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13 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

14 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA**

15 ASHAEL RESENDIZ, an individual, on
16 behalf of himself and on behalf of all persons
17 similarly situated,

18 Plaintiff,

19 vs.

20 CANYON RESTAURANT, LTD., L.P., a
21 Limited Partnership; REUNION BOAT
22 KITCHEN, L.P., a Limited Partnership;
23 REUNION SANTA BARBARA, LLC, a
24 Limited Liability Company; REUNION DOS
25 LAGOS, INC., A Corporation, Scott
26 McIntosh, an Individual, and DOES 1 through
27 50, inclusive,

28 Defendants.

CASE NO.: **24CV00190**

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

Hearing Date: May 11, 2026

Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.

Judge: Hon. Colleen K. Sterne

Dept.: 5

Date Action Filed: January 16, 2024

Trial Date: Not set

1 I, Kyle Nordrehaug, declare as follows:

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

6 2. This declaration is being submitted in support of Plaintiff's unopposed motion for
7 preliminary approval of the proposed class action settlement with Defendants Canyon Restaurant,
8 LTD, L.P., Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos,
9 Inc., and Scott McIntosh ("Defendants"), which motion seeks entry of an order: (1) preliminarily
10 approving the proposed settlement of this class action with Defendants; (2) for settlement
11 purposes only, conditionally certifying the Class, which is comprised of "all individuals who
12 are or previously were employed by Defendants in California and classified as a non-exempt
13 employee at any time during the Release Period", which is September 27, 2022 through
14 January 18, 2026; (3) provisionally appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the Class; (5)
15 provisionally appointing Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class
16 Counsel; (6) approving the form and method for providing class-wide notice; (7) directing
17 that notice of the proposed settlement be given to the Class; (8) appointing Apex Class
18 Action LLC as Administrator, and (9) scheduling a final approval hearing date, proposed for
19 October 5, 2026, to consider Plaintiff's motion for final approval of the settlement and for
20 approval of attorneys' fees, expenses and the representative service award. Attached hereto as
21 Exhibit #1 is a copy of the fully executed Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement
22 ("Agreement") along with exhibits thereto. The form of the Agreement is based upon the Los
23 Angeles County Superior Court model form for a class and PAGA settlement. This Declaration
24 incorporates by reference the definitions in the Agreement, and all terms defined therein shall have
25 the same meaning as set forth in the Agreement.

26
27 Fairness of Settlement

28 3. As consideration for this Settlement, the non-reversionary Gross Settlement Amount

1 of Seven Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$725,000) (the “Gross Settlement Amount”) is
2 to be paid by Defendants, as set forth in the Agreement. The Gross Settlement Amount will settle
3 all issues pending in the Action between the Parties and will be made in full and final settlement of
4 the Released Class Claims and Released PAGA Claims in exchange for the payments to
5 Participating Class Members and payment of the PAGA Penalties (75% to the LWDA and 25% to
6 the Aggrieved Employees) from the Gross Settlement Amount. The Gross Settlement Amount shall
7 also be used to pay the costs of administration of the settlement, Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fees and
8 costs requests, and the Class Representative Service Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 1.21.) The
9 following is a table of the key Settlement terms and the proposed deductions:

10 **\$725,000** (Gross Settlement Amount)

- 11 - \$15,000 (Plaintiff’s proposed service award - not to exceed amount)
- 12 - \$35,000 (Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)
- 13 - \$241,666 (Class Counsel Fees Payment - not to exceed 1/3 of settlement)
- 14 - \$15,000 (PAGA Payment - 75% to LWDA / 25% to Aggrieved Employees)
- 15 - \$12,622 (Administration Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)

16 **\$405,712** (Net Settlement Amount)

17 4. The relief provided in the Settlement will benefit all members of the Class. The
18 Settlement does not grant preferential treatment to Plaintiff or segments of the Class in any way.
19 Payments to the Class Members are all determined under a neutral methodology. Each Participating
20 Class Member will receive the same opportunity to participate in and receive payment through a
21 neutral formula that is based upon the pay periods for that individual.

