983) 461 U.S. 424, 431.)

(a) Number of Hours Expended by My Office is Reasonable: As set forth in this declaration, my office expended a significant amount of time litigating the case to achieve an excellent result on behalf of the Aggrieved Employees. To date, my office has spent no less than **224.2 hours** litigating this case. In the event the Court grants settlement approval, my office will spend additional time related to this litigation, including to monitor administration of the settlement after approval, committing no less, although likely more, than **10** hours to those additional tasks. The number of hours that my office has and will devote to this case is reasonable. (*See, e.g.*, *Ketchum III v. Moses* (2001) 24 Cal.4th 1122, 1133 [fee award should be fully compensatory and, "absent circumstances rendering the award unjust, an attorney fee award should ordinarily include compensation for *all* the hours *reasonably spent*"] [emphasis in original]; *Serrano v. Unruh* (1982) 32 Cal. 3d 621, 624 [counsel are entitled to compensation for all hours reasonably expended]; *Hensley*, *supra*, 461 U.S. at pp. 435–36; *Caudle v. Bristow Optical Co.* (9th Cir. 2000) 224 F.3d 1014, 1028; *Cabrales v. Cty. of L.A.* (9th Cir. 1991) 935 F.2d 1050, 1052–53.) As discussed above, my office was required to expend considerable time and resources to investigate, litigate, and successfully settle these claims for the benefit of the Aggrieved Employees.

(b) The Attorneys' Hourly Rates are Reasonable: "[T]he established standard when determining a reasonable hourly rate is the 'rate prevailing in the community for similar work performed by attorneys of comparable skill, experience, and reputation.'" (*Camacho v. Bridgeport Fin., Inc.* (9th Cir. 2008) 523 F.3d 973, 979 [quoting *Barjon v. Dalton* (9th Cir. 1997) 132 F.3d 496, 502].) This rule applies even when, as here, the attorneys representing a named plaintiff perform the work on a contingent fee basis. (*See, e.g.*, *Robertson v. Fleetwood Travel Trailers of Cal., Inc.* (2006) 144 Cal.App.4th 785, 818; *Blanchard v. Bergeron* (1989) 489 U.S. 87, 96.) These hourly rates are reasonable in light of the significant experience, expertise, and skill my firm brought to this action. Rates are reasonable if they are "within the range of reasonable rates charged by and judicially awarded comparable attorneys for comparable work." (*Children's Hosp. & Med. Ctr. v. Bonta* (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 740, 783.) The trial court may "find hourly rates reasonable based on evidence of other courts approving similar rates." (*Parkinson v. Hyundai Motor Am.* (C.D. Cal. 2010) 796 F.Supp.2d 1160, 1172.) The attorneys at Moon Law Group, PC are experienced litigators who specialize in employment law, with a substantial wage-and-hour class action practice. The hourly rates of each attorney are also reasonable as compared to their respective Laffey Matrix rates as explained *supra*. Moreover, these rates are not opposed or challenged, and have been approved by other courts, as explained *supra*.

