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Attorneys for Plaintiff Gregory Olivas, on behalf of himself and all “aggrieved employees” pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

GREGORY OLIVAS, on behalf of himself
and all “aggrieved employees” pursuant to
Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*,

Plaintiff,

v.

FAIRMONT HOSPITALITY, INC., a
California corporation, d/b/a HOLIDAY INN
EXPRESS, and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO: CIVSB2225073

*Assigned to the Hon. John M. Pacheco, Dept.
S31*

**DECLARATION OF DANIEL F. GAINES
IN SUPPORT OF STIPULATION AND
[PROPOSED] ORDER AND JUDGMENT
APPROVING SETTLEMENT OF
PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT
CLAIMS, AND DISMISSING ACTION
WITH PREJUDICE**

Complaint Filed: November 4, 2022

1 I, DANIEL F. GAINES, hereby declare and state as follows:

2 1. I am an attorney duly admitted to the practice of law in the State of California. I am
3 the managing shareholder of Gaines & Gaines, APLC, counsel for Plaintiff Gregory Olivas
4 (“Plaintiff”) in this Action. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein and if called as a
5 witness to testify to them, I could and would do so competently.

6 2. I obtained my BS degree from the University California at Berkeley in 2003. I majored
7 in Business Administration at the Haas School of Business.

8 3. Thereafter, I attended the University of Virginia School of Law. At Virginia, I was a
9 member of the editorial board of the Virginia Tax Review. I was also the recipient of the Lacy Armour
10 Scholarship, awarded to recognize academic excellence. At Virginia, I focused my studies on tax and
11 real estate. I earned my JD and became a member of the California Bar in 2007.

12 4. Until his retirement, I practiced law with my partner/father, Kenneth, at Gaines &
13 Gaines, APLC. Our practice specializes in litigation, with an emphasis in employment disputes like
14 this one. Over 95% of my practice is devoted to complex employment litigation similar to the instant
15 Action.

16 5. My firm has represented employees in employment matters such as this one, with an
17 emphasis in wage and hour issues. I have participated in and have been certified as Court-approved
18 class counsel in dozens of class and representative action matters since my admission to the Bar. A
19 true and correct list of some of the cases in which I have been appointed as class counsel is attached
20 hereto as Exhibit “A”.

21 6. On August 29, 2022, my office, on behalf of Plaintiff, transmitted a letter to the
22 California Labor & Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and Defendant FAIRMONT
23 HOSPITALITY, INC. (“Defendant”) (hereinafter Plaintiff and Defendant are collectively referred to
24 as the “Parties”), setting forth the facts and theories of the violations alleged against Defendant. A
25 true and correct copy of the August 29, 2022 letter to the LWDA is attached hereto as Exhibit “B.”

26 7. On November 4, 2022, Plaintiff filed his Representative Action Complaint seeking
27 penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(f) for violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 226(a), 226.7,
28

1 510, 512, 1194, and 2802 and penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(a) for violations of Labor
2 Code §§ 226.3 and 558 (“the Action”).

3 8. During the course of the litigation, my office and Defendant’s Counsel engaged in
4 informal discovery and fully shared the information necessary for all sides to conduct a legitimate
5 investigation into the allegations of the action and potential defenses thereto. The Parties have
6 reached this settlement only after discovery and investigation was performed.

7 9. My office obtained and reviewed multiple documents, including (i) Plaintiff’s
8 employee file and wage statements, (ii) policy documents relating to the employment of Plaintiff and
9 PAGA Members, and (iii) data relating to the number of alleged violations and the value of the
10 recoverable penalties, including Plaintiff’s time and payroll data.

11 10. Based on the information received, as well as through discussions with Defendant’s
12 Counsel, my office was able to (i) determine the total number of distinct individuals falling within
13 the definition of “PAGA Members” for the relevant statutory period, and (ii) construct a damage
14 model that calculated the maximum realistic amount of PAGA penalties that could be levied against
15 Defendant within the PAGA Period. Defendant, however, disputed Plaintiff’s claims and disputed
16 both the existence of and extent of liability as alleged by Plaintiff. Based on the information received,
17 as well as through discussions with Defendant’s counsel, my office was able to ascertain (i) the
18 number of PAGA Members, (ii) the number of affected pay periods at issue among them, and (iii) the
19 strength of Plaintiff’s claims.

20 11. Being fully apprised of the value and strength of Plaintiff’s claims, the Parties
21 successfully negotiated a settlement of Plaintiff’s claims asserted in the Action through arm’s-length
22 negotiations assisted by respected mediator and jurist, Hon. Keith D. Davis (Ret.). The terms and
23 conditions of the settlement are set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Release of the Private
24 Attorneys General Act Claim (“Settlement” or “Settlement Agreement”). The Settlement Agreement
25 resolves all claims asserted in the Action and contemplates that the Action will be dismissed with
26 prejudice in exchange for the consideration set out in the Settlement Agreement. Attached hereto as
27 Exhibit “C” is a true and correct copy of the Parties’ Settlement Agreement.

1 12. Defendant denied and continues to deny any liability to Plaintiff or any other allegedly
2 aggrieved employee for any violations alleged in the Action. Defendant contends it acted within the
3 requirements of California law at all times as to all PAGA Members. It further contends that not
4 every pay period, and indeed no pay period, at issue involved an alleged Labor Code violation subject
5 to civil penalties. Moreover, they maintain that even if the Court did award penalties, the Court could
6 and would substantially reduce the penalties awarded based on the discretionary factors contained in
7 Labor Code § 2699(e)(2). Defendant also argued that it had valid and enforceable arbitration
8 agreements, which could preclude the litigation of PAGA claims on a representative basis altogether,
9 given the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *Viking River Cruises v. Moriana*, 142 S.Ct. 734
10 (2022).

11 13. My office and Defendant's counsel considered the fact that the existence of numerous
12 disputes of fact in this case make the outcome uncertain. In the estimation of my office and counsel
13 for Defendant, the delay, inconvenience, distraction, and uncertainty imposed by the litigation
14 demands would far outweigh the potential benefits of additional litigation.

15 14. Based on the information and documents obtained through informal discovery, these
16 disputes, which had the potential to completely eliminate Plaintiff's recovery, and the range of
17 realistic "litigation outcomes" on Plaintiff's PAGA claim, my office assessed the maximum value of
18 the PAGA claims (without stacking) to be approximately \$131,500 (at the rate of a \$100 penalty for
19 1,315 total pay periods at issue for approximately 49 aggrieved employees during the applicable time
20 frame).

21 15. As set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the amount of the Settlement is \$75,000
22 which represents over 57% of the maximum recoverable discretionary penalties and includes an
23 apportionment of attorneys' fees and costs and a Service Award/General Release Payment to Plaintiff.
24 As such, this factor weighs very heavily in favor of resolution by way of the compromise set forth in
25 the Settlement.

26 16. The Parties respectfully request that the Court enter the accompanying Order,
27 approving the Settlement, as permitted by Labor Code § 2699(l), and dismissing this Action with
28 prejudice.

17. The Parties further agree that, after entry of this Order and pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 664.6, the Court shall retain exclusive and continuing equity jurisdiction of this Action over all Parties and PAGA Members. *See* Exhibit “C” at ¶¶ 50 and 57.

18. On October 26, 2023, my office uploaded the proposed Settlement Agreement and these accompanying approval documents to the LWDA through the State of California, Department of Industrial Relations Website at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/Private-Attorneys-General-Act/Private-Attorneys-General-Act.html>. A true and correct copy of the submission confirmation email is attached hereto as Exhibit “D.”

I declare, under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on October 26, 2023 at Westlake Village, California.