22 5. On November 18, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation with Louis
23 Marlin, a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class and representative actions. In
24 preparation for the mediation, Defendant provided Class Counsel with payroll, time and
25 employment data, along with other information regarding the Class Members, various internal
26 documents, and other compensation and employment-related materials. Class Counsel analyzed the
27 data with the assistance of damages expert Berger Consulting and prepared and submitted a
28 mediation brief to the mediator. The final settlement terms were negotiated and set forth in the

1 Agreement now presented for this Court's approval. Importantly, Plaintiff and Class Counsel
2 believe that this Settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate.

3 6. Based upon 990 Class Members who worked an estimated 27,107 pay periods¹, the
4 Gross Settlement Amount provides an average value of \$732 per Class Member and \$26 per pay
5 period and after deductions the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of \$409.81 per
6 Class Member and a recovery of \$14.96 per pay period. The calculations to compensate for the
7 amount due for the Class at the time of the mediation were calculated by Berger Consulting,
8 Plaintiff's damage expert. As to the Class whose claims are at issue in this Action, Plaintiff used
9 this expert to analyze the data and determine the potential unpaid wages for the employees. The
10 maximum potential damages were calculated to be \$1,006,704 for the alleged unpaid wages for off-
11 the-clock work at 1 hour per week, \$156,668 for the alleged unpaid overtime, \$425,436 for alleged
12 missed meal period damages based upon a 28.6% violation rate observed in the time records and
13 after deduction of meal premiums already paid by Defendants, \$3,455,316 for alleged rest period
14 damages based upon a 98.4% maximum violation rate observed in the records, \$166,255 for alleged
15 unreimbursed cell-phone expenses at \$5 per month. As a result, the total damage valuation was
16 calculated such that Defendants were subject to a maximum damage claim in the amount of
17 \$5,210,378. As to potential penalties, Plaintiffs calculated that potential waiting time penalties were
18 a maximum of \$2,276,370 and potential maximum wage statement penalties were \$2,310,300.²
19 Defendants vigorously disputed Plaintiff's calculations and exposure theories. Consequently, the
20 Gross Settlement Amount of \$725,000 represents more than 13.9% of the maximum value of the
21

22
23 ¹ These figures were verified by the Declaration of Jacob Waschak, which is attached hereto as
24 Exhibit #4.

25 ² While Plaintiff alleged claims for statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code Sections 203 and
26 226, at mediation Plaintiff recognized that these claims were subject to additional, separate defenses
27 asserted by Defendants, including, a good faith dispute defense as to whether any premium wages
28 for meal or rest periods or other wages were owed given Defendants' position that Plaintiff and
Class Members were properly compensated. *See Nordstrom Commission Cases*, 186 Cal. App. 4th
576, 584 (2010) ("There is no willful failure to pay wages if the employer and employee have a
good faith dispute as to whether and when the wages were due.").

1 alleged damages at issue in this case at the time this Settlement was negotiated.³ Importantly, the
2 recent decision that good faith belief of compliance by the employer in *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec.*
3 *Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (2024), could completely negate the claims for waiting time and
4 wage statement penalties, even if wages were owed to the Class. In addition, as to the rest break
5 claim which was the highest valued claim, the use of a 98.4% violation rate almost certainly
6 overstates these damages because Class Members likely received some of their rest breaks. The
7 above maximum calculations should then be realistically risk-adjusted in consideration for both the
8 risk of class certification and class-wide liability on all claims. Given the amount of the settlement
9 as compared to the potential value of claims in this case and the defenses asserted by Defendants,
10 this settlement is fair and reasonable.

11 12 Procedural History of the Litigation

13 7. On September 27, 2023 and on March 21, 2024, Plaintiff filed with the LWDA and
14 served on Defendants notices under Labor Code section 2699.3 identifying the alleged Labor Code
15 violations to recover civil penalties on behalf of Aggrieved Employees for alleged violations of
16 Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 et seq., 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512,
17 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section
18 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14) (Failure to
19 Provide Seating), and Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s).
20 These notices are referred to as the “PAGA Notice”, and are attached hereto as Exhibit #3 for the
21 Court’s reference.