(c) Application of a Multiplier Is Warranted: Once this lodestar figure has been determined, the Court may take into account other "enhancement" factors to adjust the lodestar award. As the California Supreme Court has held, contingency fees should be higher than fees for the same legal services paid concurrently with the provision of the services. (*Ketchum III*, *supra*, 24 Cal.4th at pp. 1132–33; *see also Fischel v. Equitable Life Assurance Soc'y of the U.S.* (9th Cir. 2002) 307 F.3d 997, 1008.) "A lawyer who both bears the risk of not being paid and provides legal services is not receiving the fair market value of his work if he is paid only for the second of these functions. If he is paid no more, competent counsel will be reluctant to accept fee award cases." (*Ketchum,* 24 Cal.4th at p. 1133.) Application of that rule is particularly appropriate where the case is brought to redress important rights of vulnerable persons. (*Id.*) A risk enhancement is "earned compensation; unlike a windfall, it is neither unexpected nor fortuitous. Rather, it is intended to approximate market-level compensation for such services, which typically includes a premium for the risk of nonpayment or delay in payment of attorney fees." (*Id.* at p. 1138.) **Multipliers normally range from two to four or higher.** (*Wershba*, *supra*, 91 Cal.App.4th at p. 255; *see also Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp.* (9th Cir. 2002) 290 F.3d 1043, 1051, n.6 ["most" common fund cases apply a multiplier of 1.0–4.0]; *Been v. O.K. Indus., Inc.* (E.D. Okla. 2011, No. CIV–02–285–RAW) 2011 WL 4478766, *11 [citing a study "reporting [an] average multiplier of 3.89 in survey of 1,120 class action cases" and finding that a multiplier of 1.22 would be "per se reasonable"].) Factors considered in determining whether a lodestar multiplier is appropriate generally include: (1) the risks presented by the contingent nature of the case; (2) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly; (3) the nature of the opposition; (4) the preclusion of other employment by the attorney due to acceptance of the case; and (5) the result obtained and the importance of the lawsuit to the public. (*Serrano v. Ivy Baker Priest* (1977) 20 Cal. 3d 25, 48–49 [hereinafter "*Serrano III*"].) All these factors favor approval of a multiplier along the lines of those approved in the cases above. To date, my office has incurred no less than $151,020.00 in attorneys' lodestar fees, anticipates incurring at least another $9,500.00 in lodestar fees, and has advanced $37,772.91 in actual litigation costs. Additionally, BLG has incurred $138,389.00 in lodestar fees based on 227.1 hours (Declaration of David D. Bibiyan ["Bibiyan Decl."], ¶ 21.) As such, the total lodestar is **$289,409.00** ($151,020.00 lodestar of MLG + $138,389.00 lodestar of BLG), based on 451.3 hours (224.2 hours for MLG + 227.1 hours for BLG). Thus, the fee request of $160,000.00 is *less than* the lodestar fees incurred to-date in prosecuting this case.

1) *Risks presented by the contingent nature of the case*: The major consideration in determining the necessity of a multiplier is the contingent nature of the award. (*Ketchum III*, *supra*, 24 Cal.4th at pp. 1132–33; *see also Fischel*, *supra*, 307 F.3d at p. 1008.) In determining what multiplier to award, the probability of success must be assessed *ex ante*, that is, as viewed from the outset of the case. (*See, e.g.*, *Harman v. Lyphomed, Inc.* (7th Cir. 1991) 945 F.2d 969, 976.) Further, the possibility of no recovery is only one of the uncertainties involved in taking on such a case. Other uncertainties are the amount that will be recovered, uncertainty as to the cost, both in effort and expenses, and uncertainty about how much time will pass before the recovery is obtained. (*See, e.g.*, *Ketchum*, 24 Ca1.4th at pp. 1132–1133, 1138.) My office's outlay of time and money in this case has been significant. In all, my office has spent *no less than* **224.2** hours to date investigating, analyzing, researching, litigating, and negotiating a favorable resolution of this case, in addition to *a minimum of* **10** hours that will be spent following final settlement approval, including to monitor settlement administration and distribution of

funds, and has incurred **$37,772.91** in necessary litigation costs. Unsettled legal issues also presented risks to the claims in this case. My office bore the substantial risk of an uncertain outcome in agreeing to prosecute this PAGA action on a contingency fee basis, as well as the difficulties and delay inherent in such litigation. There was the prospect of the enormous cost inherent in PAGA representative action litigation, as well as extensive negotiations with a corporate Defendant who vigorously opposed Plaintiffs' claims and right to pursue his individual or class action claims in state court. My office risked significant time and expense to ensure a successful settlement. As detailed *supra*, the risks presented in this case were significant, and Defendant's defenses posed serious risks to the success of this PAGA matter on the merits and manageability of the claims. These risks illustrate the recognition by the California Supreme Court in *Ketchum III* that, if multipliers are not awarded to PAGA counsel in the cases that are successfully settled, counsel's fees are essentially being cut because the lodestar in and of itself would not account for contingent risk.