DANIEL F. GAINES

EXHIBIT A

Adams v. Newell Rubbermaid, USDC – Central District of California (Los Angeles), Case No. EDCV 08-1499 JTM (CTx)

Adams v. Sam's West, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1403987

Agredano v. GS Brothers, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC445561

Allen v. Toms Sierra Company, Nevada County Superior Court, Case No. CU18-082823

Allen v. Valley Inventory Service, Inc., Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS034682

Alvarez v. Pilot Travel Centers, LLC, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2018-4605

Alonzo v. Camblin Steel Service, Inc., Placer County Superior Court, Case No. SCV0034165

Amenhotep v. Google, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV311528

Anaya v. Progressive Logistics Services, LLC, Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC1308270

Andre v. Newell Rubbermaid, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVVS1200282

Anduha v. ABC Phones of North Carolina, Inc., Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 2022729

Anslow v. Wellington Energy, Inc., USDC – Northern District of California (San Francisco), Case No. CV11-1596-JCS

Aranda, et al. v. Universal Lumpers of California, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-UOE-2017-7826

Armendariz v. Integrated Pain Management Medical Group, Inc., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-19-100267-SDS

Barrow, et al. v. Desmond Foods, L.P., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2015-00187227

Batmanghelich v. Sirius XM Radio Inc., USDC – Central District of California (Los Angeles), Case No. CV 09-9190 VBF (JCx)

Bosser v. Hooked on Solar, Yolo County Superior Court, Case No. CVCV-2016-876

Bourland v. Horizon Personnel Services, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2014-00161365-CU-OE-GDS

Bowen v. IMI Material Handling Logistics, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2016-0000192

Branson v. Mladen Buntich Construction, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1609129

Brandt v. Sacramento Auto Insurance Center, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2009-00202938-CU-OE-STK

Brown v. 22nd District Agricultural Association, United States District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 15-cv-2578-DHB

Brown v. Sierra Central Credit Union, Sutter County Superior Court, Case No. CVCS18-0002161

Burgess v. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of South Carolina, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2012-00277449-CU-BT-STK

Burgess v. Strategic Retail Solutions, LLC, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC413791

Calhoun v. Celadon Trucking Services, Inc., USDC – Central District of California (Los Angeles), Case No. 5:16-cv-01351-PSG-FFM

Caporicci v. Owens & Minor Distribution, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2013-00295662-CU-OE-STK

Carl v. Advanced Call Center Technologies, LLC, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2013-00148310

Carlisle, et al. v. Professional Technical Security Services, Inc., Case No. CGC18569791

Carrete v. Gamestop, Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU08501

Carrillo v. Bimbo Bakeries, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1606813

Caudillo v. Aegis Treatment Centers, LLC, Merced County Superior Court, Case No. 18CV-0744

Cerami v. Metlife, Inc., USDC – Central District of California (Orange County), Case No. 11-CV-00681-CJC (MLGx)

Charles v. Aaron's Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC431468

Charles v. Nursefinders, LLC, Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU07422

Cheifer v. JetBlue Airways Corporation, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC451887

Cheifer, et al. v. WHGM, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. LC104900

Chong, et al. v. Crescent Northwoods Inn, Inc., Del Norte County Superior Court, Case No. CVUJ-2018-1133

Church v. GameStop, Inc., et. al., USDC – Central District of California (Los Angeles), Case No. 11-CV-00132-VAP-RZ

Clothier v. Spar Marketing Services, Inc., Alameda County Superior Court, Case No: RG12-639317

Coleman v. Wireless Lifestyle, Inc., USDC – Western District of Missouri, Case No. 4:12-cv-00855-ODS

Colombo-Beyeler, et al. v. Viking River Cruises, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1611608

Conlee v. Clark Pacific Corporation, Yolo County Superior Court, Case No. CV14-1409

Contreras v. Osmose Utilities Services, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1513998

Contreras v. West American Service Corporation, Kings County Superior Court, Case No. 14C0280

Corona v. Yosemite Meat & Locker Service, Inc., Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 2006828

Cortellessa v. Dotnext, Inc., Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG09429971

County v. Ingram Mirco, Inc., San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVRS 1304445

Covarrubias, et al. v. Petersendean Builder Group, Inc., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-16-101122

Cowen, et al. v. Evergreen Alliance Golf Limited, L.P., d/b/a Arcis Golf, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1719283

Cruz-Garcia v. Lemonade Restaurant Group, LLC, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC478205

Cunningham v. Performance Contracting, Inc., Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. C16-02157

Dabney v. Coneybeare, LLC, et al., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2018-00999989-CU-OE-CXC

Dabney, et al. v. Panera, LLC., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1516030

Diaz, et al. v. Seaworld Entertainment, Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU10046

Diggs v. Western Waterproofing Company, Inc., San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-14-539281

Dismuke v. Rhodes Retail Services, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2011-00105001

Dorsette v. TA Operating, LLC, USDC – Central District of California (Los Angeles), Case No. EDCV 09-1350 PA (RZx)

Duran v. The Image of California, Inc., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. S-1500-CV-284056 DRL

Edwards v. Trans World Entertainment Corp., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2010-00095123-CU-OE CTL

Esakhani v. Central Valley Gaming, Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 2020667

Escobar v. SMSSI of California, Inc., San Francisco Superior Court, JCCP No. 4776

Espinosa v. Taltech Construction, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC590176

Espinosa v. Bodycote Thermal Processing, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC501617

Espinoza v. Pabco Building Products, LLC, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. VC065660

Estrada v. Net Source Communications, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC431169

Estrada v. OS Restaurant Services, LLC, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 16CV293249

Estupinan v. Global Development Strategies, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 110CV178898

Fadhl. v. Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2017-00209518

Fernandez v. The Regents of the University of California, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC656256

Ferrer v. Dish Network Corporation, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC441354

Findora v. Barry Callebaut USA LLC, Napa County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV000219

Flores v. Cintas Corporation, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC400422

Friel v. Midwest Construction Services, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2015-00329204-CU-OE-STK

Gagnon v. Banc of California, Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. C 15-00196

Galarza v. Bayou Well Services, LLC, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. S-1500-CV-279372 DRL

Galarza v. C & H Testing Service LLC, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-15-100008 SPC

Garcia v. Old Dominion Freight Line, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1404636

Geer v. Applied Aerospace Structures Corp., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2014-00313702-CU-OE-STK

Getz v. California Cinema Investments, Inc., Ventura County Superior Court, Case No. 56-2013-00437706-CU-MC-VTA

Gibbs v. M. Lehmann Enterprises, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2013-00678538-CU-OE-CXC

Gilles v. Schaefer Ambulance Service Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU07970

Goldman, et al. v. Defender's, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2018-0009973

Gomez v. Low Desert Empire Pizza, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVVS900392

Gomez v. Pizza Hut of Southeast Kansas, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVVS900679

Gonzalez v. Harris Farms, Inc., USDC – Eastern District of California (Fresno), Case No. 1:14-cv-00038-LJO-SAB

Guerrero v. Main Electric Supply Company LLC, Ventura County Superior Court, Case No. 56-2019-00525427-CU-OE-VTA

Gutierrez v. Asset Management Specialists, Inc., Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 12CECG03577

Gutierrez v. Linkus Enterprises, Inc., Madera County Superior Court, Case No. MCV065774

Gutierrez v. Shiekh, LLC, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case Nos. CIVRS1206525, CIVRS1303408

Hairston v. Stanislaus Surgical Hospital, Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. CV-19-000651

Hindman v. Service Quick, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1724229

Hogan v. iMobile of CA LLC, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1409263

Hogan v. Wireless Evolution Inc., Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. MCC1300669

Hogan v. Wireless That's It! LLC, Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC1201997

Holmes v. Bottling Group, LLC, Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 2022584

Hooper, et al. v. URS Midwest, Inc., et al., San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1607489

Humphrey v. Freedomroads, LLC, Shasta County Superior Court, Case No. 178228

Hurtado v. Rush Truck Centers of California, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC427672

Hyde v. Dent Wizard International Corporation, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2015-00173882

Ibrihim v. Imperfect Foods, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-VI-UOE-2019-0000846

Id-deen v. Educational Services of America, Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS040803

Isherwood v. Mason Dixon Intermodal, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2012-00279891-CU-OC-STK

Jahanbin v. Pacific Mercantile Bank, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2011-00480705CU-OE-CXC

Jenkins v. Sedgwick Claims Management Services, Inc., Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. LC101648

Job v. California Security Services, Yuba County Superior Court, Case No. 14-0000820

Johnson v. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, USDC – Northern District of California (San Francisco), Case No. 3:13-cv-01069-MMC

Jolin v. Bay Cities Recovery, Inc., El Dorado County Superior Court, Case No. PC20100458

Jordan v. Sutter Memorial Hospital, Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 2023344

Keebaugh v. Mike Thompson Recreational Vehicles, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIV-DS-1500718

Kelly v. Robin's Enviro Vac, Inc., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. S-1500-CV-282277
DRL

King v. Levy Premium Foodservice Limited Partnership, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG15786353

Kunsman v. Punch Bowl Sacramento, LLC, et al., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2018-00243175

LaFear v. Encore Education Corporation, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1802251

Lanzarin v. AWI Management Corporation, Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS041809

Lee, et al. v. Foster Dairy Farms, Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case Nos. 2006542, 2015679