22 8. On January 16, 2024, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Representative
23 Action Complaint against Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD, LP in the Superior Court of the State
24 of California, County of Santa Barbara (the “PAGA Action”). Plaintiff’s Representative Action
25 Complaint asserted one cause of action against Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD, LP for Civil
26

27 ³ Because the PAGA claim is not a class claim and primarily is paid to the State of California,
28 Plaintiff has not included the PAGA claim in this discussion of the value of the class claims. The
PAGA claim is addressed in the Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶33.

1 Penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 2699, et seq. for violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203,
2 204, et seq., 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1,
3 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040 Subdivision 5(A)-(B),
4 California Code Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), and the
5 applicable Wage Order(s). On May 31, 2024, Plaintiff, after exhausting administrative remedies
6 under PAGA, filed Doe Amendments, naming Defendants Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion
7 Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh in the PAGA Action. On
8 November 6, 2024, Defendants filed a Notice of Appeal of the Court's denial of Defendants' Motion
9 to Compel Arbitration - 2nd Appellate District Court of Appeal Case No. B342091. On August 8,
10 2025, the Court of Appeal issued an Opinion, affirming the Court's denial of Defendants' Motion to
11 Compel Arbitration.

12 9. On January 19, 2026, Plaintiff filed the First Amended Class and Representative
13 Action Complaint in the PAGA Action which added the following class claims against Defendants
14 for: (1) unfair competition in violation of Cal. Bus & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.; (2) failure to to
15 pay minimum wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1; (3) failure
16 to pay overtime wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198; (4) failure to
17 provide required meal periods in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; (5) failure to
18 provide required rest periods in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; (6) failure to
19 provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code § 226; (7) failure
20 to reimburse employees for required expenses in violation of California Labor Code § 2802; (8)
21 failure to provide wages when due, including final wages, in violation of California Labor Code §§
22 201, 202 and 203; and, (9) failure to pay sick pay wages in violation of California Labor Code §§
23 201-204, 233, 246. The First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint is the operative
24 complaint (the "Operative Complaint").

25 10. Over the course of litigation, the Parties engaged in the investigation of the claims,
26 including informal discovery and the production of documents, class data, and other information,
27 allowing for the full and complete analysis of liabilities and defenses to the claims in the Action.
28 The information for mediation obtained by Plaintiff included: (1) data concerning the class; (2)

1 payroll data and time punch data for the Class covering 733 employees, 27,209 shifts and 3,514 pay
2 periods; (3) Defendants' wage and hour policies; (4) the employment files for the Plaintiff; and, (5)
3 samples of wage statements provided by Defendants. As such, Class Counsel received the data and
4 information for the Class, which was sufficient for Plaintiff's expert to prepare the valuations of the
5 claims for the Class.

6 11. Class Counsel has extensive experience in litigating wage and hour class and
7 representative actions in California. The Parties have vigorously litigated the Action since
8 inception. During the course of litigation, the Parties each performed analysis of the merits and
9 value of the claims. Plaintiff and Defendants have engaged in significant research and investigation
10 in connection with the Action. Class Counsel has thoroughly analyzed the value of the claims
11 during the prosecution of this Action and utilized an expert to perform an analysis of the data and
12 valuation of the claims.

13 12. Plaintiff and Defendant agreed to discuss resolution of the Action through a
14 mediation. Prior to mediation, the Parties engaged in the above investigation and the exchange of
15 documents and information in connection with the Action. On November 18, 2025, the Parties
16 participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Louis Marlin, a respected and experienced
17 mediator of wage and hour class actions. Following the mediation, the Parties agreed to settle the
18 Action based upon a mediator's proposal which was memorialized in the form of a Memorandum of
19 Understanding. The Parties then negotiated the final terms of the settlement as set forth in the
20 Agreement. At all times, the negotiations were arm's length and contentious.