2) *Difficulty of the questions involved and the skill required*: My office is comprised of skilled attorneys who have had success in wage-and-hour class and PAGA actions. This case required experienced and competent lawyers, as well as expertise in the issues presented herein. To obtain such an attorney on the free market, a client must pay the market rate. While most class/PAGA actions are complex and involve some risk, my office had to overcome several major obstacles in prosecuting this case, as explained *supra*. Defendant's contentions underscore the risk of prevailing at trial, and any of these obstacles could have prevented recovery completely.

3) *Vigorous opposition by Defendant*: Counsel who skillfully overcome difficult issues or uncompromising opposition in the litigation are entitled to a fee enhancement. (*Serrano III*, *supra*, 20 Cal.3d at 49.) Here, before eventually agreeing to a settlement, Defendant asserted a vigorous defense and challenged Plaintiffs' ability to litigate their claims. The settlement effort was protracted, with extended discussions and instances in which it appeared the Parties would not reach a settlement. Further, proceeding to arbitration, and

if successful, then trial would have added years to the resolution of this case because of the difficult legal and factual issues raised and the likelihood of appeals. Indeed, even if Plaintiffs prevailed on the representative PAGA claims at trial, Defendant would likely have mounted an appeal.

4) *The extent to which litigation precluded other employment would justify an enhancement*: There are only so many cases that my office can take at any one time. Consequently, there were other meritorious cases presented to my office that would have generated substantial fees, but were declined, during the pendency of this action in order to devote the attention necessary to achieve favorable results.

5) *The result obtained would justify an enhancement*: The results obtained in litigation can properly be used to enhance a lodestar calculation where an exceptional effort produced excellent results. (*Graham*, *supra*, 34 Cal.4th at p. 582.) Here, the final maximum settlement figure is **$480,000.00**, which represents roughly **64%** of the total realistic recovery. Considered against the size of the Aggrieved Employees, the risks posed by continued litigation, and the importance of the employment rights and a speedy recovery, the relief provided under the Settlement represents a very strong result for the Aggrieved Employees and LWDA.

6) *The use of a multiplier is permitted in PAGA actions*: PAGA provides that "[a]ny employee who prevails in any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs." (Lab. Code § 2699(k)(1).) Although, PAGA does not provide a specific standard for evaluating attorneys' fees in connection with a settlement of PAGA claims, California Courts have employed a lodestar analysis and use of multipliers for this purpose. "Where a settlement produces a common fund for the benefit of the entire class, courts have discretion to employ either the lodestar method or the percentage-of-recovery method. . . . To guard against an unreasonable result, the Ninth Circuit encourages district courts to "cross-check[] their calculations against a second method. . . . Accordingly, the Court calculates attorneys' fees in the instant case using the percentage-of-recovery method and then cross-checks its calculations against the

lodestar method." (*Hermosillo v. Davey Tree Surgery Co.* (N.D. Cal. July 7, 2021) No. 18-CV-00393-LHK, 2021 WL 2826697, at *1 [quoting *In re Bluetooth Headset Prods. Liab. Litig.* (9th Cir. 2011) 654 F.3d 935, 942, 944–45].)

71. I am informed and believe that the fees and costs provision under the Settlement is reasonable. My office invested significant time and resources into the case, with payment deferred to the end of the case, and then, of course, contingent on the outcome.

72. The risk to my office has been very significant, particularly if we would not be successful in pursuing this representative action. In that case, we would have been left with no compensation for all the time taken in litigating this case. Indeed, I have taken on a number of class and/or PAGA action cases that have resulted in thousands of attorney hours being expended and ultimately having the defendant company going bankrupt. The contingent risk in these types of cases is very real and occurs regularly. Furthermore, we were precluded from focusing on, or taking on, other cases which could have resulted in a larger, and less risky, monetary gain.