Lemus, et al. v. Eastridge Workforce Technology, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIV-DS-1611470

Lewis v. American Casino & Entertainment Properties LLC, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1719094

Lemus v. On Assignment Staffing Services, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIV-DS-1600497

Leon v. Piercey West Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC656874

Lopez v. Creative Communication Technologies, Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU07851

Lopez v. Go Green Auto Spa Franchise, Inc., et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC 562212

Lopez v. Truck Accessories Group, LLC, Yolo County Superior Court, Case No. CV13798

Ludlow v. Prince Telecom, LLC, Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 684239

Luna v. Express Locations, LLC, Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU09779

Macias v. American Tire Distributors, Inc., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-18-101586

Maldonado v. Hardwood Flooring Liquidators, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC642170

Mansfield v. Cambridge Real Estate Services, Inc., Butte County Superior Court, Case No. 160175

Martinez v. DPI Specialty Foods West, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2015-00327311-CU-OE-STK

Martinez v. Styles For Less, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVVS1203057

Mayne v. John Muir Behavioral Health, Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. C17-00998

Maze v. Bulldog Freightway, Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU08716

McCormick v. G & O Body Shop, Inc., El Dorado Superior Court, Case No. PC20130291

McCrary v. Campbell Soup Supply Company, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2013-00297698-CU-OE-STK

McDaniel v. Vancary, Inc., Tulare County Superior Court, Case No. 268036

Melgar-Farela v. Guardian Compliance, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC481865

Mendiola v. Tyco Electronics Corporation, Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC1400721

Mettler v. Les Schwab Tire Centers of California, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2018-476

Miller v. California Subshine, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC637754

Miller v. Southwest Airlines Co., USDC – Northern District of California (San Francisco), Case No. 3:12-cv-05978-CRB

Mitchell v. Crossmark, Inc., USDC – Central District of California (Los Angeles), Case No. CV 11-2818-JAK (FMOx)

Moghrabi v. Vitaligent, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2018-1650

Molina v. Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company, et al., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU000522

Moore v. Horizon Solar Power, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1410001

Murray v. Select Media Services, LLC, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC424506

Myles v. Central Transport LLC, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1401434

Navarro v. Mariana Packing Co., Inc., Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS045935

Nehrlich, et al. v. RPM Mortgage, Inc., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2013-00666783-CU-OE-CXC

Overton v. Hat World, Inc., USDC – Eastern District of California (Sacramento), Case No. 2:11-CV-01645-LKK-KJN

Perez v. Alcatel-Lucent USA Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU07977

Perez v. Major Gloves and Safety, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1710445

Perry v. Cardinal Health 200, LLC, Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS035303

Phraxayavong-Briones v. RSM, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2012-00117524

Pugh v. Wi Spa, LLC, Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU07932

Quist v. Knight Transportation, Inc., San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS 1615414

Quitco v. Aviation Fuel Systems Repair, Inc., San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVRS1302311

Rambeau v. C.C.M. Corporation, et al., Sacramento County Court, Case No. 34-2018-00244842

Rankins v. Roman Empire Living Skills, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC713399

Rees v. Advantel, Incorporated, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 16-CV-292219

Renfrow v. Janra Enterprises, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 3402010-00080471

Reynolds v. Diamond Pet Food Processors of Ripon, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2014-00310818

Richard v. A-Para Transit Corp., Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG17870373

Richardson v. TEC Equipment, Inc., et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. VC065536

Robles v. North County Health Project Incorporated, San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00001751-CU-OE-NC

Rodas v. Monetary Management of California, Inc., USDC – Eastern District of California (Sacramento), Case No. 2:14 cv 01389 TLN AC

Rodriguez v. 20/20 Plumbing & Heating, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1705362

Rodriguez v. Commerce Distribution Company, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC656259

Rodriguez v. Valley Oak, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2016-7980

Roden v. Service Champions, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1613183

Russell v. Bradshaw International, Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU00853

Rutledge, et al. v. Healthport Technologies, LLC, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG16835813

Sabala v. Econtactlive, Inc., Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 684981

Sabatier v. Picture Perfect Installation, Inc., Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC10004953

Salameh v. Sonomaidence OPCO, LLC, Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. SVC264228

Salazar v. Tag-3 Medical Investment Group, LLC, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC527698

Salbeck v. Ingredion Incorporated, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-UOE-2017-0012622

Sampson v. Healthnet of California Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2015-00183785-CU-OE-GDS

Sanchez v. Don Roberto Jewelers, Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU06819

Sanders v. Lionakis, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2017-00223601

Santana v. United Staffing Associates, LLC, Tulare County Superior Court, Case No. 249338

Schrader v. Adidas Promotional Retail Operations, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC414168

Sebrell v. Pomeroy IT Solutions, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1721560

Seymour v. Quest Service Group, LLC, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2017-00206917

Silva v. Trical, San Benito County Superior Court, Case No. CU-16-00218

Simler v. Polly's Inc., Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC 1117862

Sipin, Scott v. Salesforce.com, Inc., San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2019-0004629

Skuro v. BMW of North America, LLC, USDC – Central District of California (Los Angeles), Case No.: CV 10-8672-GW (FFMx)

Smith v. Steelcase, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1725850

Sohal v. Foster Poultry Farms, Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 2026605

Solomon v. City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC570345

Solano v. Vozzcom, Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU09519

Smith, et al. v. Sente Development, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2016-00196614

Solorzano v. FDS Manufacturing Corporation, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC542532

Solowitz v. BakeMark USA LLC, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC467838

Spampinato v. Wind & Sea Restaurants, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVVS1205154

Spitzer, et al. v. FRHI Hotels & Resorts (Canada) Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. C IVDS1712220

Stephens v. C.S., Inc., Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. PSC1301224

Stevenson v. Harvest Management Sub LLC, Ventura County Superior Court, Case No. 56-2011-00397420-CU-OE-SIM

Thompson v. Continental Labor Resources, Inc. d/b/a Continental Labor & Staffing Resources, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. S-1500-CV-278751-DRL

Thompson v. Sidhu Truck Line, Inc., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-15-101308-DRL

Tigas v. Ajilon Communications, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC409737

Torres v. Coastal Employment Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC529207

Tran v. CSP Fiber Services, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS172758

Tripp v. California Guest Services, Inc., Plumas County Superior Court, Case No. CV16-00036

Valdez v. Diamond Landscaping, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC497097

Valencia v. American Team Managers, Inc., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2016-00857365-CU-CR-CXC

Van Son v. Rush Truck Centers of California, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC494747

Vasquez v. Schurman Fine Papers, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-LMC-2015-10035

Velasquez v. Modesto Ventures, LLC, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 32-2012-00126159

Victoria v. Bali Limousines Inc., San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. CIV507774

Victorian v. Vision X, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC400333

Wade v. Frito Lay, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-17-102014

Walls v. E. & J. Gallo, Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 2015874

Warner v. Waterdrops Express Car Wash, LLC, Tulare County Superior Court, Case No. 265708

Waybright v. EAH, Inc., Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 2011677

Weiss v. C.A.R. Enterprises, Inc., Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC1113165

White v. Sally Beauty Supply, LLC, Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU08177

Williams v. Dennis Dillon RV, LLC, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS 16006879

Williams v. Closet World, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC400178

Williams v. Progress Rail Services Corporation, Kern County Superior Court, Case No. S-1500-CV-280236 DRL

Wing v. Three Group, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC643883

Wilson v. ALSCO, Inc., Imperial County Superior Court, Case No. ECU07406

Wilson v. Michael C. Stead, Inc., Contra Costa Superior Court, Case No. C1400135

Winningham v. Storer Transportation Service, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. 39-2015-00324708-CU-STK

Woody v. WBN Home Design, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1613367

Woods, et al. v. F&B Innovations, LLC, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1717765

Woodyard v. Bellus ALC Acquisition, LLC, USDC – Central District of California (Los Angeles), Case No. 2:13-cv-05285 SJO AGRx

Wright v. Social Vocational Services, Inc., Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-15-101264

Ybarra v. New Legend, Inc., Sutter County Superior Court, Case No. CVCS-16-2097

Zaragoza v. Center Automotive, Inc., Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC505194

EXHIBIT B

GAINES & GAINES

A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION

WWW.GAINESLAWFIRM.COM

4550 EAST THOUSAND OAKS BOULEVARD, SUITE 100
WESTLAKE VILLAGE, CALIFORNIA 91362

PHONE (818) 703-8985
FAX (818) 703-8984

August 29, 2022

Via Certified Mail

Labor & Workforce Development Agency
By online submission

Fairmont Hospitality, Inc. d/b/a Holiday Inn Express
16912 Gridley Pl
Cerritos, CA 90703

Defendant mailed certified # 70211970000187800805

Agent for Service of Process for Fairmont Hospitality, Inc.
d/b/a Holiday Inn Express
Prakash Bhakta
16912 Gridley Pl
Cerritos, CA 90703

Agent mailed certified # 70211970000187800799

Re: ***Labor Code Violations of Fairmont Hospitality, Inc. d/b/a Holiday Inn Express –
Compliance Letter of California Labor Code § 2698 - Private Attorneys General Act***

Dear LWDA:

This office represents Gregory John Olivas, a former non-exempt California employee of Fairmont Hospitality, Inc. d/b/a Holiday Inn Express (“Defendant”). The purpose of this letter is to comply with the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, pursuant to California Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

Our client was employed by Defendant in Southern California. Herein we set forth the facts and theories of California Labor Code violations which we allege Defendant engaged in with respect to our client and other of its non-exempt California employees (“Aggrieved Employees”).