21 13. Although a settlement has been reached, Defendants deny any liability or
22 wrongdoing of any kind associated with the claims alleged in the Action and further deny that, for
23 any purpose other than settlement, the Action is appropriate for class and/or representative
24 treatment. Defendants contend, among other things, that they have complied at all times with the
25 California Labor Code, applicable Wage Order, and all other laws and regulations. Further,
26 Defendants contend that class certification is inappropriate for any reason other than for settlement.
27 Plaintiff contends that Defendants violated California wage and hour laws. Plaintiff further
28 contends that the Action is appropriate for class certification on the basis that the claims meet the

1 requisites for class certification. Without admitting that class certification is proper, Defendants
2 have stipulated that the above Class may be certified for settlement purposes only. (Agreement at ¶
3 2.15.) The Parties agree that certification for settlement purposes is not an admission that class
4 certification is proper. Further, the Agreement is not admissible in this or any other proceeding as
5 evidence that the Class could be certified absent a settlement. Solely for purposes of settling the
6 Actions, the Parties stipulate and agree that the requisites for establishing class certification with
7 respect to the Class are satisfied.

8 14. Class Counsel has conducted an investigation into the facts of the class action.
9 Informal discovery was obtained, which included the production of thousands of pages of relevant
10 documents and data. Class Counsel engaged in a thorough review and analysis of the relevant
11 documents and data with the assistance of an expert. Accordingly, the agreement to settle did not
12 occur until Class Counsel possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding
13 the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further
14 litigation. In addition, Class Counsel previously negotiated settlements with other employers in
15 actions involving nearly identical issues and analogous defenses. Based on the foregoing data and
16 their own independent investigation, evaluation and experience, Class Counsel believes that the
17 settlement with Defendants on the terms set forth in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate
18 and is in the best interest of the Class in light of all known facts and circumstances, including the
19 risk of significant delay, defenses asserted by Defendants, and potential appellate issues.

20
21 Settlement Terms and Plan of Allocation

22 15. The Gross Settlement Amount is Seven Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars
23 (\$725,000). (Agreement at ¶ 1.21.) Under the Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount consists of
24 the following elements: (1) payment of the Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class
25 Members; (2) Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment; (3)
26 Administration Expenses Payment; (4) the Class Representative Service Payment to the Plaintiff;
27 and (5) the PAGA Penalties payment, which is to be allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees and
28 75% to the LWDA. (Agreement at ¶ 1.21.) The Gross Settlement Amount does not include

1 Defendants' share of employer-side payroll taxes which will be paid separately and not out of the
2 Gross Settlement Amount. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) The Gross Settlement Amount shall not revert to
3 Defendant. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.)

4 16. Defendants shall fund one-third (1/3) the Gross Settlement Amount and also fund the
5 amounts necessary to fully pay Defendants' share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the
6 Administrator no later than fourteen (14) days after the Effective Date. Defendants shall fund an
7 additional one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount one year after the first payment, and
8 Defendants shall fund the final one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount one year after the
9 second payment. If Defendants miss the first or second payment, then the total amount less any
10 payments made will immediately become due.. (Agreement at ¶ 4.3.) The distribution of Individual
11 Class Payments to Participating Class Members along with the other Court-approved distributions
12 shall be made within 14 days after the Defendants fully fund the settlement. (Agreement at ¶ 5.1.)

13 17. The amount remaining in the Gross Settlement Amount after the deduction of
14 Court-approved amounts for Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Class
15 Representative Service Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation
16 Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment (called the "Net Settlement
17 Amount") shall be allocated to Class Members as their Individual Class Payments. (Agreement at
18 ¶¶ 1.27 and 3.2.) From the Net Settlement Amount, the Individual Class Payment for each
19 Participating Class Member will be calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the
20 total number of Pay Periods worked by all Participating Class Members during the Release Period
21 and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Pay Periods. (Agreement at ¶
22 3.2(e).) Workweeks will initially be based on Defendants' records, however, Class Members will
23 have the right to challenge the number of Pay Periods.