73. Because most individuals cannot afford to pay for legal representation on an hourly basis, Moon Law Group, PC represents virtually all its employment law clients on a contingency fee basis, including Plaintiffs in this action. Pursuant to this arrangement, we are not compensated for our time unless we prevail at trial or our clients' cases are successfully settled. Because Moon Law Group, PC is taking the risk that we will not be reimbursed for our time unless our client settles or wins his or her case, we cannot afford to represent an individual employee on a contingency basis if, at the end of our representation, all we are to receive is our regular hourly rate for services. It is essential that we recover more than our regular hourly rate when we win if we are to remain in practice so as to be able to continue representing other individuals in civil rights employment disputes.

74. My office invested significant time and resources into the case, with payment deferred to the end of the case, and then, of course, contingent on the outcome. My office's efforts have included, and will include following an approval order, without limitation, the following:

a. Numerous interviews with Plaintiff Jimenez and review of documents provided by him;

b. Legal research and investigation regarding the Defendant's practices at numerous points in the litigation;

c. Preparation and submission of Plaintiff Javier PAGA Notices;

d. Preparation of multiple drafts of the original class action complaint and subsequent amended complaint, as well as finalization and filing of said complaints;

e. Informal discovery activity;

f. Extensive meet-and-confer discussions with co-counsel and Defendant's counsel regarding mediator selection and production of relevant documents and information in preparation for mediation through informal discovery;

g. Analysis of Defendant's informal discovery production and preparation of a damages model with the aid of a statistics expert;

h. Contacting witnesses;

i. Research and preparation of Plaintiffs' mediation brief;

j. Attendance and active participation at a full day of mediation;

k. Drafting, negotiating, and reviewing multiple drafts of the Settlement and its attachment;

l. Preparation and submission of the instant motion for settlement approval and accompanying filings;

m. Anticipated preparation for and attendance at the hearing on the motion for approval, monitoring approval of the Settlement and requested awards, and overseeing the administration process and distribution of funds; and

n. Communications with Plaintiffs and co-counsel throughout the case.

75. As of the drafting of this motion, my office has incurred **$37,772.91** in expenses litigating this action without any reimbursement. These expenses were reasonably necessary to the litigation and were actually incurred by my office. (*See* Ex. 4) These to-date expenses are summarized as follows:

(a) "Complaint fee": the initial case filing fee for initiating the *Longoria* action;

(b) "LWDA Fee": a one-time cost for submitting the PAGA Notice to the LWDA;

(c) "File & ServeXpress – PAGA representative complaint & summons": filing fee for initiating the action;

(d) "Berger Consulting Group": costs of expert analysis;

(e) "Steve Rottman Mediation": a one-time cost for mediation services;

(f) 'Tristar Investigation, LLC": investigator fees for contacting and interviewing witnesses and investigating plaintiff Longoria after lack of communication due to her death; and

(g) "ACE," "LASC," "File & ServeXpress," and "Journal": costs for purchasing court documents, and for filing and serving various documents during this Action.

76. We anticipate incurring additional costs up to and after Settlement approval, including filing costs for the approval motion and any notice of entry of approval order and judgment. However, at this time, we are only requesting reimbursement of our to-date costs ($37,772.91). Moreover, because total costs are below the maximum allocation ($45,000.00) under the Settlement, the difference ($45,000 - $40,405.35[6] = $4,594.65) will revert to PAGA Penalties. (Settlement, ¶ 3.2.1.) I respectfully submit that our reimbursement request is fair and reasonable.

77. Through the efforts of my office, co-counsel and Plaintiffs in this case, a fair and reasonable resolution has been reached that includes a non-reversionary payment by Defendant of at least $480,000.00 to compensate Aggrieved Employees for Defendant's alleged employment practices. I am informed and believe that, without the efforts of my office or Plaintiff, the Labor Code and Wage Order violations alleged in this action would have gone completely unremedied.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on June 30, 2026, at Los Angeles, California.

____
Kane Moon

[6] My firm's costs are $37,772.91 and BLG's costs are $2,632.44, for total costs of $40,405.35. (Ex. 4; Bibiyan Decl., ¶ 18.)