Our client alleges that Defendant failed to pay him and Aggrieved Employees all minimum and overtime wages due during the course of employment, in violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194, and 1194.2. Defendant rounded down the hours reflected on our client’s and other Aggrieved Employees’ time records to pay fewer hours than were actually worked. On a weekly basis, this rounding deprived our client and other Aggrieved Employees of significant hours worked. These failures to pay all minimum and overtime wages due constitute violations of Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194, and 1194.2.

Our client alleges that Defendant failed to pay all minimum and overtime wages earned during the course of employment to him and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194, and 1194.2. Our client and other Aggrieved Employees routinely and frequently worked off-the-clock, without compensation: they were not paid for time spent (1) to complete a daily COVID screening, (2) to wait in line for the time clock to become available to clock in for work,

(3) answering work-related calls and text messages outside of their scheduled shifts, (4) to watch training videos, and (5) other post-shift activities, such as helping other Aggrieved Employees with their work tasks or performing maintenance work. This violates Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194, and 1194.2.

Defendant failed to pay premium wages at to our client and other Aggrieved Employees who were denied rest periods, in violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Order No. 5-2001. Our client and other Aggrieved Employees were routinely unable to take a 10-minute rest period for every four (4) hours of work or major fraction thereof, but were not paid premium wages of one hour's pay for each missed rest period. Our client was simply denied and not authorized to take his legally entitled rest periods and was never paid premium wages for missed rest periods. Furthermore, when employees were able to take a rest period, they were required to carry, be alert to, and use a two-way radio, resulting in on-duty rest periods that were typically interrupted during the middle. Our client and Aggrieved Employees were also impermissibly required to remain on the company premises, under Defendant's control, during their rest periods. This violates Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Order No. 5-2001.

Defendant failed to pay premium wages to our client and other Aggrieved Employees who were denied proper meal periods, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558 and IWC Wage Order 5-2001. Our client and other Aggrieved Employees were routinely denied, and not authorized to take, a timely, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal period for every shift worked that exceeded five hours, or a second timely, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal period for every shift worked that exceeded ten hours, but were not paid premium wages of one hour's pay for each missed first or second meal period. When meal periods were provided, our client and Aggrieved Employees were required to carry, be alert to, and use a two-way radio, resulting in an on-duty meal period and additional unpaid wages for time worked during their off-the-clock meal period. Further, when meal periods were provided, they were typically late, short, or interrupted. This violates Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, and 1194 and IWC Wage Order 5-2001.

Defendant failed to reimburse our client and other Aggrieved Employees for necessary business expenses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties, in violation of Labor Code § 2802, including, but not limited to, the use of their personal cell phones and personal vehicles. Labor Code § 2802 requires that an employer must indemnify its employees for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties, and Defendant's failure to do so has violated this section.

Our client further alleges that Defendant failed to provide him and other Aggrieved Employees with wage statements that fully and accurately itemized the requirements set forth in Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226.3. Our client and other Aggrieved Employees were not paid all wages due, as stated above. As such, the wage statements provided by Defendant failed to accurately state all gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226(a)(1) and 226.3, total hours worked, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226(a)(2) and 226.3, net wages earned, in violation of Labor Code §§

Labor & Workforce Development Agency
Fairmont Hospitality, Inc. d/b/a Holiday Inn Express
Prakash Bhakta
August 29, 2022
Page 3

226(a)(5) and 226.3, and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226(a)(9) and 226.3.

Our client further alleges that Defendant failed to pay him all wages due at the separation of his employment based on the time frames required by Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. As stated above, our client and other Aggrieved Employees were not paid all wages due during the course of their employment and, as a result of this failure, they were not timely paid all wages due at the separation of their employment. Furthermore, when our client resigned his employment, he was not issued all of his final wages within 72 hours of his resignation—instead, his final check was short by a substantial sum. Our client alleges that Defendant maintains a policy of untimely paying final wages to its former employees. This violates Labor Code §§ 201-202 and is alleged on behalf of our client and certain Aggrieved Employees no longer employed by Defendant.

The \$75 PAGA filing fee has been submitted to the LWDA concurrently with the transmission of this letter.

We invite Defendant or its attorneys to contact our office to discuss this matter, including whether an early resolution of the claims can be reached.

Our office awaits your response.

Very truly yours,

GAINES & GAINES
A Professional Law Corporation

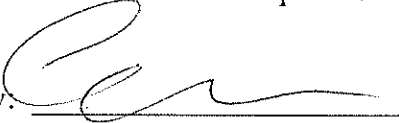
By: 
EVAN S. GAINES

EXHIBIT C

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELEASE OF PRIVATE ATTORNEYS
GENERAL ACT CLAIM

This Settlement Agreement and Release of the Private Attorneys General Act Claim (“Settlement Agreement”) is made by and between, on the one hand, Gregory Olivas (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and all “aggrieved employees,” and on the other hand, Defendant Fairmont Hospitality, Inc. (“Defendant”). Plaintiff and Defendant are collectively referred to herein as the “Parties” and may be individually referred to as a “Party.”

A. Definitions

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

1. “Action” or “Lawsuit” means and refers to *Gregory Olivas, et al. v. Fairmont Hospitality, Inc., et al.*, San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2225073. The operative complaint in the Action is the Representative Action Complaint filed on November 4, 2022.
2. “Active Date” means the latest of: (i) the Effective Date, if no objection is made or filed to the Settlement Agreement; (ii) if an objection is made or filed, but no appeal is filed, the expiration of the deadline for any appeals; and (iii) if an objection is made or filed, and an appeal is filed, the date that an appeal is resolved resulting in a court order approving this Settlement Agreement.
3. “Agreement” or “Settlement Agreement,” shall mean this Settlement Agreement and Release of the Private Attorneys General Act Claim, together with all attached Exhibits.
4. “Attorney’s Fees and Costs” means the sum for which Plaintiff’s Counsel shall make application to the Court, that shall not exceed 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount (\$26,250), and actual litigation costs, not to exceed \$10,000, which shall be paid out of the Gross Settlement Amount.
5. “Court” shall mean the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino.
6. “Defendant’s Counsel” means and refers to Bhakta Law Firm, APC.
7. “Effective Date” means the date the Court approves the terms of the Settlement set forth in this Agreement and has entered the Final Order and Judgment.
8. “Eligible Pay Period” means any pay period worked by a PAGA Member in California for Defendant as a non-exempt, hourly employee, at any time during the PAGA Period. Defendant represents there are approximately 1,315 Eligible Pay Periods worked by PAGA Members during the PAGA Period. If the total number of Eligible Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period exceeds 1,446 pay periods (e.g., 10% more than represented), the Gross Settlement Amount will increase pro rata based on the number in excess of 1,446 pay periods worked during the PAGA Period (the “Escalator Payment”).
9. “Final Order and Judgment” means the Court’s Order granting the Stipulation and Order Approving the PAGA Settlement (or Motion for Approval of the PAGA Settlement, if required) set forth in this Agreement, entering Judgment, and dismissing the Action with prejudice.
10. “Funding Date” means thirty (30) calendar days after the Active Date.

11. “Gross Settlement Amount” or “GSA” means the maximum settlement amount that Defendant will pay in connection with the Settlement of the Action. The GSA is Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000), subject to the Escalator Payment memorialized in Paragraph 8, above. No part of the GSA shall revert to Defendant under any circumstances. Defendant shall pay no more and no less than the GSA to resolve the Action as described herein.

12. “LWDA Payment” means seventy-five percent (75%) of the PAGA Penalty Fund that shall be paid to the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) pursuant to the PAGA for civil penalties.

13. “Net Settlement Amount” or “PAGA Penalty Fund” is the amount that remains after deduction of Plaintiff Counsel’s Attorney’s Fees and Costs, Plaintiff’s Service Award Payment, and the Settlement Administrator’s fees and costs from the Gross Settlement Amount.

14. “Notice” means the written notice to be mailed to all PAGA Members with their settlement payment checks, once the Court enters its Final Order and Judgment, and the Active Date occurs, in a form substantially similar to **Exhibit A**, and as approved by the Court.

15. “PAGA Member(s)” means all current and former non-exempt, hourly employees of Defendant who worked at least one shift in California during the PAGA Period.

16. “PAGA Period” or “Statutory Period” means the time period from August 29, 2021 to the date of Court approval of this settlement, or January 11, 2024, whichever occurs first.

17. “PAGA Settlement” or “Settlement” means the settlement of the Action memorialized in this Agreement.

18. “Plaintiff’s Counsel” means Daniel F. Gaines of Gaines & Gaines, APLC.

19. “Plaintiff’s Service Award Payment” means and refers to the individual settlement payment to Plaintiff in the amount of up to Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000) as consideration for Plaintiff’s execution of this Agreement and his full general release of all claims as to the Released Parties.

20. “Released Parties” means Defendant, and its present and former parents, subsidiaries, co-employers, and each of their respective present and former owners, boards, directors, officers, trustees, shareholders, members, partners, employees, agents, attorneys, representatives, successors and assigns, and present and former parents, subsidiaries, affiliated and related parties, and each of them.

21. “Settlement Administrator” means Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions, or a different third-party administrator agreed to by the Parties and approved by the Court.

B. General

22. On or about August 29, 2022, Plaintiff sent a PAGA Notice to the LWDA, with a copy to Defendant via U.S. Certified Mail, alleging the following claims against Defendant: (1) failure to pay minimum and overtime wages due (rounding); (2) failure to pay minimum and overtime wages due (off-the-clock work); (3) failure to provide rest periods; (4) failure to provide meal periods; (5) failure to reimburse business expenses (personal cell phones and vehicles); (6) failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and (7) waiting time penalties.

23. Without indication from the LWDA it intended to investigate the claims, on November 4, 2022, Plaintiff filed the Action in the Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino, which alleged the claims identified in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice.

24. Defendant denies all of Plaintiff's claims and allegations, as referenced in the Action and the PAGA Notice, and further denies any liability or wrongdoing of any kind associated with the claims alleged in the Action (or otherwise). Defendant enters into this Agreement primarily to avoid the costs and uncertainties involved with continued litigation, as well as the disruption to its business operations.

25. The Parties have conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the Action. This included, among other things, informal discovery and exchanging extensive information and key documents relating to the underlying alleged violations. After engaging in private mediation with Hon. Keith D. Davis (Ret.) on September 11, 2023, the Parties reached the proposed Settlement described in this Agreement, and believe it is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The Parties understand, acknowledge, and agree this Agreement constitutes a compromise of claims alleged by Plaintiff on behalf of the State of California and the LWDA, and it is the desire and intention of the Parties to effect a final and complete resolution of the representative claims Plaintiff has alleged against Defendant and/or any of the Released Parties. The Parties further acknowledge that this Agreement is a compromise of disputed claims and that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as an admission of liability by Defendant.

26. Under California Law, the State may assess and collect civil penalties from employers for violations of certain provisions of the Labor Code. Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.* Under PAGA, however, if an "aggrieved employee" "give[s] written notice by certified mail to the [State] and the employer of the specific provision of the [Labor Code] alleged to have been violated," and the State thereafter decides not to investigate, as is the case here, or does investigate and determines a citation against the employer should not issue, the employee may, "as an alternative" to enforcement by the State, act as a proxy or agent of the state's labor law enforcement agencies and bring a civil action under PAGA to recover civil penalties "on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees." *Id.* "[C]ivil penalties recovered by aggrieved employees shall be distributed as follows: 75 percent to the state and 25 percent to the aggrieved employees." *Id.*

27. California Labor Code § 2699(1)(2) provides "[t]he superior court shall review and approve any settlement of any civil action filed pursuant to this part."

28. In consideration of the promises and agreements contained herein, the Parties agree and covenant as follows:

C. Terms of Settlement

29. Subject to the Court's approval of the Settlement pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(1)(2), which counsel and the Parties agree to recommend in good faith to the Court, the Parties agree to the following binding settlement of the Action.

30. Upon the Court entering the Final Order and Judgment and the Active Date occurring, Defendant shall pay the non-reversionary Gross Settlement Amount of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000), subject to the Escalator Payment memorialized in Paragraph 8, above. The Gross Settlement Amount will be distributed in the following manner:

- a. **Settlement Administration Costs:** The costs associated with settlement administration will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, and shall not exceed \$3,000. The Administrator's services will include, but not be limited to the following: updating PAGA Members' mailing addresses through a search of the National Change of Address database maintained by the U.S. Post Office, and skip-tracing bad addresses on the return of the PAGA Members' Notice and settlement payment checks; formatting and printing the Notice to be mailed to the PAGA Member with their settlement payment checks; calculating, issuing and mailing payments to LWDA and PAGA Members; performing tax reporting to the appropriate authorities, among other things called for by this Agreement. Subject to Court approval, the Parties agree to use Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions as the Settlement Administrator.
- b. **Attorney's Fees and Costs:** The Parties agree that, subject to the Court's review and approval, Plaintiff's Counsel will be paid up to 35% of the GSA (\$26,250) from the GSA, as reasonable attorney's fees, plus actual litigation costs of up to \$10,000, also to be paid from the GSA, incurred to litigate the Action and to obtain Court approval of the Settlement. The Settlement Administrator will issue an IRS Form 1099 to Plaintiff's Counsel for the Attorney's Fees and Costs awarded. In no circumstance(s) shall Defendant be liable for any payment(s) of Attorney's Fees and Costs separate from the GSA.
- c. **Plaintiff's Service Award Payment:** The Parties agree that, subject to the Court's review and approval, Plaintiff will be paid up to Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000), which is Plaintiff's Service Award Payment. The appropriate tax documents shall be provided to Plaintiff.
- d. **PAGA Penalty Fund:** After deducting the Attorney's Fees and Costs, Plaintiff's Service Award Payment, and Settlement Administration Costs from the Gross Settlement Amount, the remaining net settlement amount, the PAGA Penalty Fund, will be apportioned as required by the PAGA, Labor Code section 2699(i), with distribution of 75% to the LWDA, (the "LWDA Payment") and 25% to the PAGA Members. The PAGA Penalty Fund shall encompass all payments to the LWDA and to the PAGA Members.
- e. **PAGA Penalty Fund Allocation:** The PAGA Penalty Fund, estimated at \$20,750 shall be allocated \$15,562.50 (75%) for the LWDA Payment, and \$5,187.50 (25%) to the PAGA Members, to be distributed on a proportionate basis, using the number of Eligible Pay Periods each PAGA Member worked during the PAGA Period, as detailed in Paragraph 38, herein.
- f. **Taxes and Reporting:** Each PAGA Member's individual share will be treated as non-wage income for which the Administrator shall issue an IRS Form 1099 to be mailed together with the PAGA Member's settlement check, and reported to the applicable governmental authorities, if required by law as determined by the Settlement Administrator.

D. Release as to the PAGA Representative Claims

31. Upon approval by the Court of this Settlement, and subject to Defendant's payment

of the GSA, Plaintiff, individually and in his representative capacity on behalf the State of California and the PAGA Members, will fully and finally release and discharge the Released Parties from all claims for penalties arising under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 that were either alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged based on the factual allegations contained in the Lawsuit, including, but not limited to, claims pursuant to Labor Code sections, 201, 202, 203, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, 1194, 2699, and 2802, and any and all other civil penalties, attorneys' fees, and/or costs under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, within the PAGA Period (the "Released PAGA Claims").

32. The Final Order and Judgment shall not bind or release the PAGA Members' individual wage claims (or other individual claims). However, in accordance with *Arias v. Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 969, the Final Order and Judgment shall be binding on the PAGA Members as to the Released PAGA Claims. A statement to this effect shall be included in the Notice sent to the PAGA Members mailed together with their Settlement payment checks and IRS 1099 Forms.

E. General Release as to Plaintiff's Claims

- a. **Complete and General Release:** In exchange for the consideration, promises and covenants contained in this Agreement, and subject to Defendant's full payment of the GSA as provided herein, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and his agents, representatives, attorneys, spouses, heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, now or hereafter, hereby releases, waives and forever discharges Defendant and the Released Parties, from any and all claims, liabilities, causes of action, charges, complaints, obligations, costs, losses, damages, injuries, attorneys' fees, and other legal responsibilities, of any form whatsoever, whether known or unknown, unforeseen, unanticipated, unsuspected, or latent, which Plaintiff or his heirs, administrators, executors, successors in interest, and/or assigns have incurred or expect to incur, or now own or hold, or have at any time heretofore owned or held, or may at any time own, hold, or claim to hold by reason of any matter or thing arising from any cause whatsoever prior to the date of Plaintiff's execution of this Agreement related in any way to his employment with Defendant or separation thereof from Defendant ("Plaintiff's General Release").

The scope of Plaintiff's General Release extends to claims including, but not limited to, any alleged (a) violation of the National Labor Relations Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the California Labor Code, any applicable California Wage Order, the California Private Attorneys General Act (to include but not limited to, acting as a PAGA representative), the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, the California Family Rights Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (excluding vested benefits), the California Unfair Business Practices Act/Unfair Competition Law, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the California Family Rights Act, the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, and any state law equivalent; (b) harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation on the basis of age, race, color, ancestry, national origin (including language use restrictions), citizenship, religious creed (including religious dress and grooming practices), sex marital status, domestic partnership status, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity or gender expression, veteran status, military status, political affiliation, family care or medical leave status or the denial of family

and medical care leave, physical or mental disability (including HIV and AIDS), medical condition (including cancer and genetic characteristics), genetic information or any other basis protected by applicable federal, state and/or local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances and/or orders, failure to prevent harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation, failure to accommodate, failure to engage in the interactive process, retaliation; (c) any whistleblower or retaliation claims on the basis of any protected activity or other protected basis; (d) breach of any express or implied promise, contract or agreement (express or implied), or breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; (e) any tort or common law claims, including wrongful discharge, intentional or negligent infliction of emotional distress, negligence, fraud, misrepresentation, defamation, interference with prospective economic advantage, or other tort or common law actions; (f) claims for misclassification, wage and hour, or other claims related to hours, conditions, or compensation related to work; and (g) any other violation of local, state, or federal law, constitution, statute, regulation or ordinance, public policy, contract, or tort or common law claim, whether for legal or equitable relief, having any bearing whatsoever on the terms and conditions of employment, or association or working relationship, with any of the Released Parties, including but not limited to any allegations for penalties, interest, costs and fees, including attorneys' fees, incurred in any of these matters, which Plaintiff ever had, now has, or may have prior to the date of Plaintiff's execution of this Agreement. All such claims, liabilities or causes of action (including, without limitation, claims for related attorneys' fees and costs) are forever barred by this Agreement regardless of the forum in which they may be brought. The Parties intend for Plaintiff's General Release to be as broad as possible.

Plaintiff represents and acknowledges that the Service Award contained in the Agreement shall constitute the entire consideration provided to Plaintiff and Plaintiff will not seek any further compensation for any claim, damage, cost, or attorney's fees in connection with the matters encompassed in the Agreement. Plaintiff represents and acknowledges that the Service Award contained in the Agreement constitutes a full satisfaction and accord of any claims Plaintiff has or may have against any of the Released Parties. Plaintiff acknowledges the Payment constitutes ample consideration, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, for Plaintiff's promises in the Agreement.

- b. **Section 1542 Waiver:** Plaintiff stipulates and agrees that he expressly waives and relinquishes, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the provisions, rights, and benefits of Section 1542 of the California Civil Code, or any other similar provision under federal or state law, which provides:

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.

Plaintiff may hereafter discover facts in addition to or different from those he now knows or believes to be true with respect to the subject matter of the Release, but Plaintiff upon the Active Date shall fully, finally, and forever settle and release any and all of the claims released pursuant to Plaintiff's General Release, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, contingent or non-contingent, which now

exist, or heretofore have existed upon any theory of law or equity now existing or coming into existence in the future, including, but not limited to, conduct that is negligent, intentional, with or without malice, or a breach of any duty, law, or rule, without regard to the subsequent discovery or existence of such different or additional facts.

- c. **Non-Waivable Rights:** Plaintiff's General Release does not apply to any claims that cannot be released as a matter of law. The provisions of this Section E(c) also do not preclude filing a charge or complaint with or from participating in an investigation or proceeding conducted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"), the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB"), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA"), or any other federal, state, or local agency charged with the enforcement of any employment laws, although Plaintiff understands that by signing this Agreement, he waives the right to recover any damages or to receive other relief directly from the Released Parties in any claim or suit brought by or through the EEOC, NLRB, OSHA or any other federal, state, or local agency on his behalf.

F. Settlement Approval and Implemental Procedures

33. Plaintiff's Counsel shall prepare a stipulation for approval of the Settlement (or motion, if required) pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699(1)(2). Defendant shall not oppose such a motion or stipulation. Defendant's Counsel will work with Plaintiff's Counsel to provide Plaintiff's Counsel with, and allow Plaintiff's Counsel to submit to the Court, adequate information related to the Released PAGA Claims to obtain approval of the Settlement pursuant to a reasonable request by Plaintiff's Counsel. As required by Labor Code, at the time the motion or stipulation for approval of the Settlement is filed with the Court, Plaintiff's Counsel shall submit the motion or stipulation, together with its exhibits, to the LWDA.

34. Within three (3) business days after the Effective Date, the Settlement Administrator shall send Defendant's Counsel electronic wiring instructions to fund the Gross Settlement Amount.

35. No later than the Funding Date, Defendant will send to the Settlement Administrator a list which shall provide for each PAGA Member, the following information: (1) full name; (2) last known address; (3) social security number; and (4) the number of Eligible Pay Periods (the "Data List"). The fact that Defendant may not possess/maintain/know any or all of the PAGA Members' contact information shall not constitute a breach of this Agreement or be grounds for enforcement; however, Defendant will conduct a reasonable search and diligent inquiry to obtain such information and provide to the Settlement Administrator. The Data List shall be treated as and remain confidential and be used solely to manage the notice and payment process described herein, and for no other purpose, and shall not be disclosed to anyone other than the Settlement Administrator, except as may be required by applicable taxing authorities, or pursuant to express written authorization of Defendant, the PAGA Members or by order of the Court.

36. No later than the Funding Date, Defendant shall wire the Gross Settlement Amount, i.e., \$75,000 to the Settlement Administrator. Upon receipt of payment from Defendant, the Administrator will distribute the Gross Settlement Amount as ordered by the Court. If an additional payment is required to fund the GSA pursuant to the of the Escalator Payment clause memorialized in Paragraph 8, above, Defendant shall fund that payment no later than ten (10) calendar days after the Settlement administrator confirms the additional amount due. The Gross Settlement Amount must be fully funded prior to any disbursements being made. Should Defendant fail to fund the

Gross Settlement Amount at the time and in the amounts as provided for by this Agreement, and unless otherwise agreed upon by the Parties or ordered by the Court, Plaintiff may elect to enforce this Agreement or, at his option, this Agreement and the settlement described within it, shall be rescinded, and the Parties shall be restored to their respective positions as of September 11, 2023.

37. The Settlement Administrator will perform all settlement administration duties, including (i) a National Change of Address (“NCOA”) database search; (ii) skip trace to update PAGA Members’ addresses on the return of undelivered Notices and checks; (iii) issuing the Notice and payments to all PAGA Members; (iv) issuing all required IRS forms, and reporting same to the applicable taxing authorities; and (v) issuing payment to the LWDA, PAGA Members, Plaintiff’s Counsel and to itself.

38. The Administrator shall have the authority and obligation to calculate the amounts of the PAGA Members’ Settlement payments in accordance with the methodology set forth in this Agreement and orders of the Court. Each PAGA Member will be eligible to receive a Settlement payment based on the total number of his/her Eligible Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period in relation to the aggregate number of Eligible Pay Periods worked by all PAGA Members during the PAGA Period, e.g.

$$\text{PAGA Member Payment} = \$5,187.50 \times \frac{\text{PAGA Member's Number of Eligible Pay Periods}}{\text{All PAGA Members' Eligible Pay Periods}}$$

39. All disbursements to the PAGA Members, the LWDA, the Settlement Administrator, and Plaintiff’s Counsel required under this Settlement Agreement shall be made within ten (10) business days after Defendant fully funds the GSA. Prior to disbursement, the Settlement Administrator will forward its calculations of the PAGA Members’ Settlement payments to all counsel, and receive approval from all counsel as to such amounts. Any Party’s failure to respond to the Settlement Administrator’s request for approval within five (5) business days shall be deemed approval of the calculations.

40. PAGA Members shall have 180 calendar days after mailing to cash their individual settlement checks. If any PAGA Member’s check is not cashed within that period, the check will be voided and a stop-payment will be issued. Any funds in the Settlement Administrator’s account as a result of a failure to timely cash a settlement check shall be transmitted to the California State Controller’s Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of each respective PAGA Member whose check was uncashed and voided. Neither Defendant, Defendant’s Counsel, Plaintiff’s Counsel, nor Plaintiff will have any liability for lost or stolen settlement checks, forged signatures on settlement checks, or unauthorized negotiation of settlement checks. The Parties agree that this disposition results in no “unpaid residue” under California Civil Procedure Code § 384, as the entire Settlement will be paid out to PAGA Members whether or not they all cash their settlement checks. Therefore, Defendant will not be required to pay any interest on said amount. In no circumstance(s) shall Defendant be liable for any interest payment(s).

41. By no later than 240 days after mailing Settlement payment checks to all PAGA Members, the Settlement Administrator shall provide Plaintiff’s Counsel and Defendant’s Counsel with a declaration setting forth the disbursements made to the PAGA Members, the LWDA, Plaintiff’s Attorneys for attorneys’ fees and litigation costs, and to itself, and shall include information regarding the number of uncashed checks as of that date, the aggregate sum of uncashed checks, and the timeline for transmittal of sum represented by all uncashed checks to California’s Controller, Unclaimed Property Division (if applicable).

G. Miscellaneous Provisions

42. **Eligible Workweeks**: Defendant has represented there are approximately 1,315 Eligible Pay Periods worked by the PAGA Members during the PAGA Period.

43. **Voiding the Agreement**: The Settlement Agreement shall be voidable and unenforceable as to all Parties herein at the option of either Party if (a) the Court should for any reason fail to approve this Settlement in the form agreed to by the Parties, or (b) the Court should for any reason fail to enter a judgment, or (c) the approval of the Settlement is reversed, modified or declared or rendered void by a court of competent jurisdiction. In that event, then neither the Settlement nor any of the related negotiations or proceedings shall be of any force or effect, and all Parties to the Settlement shall stand in the same position, without prejudice, as if the Settlement had been neither entered into nor filed with the Court. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties may attempt in good faith to cure any perceived defects in the Settlement to facilitate approval.

44. **Waiver**: The waiver by one Party of any breach of this Agreement by another Party shall not be deemed a waiver of any other prior or subsequent breach of this Agreement.

45. **Parties' Authority**: The signatories hereto represent that they are fully authorized to enter into this Settlement Agreement and bind the Parties hereto to the terms and conditions hereof.

46. **Mutual Full Cooperation**: The Parties agree to fully cooperate with each other to accomplish the terms of this Settlement Agreement, including but not limited to, execution of such documents and to take such other action as may reasonably be necessary to implement the terms of this Settlement Agreement. The Parties to this Settlement Agreement shall use their best efforts, including all efforts contemplated by this Settlement Agreement and any other efforts that may become necessary by order of the Court, or otherwise, to effectuate this Settlement Agreement and the terms set forth herein. As soon as practicable after execution of this Settlement Agreement, Plaintiff's Counsel shall, with the assistance and cooperation of Defendant and Defendant's counsel, take all necessary steps to secure the Court's approval of the Settlement, and the Final Order and Judgment.

47. **No Prior Assignments**: The Parties hereto represent, covenant, and warrant that they have not, directly or indirectly, assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity any portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action or rights released and discharged by this Settlement Agreement.

48. **No Admission**: Defendant denies any and all liability to Plaintiff and/or the PAGA Members in this Action, as to any and all causes of action that were asserted or that might have been asserted in this Action based on the facts set forth in the Representative Action Complaint. Nonetheless, Defendant wishes to settle and compromise the matters at issue in the Action to avoid further substantial expense and the inconvenience and distraction of protracted and burdensome litigation. Defendant also has taken into account the uncertainty and risks inherent in litigation, and without conceding any infirmity in the defenses that it has asserted or could assert against Plaintiff, have determined that it is desirable and beneficial that Plaintiff's claims be settled in the manner and upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

49. **Binding Settlement:** Nothing contained herein, nor the consummation of this Settlement Agreement, is to be construed or deemed an admission of liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing on the part of Defendant or any of the other Released Parties. Each of the Parties hereto has entered into this Settlement Agreement with the intention of avoiding further disputes and litigation with the attendant inconvenience and expenses. This Settlement Agreement is a settlement document and shall, pursuant to California Evidence Code section 1152 and/or Federal Rule of Evidence 408, be inadmissible in evidence in any proceeding, except an action or proceeding to approve the settlement, and/or interpret or enforce this Settlement Agreement.

50. **Enforcement Actions:** This Agreement is binding and enforceable under California Code of Civil Procedure section 664.6, and the Court shall retain jurisdiction to enforce this Agreement. Except as otherwise provided in this Settlement Agreement, in the event that one or more of the Parties to this Settlement Agreement institutes any action or proceeding in this case under Section 664.6 or otherwise or separate legal action or other proceeding against any other Party or Parties to enforce the provisions of this Settlement Agreement or to declare rights and/or obligations under this Settlement Agreement, the successful Party or Parties shall be entitled to recover from the unsuccessful Party or Parties reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in connection with any enforcement actions.

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

To Plaintiff:

Daniel F. Gaines
Gaines & Gaines, APLC
4550 E Thousand Oaks Blvd, Suite 100
Westlake Village, CA 91362

To Defendant:

Ankit H. Bhakta
Bhakta Law Firm, A Professional Corporation
3175 Sedona Ct., Bldg E, Suite 12
Ontario, California 91764

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

53. **Captions and Interpretations:** Paragraph titles or captions contained herein are inserted as a matter of convenience and for reference, and in no way define, limit, extend, or describe the scope of this Settlement Agreement or any provision hereof. Each term of this Settlement Agreement is contractual and not merely a recital.

54. **Modification:** This Settlement Agreement may not be materially changed, altered, or modified, except in writing and signed by the Parties hereto, and approved by the Court. Non-

material changes requested by the Court may be made upon stipulation signed by all counsel. This Settlement Agreement may not be discharged except by performance in accordance with its terms or by a writing signed by all of the Parties hereto.

55. **Choice of Law:** This Settlement Agreement shall be governed by and construed, enforced and administered in accordance with the laws of the State of California, without regard to its conflicts-of-law rules.

56. **Integration Clause:** This Settlement Agreement contains the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the settlement and transaction contemplated hereby, and all prior or contemporaneous agreements, understandings, representations, and statements, whether oral or written and whether by a Party or such Party's legal counsel, are merged herein. No rights hereunder may be waived except in writing.

57. **Continuing Jurisdiction:** After entry of the Final Order and Judgment, the Court will have continuing jurisdiction under California Code of Civil Procedure § 664.6 and as otherwise allowed by law solely for purposes of addressing: (i) the interpretation and enforcement of the terms of the Settlement, (ii) settlement administration matters; and (iii) such post-Final Order and Judgment matters as may be appropriate under court rules or as set forth in this Settlement.

58. **Waiver of Appeals:** The Parties waive all appeals from the Court's approval of the Agreement, unless the Court materially modifies the Agreement and/or unless a non-Party files an appeal.

59. **Publicity:** With respect to the Settlement, Plaintiff, Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, and Plaintiff's Counsel agree not to publicize, contact the media, or disclose to the public any information about the Settlement or the negotiation process, with the exception of filing this Settlement Agreement with the Court, and submitting it to the LWDA, informing the Court of the manner in which the Settlement was obtained, and the reasons in support of the fairness of the Settlement only insofar as necessary to obtain Court approval of the settlement of the Action. Plaintiff's Counsel may also respond to inquiries by PAGA Members and the LWDA. With respect to the terms of this Settlement, Plaintiff's Counsel agrees not to post the terms of the Settlement on their website or initiate contact with the media about its terms or the negotiations. If asked by the media, Plaintiff's Counsel and Plaintiff agree to state, "The matter was amicably settled. Any further information about the settlement may be obtained by going to the Court's website." Plaintiff's Counsel agrees that they will not circumvent this Agreement by facilitating or encouraging any PAGA Group member or any other individual to do what Plaintiff and his counsel have agreed not to do.

60. **Binding On Assigns:** This Settlement Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, trustees, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

61. **Counterparts:** This Settlement Agreement may be executed in counterparts, and when each Party has signed and delivered at least one such counterpart, each counterpart shall be deemed an original, and, when taken together with other signed counterparts, shall constitute one fully-signed Settlement Agreement, which shall be binding upon and effective as to all Parties. Electronic delivery shall be deemed an original.

62. **Severability:** Any provision in this Agreement which is illegal, invalid, or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, shall, as to such jurisdiction, be ineffective to the extent of such

illegality, invalidity, or unenforceability without invalidating the remaining provisions hereof or affecting the legality, validity, or enforceability of such provision in any other jurisdiction. The Parties hereto agree to negotiate in good faith to replace any illegal, invalid, or unenforceable provision of this Agreement with a legal, valid and enforceable provision that, to the extent possible, will preserve the economic bargain of this Agreement, or otherwise to amend this Agreement, including the provision relating to choice of law, to achieve such result.

63. **Confidentiality**: Plaintiff and his counsel agree that the terms and existence of this Agreement shall be kept confidential and that they shall not disclose the same to any other person or entity, except (i) in legal proceedings to enforce performance of any Party's obligations hereunder, (ii) where required by law, or (iii) to the their immediate family members or legal or financial advisors, each of whom shall be deemed agents of the disclosing Party and similarly charged with a duty of confidentiality prior to any disclosure. Plaintiff and his counsel may also discuss the settlement with PAGA Members (upon inquiry), the Court, and the LWDA, but agree not to publish any of the terms or conditions of this settlement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties knowingly and voluntarily executed this Settlement Agreement and Release of the Private Attorneys General Act Claim as of the date set forth below.

Dated: 10 / 26 / 2023

By: 
Plaintiff, Gregory Olivas

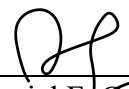
Dated: _____

By: _____
Defendant, Fairmont Hospitality, Inc.

AS TO FORM:

Gaines & Gaines, APLC

Dated: October 26, 2023

By: 
Daniel F. Gaines
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Bhakta Law Firm, A Professional Corporation

Dated: _____

By: _____
Ankit H. Bhakta
Attorneys for Defendant

illegality, invalidity, or unenforceability without invalidating the remaining provisions hereof or affecting the legality, validity, or enforceability of such provision in any other jurisdiction. The Parties hereto agree to negotiate in good faith to replace any illegal, invalid, or unenforceable provision of this Agreement with a legal, valid and enforceable provision that, to the extent possible, will preserve the economic bargain of this Agreement, or otherwise to amend this Agreement, including the provision relating to choice of law, to achieve such result.

63. **Confidentiality**: Plaintiff and his counsel agree that the terms and existence of this Agreement shall be kept confidential and that they shall not disclose the same to any other person or entity, except (i) in legal proceedings to enforce performance of any Party's obligations hereunder, (ii) where required by law, or (iii) to the their immediate family members or legal or financial advisors, each of whom shall be deemed agents of the disclosing Party and similarly charged with a duty of confidentiality prior to any disclosure. Plaintiff and his counsel may also discuss the settlement with PAGA Members (upon inquiry), the Court, and the LWDA, but agree not to publish any of the terms or conditions of this settlement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties knowingly and voluntarily executed this Settlement Agreement and Release of the Private Attorneys General Act Claim as of the date set forth below.

Dated: _____

By: _____

Plaintiff, Gregory Olivas

Dated: 10/25/23

By: [Signature]

Defendant, Fairmont Hospitality, Inc.

AS TO FORM:

Gaines & Gaines, APLC

Dated: _____

By: _____

Daniel F. Gaines

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Bhakta Law Firm, A Professional Corporation

Dated: 10/26/23

By: [Signature]

Ankit H. Bhakta

Attorneys for Defendant

EXHIBIT A

«DATE»

«FIRST_NAME» «LAST_NAME»
«ADDRESS 1»
«ADDRESS 2»

Re: Settlement Payment from *Gregory Olivas, et al. v. Fairmont Hospitality, Inc., et al.*

Dear «FIRST_NAME» «LAST_NAME»

By order of the San Bernardino County Superior Court, enclosed is your payment from the settlement of the *Gregory Olivas, et al. v. Fairmont Hospitality, Inc., et al.*, litigation filed in the San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVSB2225073 (the “Lawsuit”).

The Lawsuit was filed against Fairmont Hospitality, Inc. (referred to as “Defendant”) under the California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.* (abbreviated “PAGA”) for alleged violations of the California Labor Code. The claim was brought by Gregory Olivas on behalf of the State of California and all current and former non-exempt, hourly employees who worked for Defendant in California at any time from August 29, 2021 through [REDACTED] (“PAGA Members”). You have been identified as a PAGA Member, on whose behalf the case was brought.

The plaintiff in the Lawsuit claimed Defendant owed civil penalties under PAGA for violating certain provisions of the California Labor Code. The provisions of the California Labor Code that were alleged to have been violated are: (1) failure to pay minimum and overtime wages due (rounding); (2) failure to pay minimum and overtime wages due (off-the-clock work); (3) failure to provide rest periods; (4) failure to provide meal periods; (5) failure to reimburse business expenses (personal cell phones and vehicles); (6) failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and (7) waiting time penalties.

Defendant vigorously denies it did anything wrong or owes any PAGA penalties to the State of California or to PAGA Members. However, rather than paying attorneys and incurring legal fees to fight the case, it has agreed to this Settlement to end the Lawsuit and avoid any further disruption to its business operations.

The San Bernardino County Superior Court has not ruled on the merits of the Lawsuit but it has approved the settlement between the Parties, including the civil penalties settlement amount to be paid by Defendant. Pursuant to California law, a portion of that settlement amount goes to the State of California’s Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”). Another portion of the settlement amount goes to the PAGA Members. In agreeing to this settlement, Defendant does not admit that it is liable in any way to any individuals for the alleged violations. The settlement of this Lawsuit and Final Approval Order does not in any way release a PAGA Member’s individual claims, to the extent a PAGA Member may have any individual claims.

You are receiving this payment as your share of the settlement. You have 180 days to cash the settlement check. If you do not cash your check by this date, the money will be transferred to the State of California Unclaimed Property Fund, from which you may recover the money at a future time. You will receive an IRS Form 1099 form for the amount of your settlement check, if required by law. If you have lost or misplaced your settlement check, you should contact the Administrator at the toll-free number shown at the top of this letter. It is strongly recommended that all checks be cashed immediately upon receipt. Defendant will not in any manner retaliate against any individual who cashes their settlement check.

You are not a party to the Lawsuit, but you and the State of California will be bound by the order in this matter approving the settlement in the Lawsuit, as well as to the release of claims in this Lawsuit, stated below, only as to civil penalties under PAGA.

The Court-approved settlement contains the following release of claims, to which you are bound:

Upon approval by the Court of this Settlement, and subject to Defendant's payment of the GSA, Plaintiff, individually and in his representative capacity on behalf the State of California and the PAGA Members, will fully and finally release and discharge the Released Parties from all claims for penalties arising under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 that were either alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged based on the factual allegations contained in the Lawsuit, including, but not limited to, claims pursuant to Labor Code sections, 201, 202, 203, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, 1194, 2699, and 2802, and any and all other civil penalties, attorneys' fees, and/or costs under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, within the PAGA Period (the "Released PAGA Claims").

The "Released Parties" are Defendant, and its present and former parents, subsidiaries, co-employers, and each of their respective present and former owners, boards, directors, officers, trustees, shareholders, members, partners, employees, agents, attorneys, representatives, successors and assigns, and present and former parents, subsidiaries, affiliated and related parties, and each of them.

If you have any questions, you can contact the settlement administrator (whose contact information is at the top of this letter) or Plaintiff's Counsel as follows:

Attorneys for Plaintiff:

Daniel F. Gaines, Esq.
Alex P. Katofsky, Esq.
Evan S. Gaines, Esq.
GAINES & GAINES, APLC
4550 East Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 100
Westlake Village, CA 91362
Telephone: (866) 550-0855

**PLEASE DO NOT CONTACT THE COURT OR THE JUDGE WITH ANY
QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LAWSUIT OR THE SETTLEMENT**

EXHIBIT D