24 18. Class Members may choose to opt-out of the Settlement by following the directions
25 in the Class Notice. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5, Ex. A.) The Class Notice provides that Class Members
26 shall have sixty (60) days from the date that the Class Notice is mailed to them (the "Response
27 Deadline") to request exclusion (opt-out) or to submit a written objection. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.42,
28 8.5, 8.7.) All Class Members who do not "opt out" will be deemed Participating Class Members

1 who will be bound by the Settlement and will be entitled to receive an Individual Class Payment.
2 (Agreement at ¶ 8.5(c).) All Aggrieved Employees will be paid their allocation of the PAGA
3 Penalties and will be subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of any request
4 for exclusion from the Class. (Agreement at ¶¶ 6.3 and 8.5(d).) Finally, the Class Notice will
5 advise the Class Members of their right to object to the Settlement and/or dispute their Pay Periods.
6 (Agreement at ¶¶ 8.6 and 8.7, Ex. A.)

7 19. A Participating Class Member must cash his or her Individual Class Payment check
8 within 180 days after it is mailed. (Agreement at ¶ 5.2.) Any settlement checks not cashed within
9 180 days will be voided and any funds represented by such checks sent to a Court-approved
10 nonprofit organization or foundation consistent with Code of Civil Procedure Section 384(b) ("Cy
11 Pres Recipient"), which is proposed to be Legal Aid at Work. The Parties, Class Counsel and
12 Defense Counsel represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the
13 intended Cy Pres Recipient. (Agreement at ¶ 5.4.)

14 20. Subject to Court approval, the Parties have agreed on Apex Class Action LLC to
15 administer the settlement in this action ("Administrator"). (Agreement at ¶ 1.2.) The Administrator
16 will be paid for settlement administration in an amount not to exceed \$12,622. (Agreement at ¶
17 3.2(c).) Apex Class Action provided an estimate of \$11,475 for administration expenses.

18 21. Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for Class Counsel to be awarded
19 a sum not to exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, as the Class Counsel Fees Payment.
20 (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(b).) Class Counsel will also be allowed to apply separately for an award of
21 Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment in an amount not to exceed \$35,000. (Agreement at ¶
22 3.2(b).) Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for a payment of no more than \$15,000
23 to the Plaintiff as the Class Representative Service Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).)

24 22. Subject to Court approval, the PAGA Penalties will be paid from the Gross
25 Settlement Amount for PAGA penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act, Cal.
26 Labor Code Section 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA"). The PAGA Penalties are \$15,000, to be allocated
27 75% (\$11,250) to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$3,750) to the Individual PAGA
28

1 Payments.⁴ (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) The Individual PAGA Payments will be calculated by (a)
2 dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$3,750) by the
3 total number of Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the Release Period and (b)
4 multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's Pay Periods. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) As set
5 forth in the accompanying proof of service, the LWDA has been served with this motion and the
6 Agreement.

7
8 Risks of Continued Litigation and Standards for Approval

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

16 24. A number of defenses asserted by Defendants present serious threats to the claims of
17 the Plaintiff and the other Class Members. Defendants asserted that Defendants' practices complied
18 with all applicable Labor laws. Defendants argued that Class Members were paid for all time
19 worked. Defendants contend that its meal and rest period policies fully complied with California
20 law and Defendants did not fail to provide the opportunity for legally required meal and rest breaks.
21 Defendants could argue that their payment of meal premiums is evidence of its lawful practices and
22 good faith. Defendants contend that there was no failure to pay for business expenses and any cell
23 phone usage was merely convenient and voluntary such that reimbursement was not legally
24 required. Finally, Defendants could argue that the Supreme Court decision in *Brinker v. Superior*
25 *Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004 (2012), weakened Plaintiff's claims, on liability, value, and class

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27
28 ⁴ The 75/25 allocation is required by Labor Code § 2699, because this action filed before June 2024 is not subject to the amended version of Labor Code § 2699.

1 certifiability as to the meal and rest period claims. Defendants also argue that based on their facially
2 lawful practices, Defendants acted in good faith and without willfulness, which if accepted would
3 negate the claims for waiting time penalties and/or inaccurate wage statements. See e.g. *Naranjo v.*
4 *Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (May 6, 2024) (“if an employer reasonably and in
5 good faith believed it was providing a complete and accurate wage statement in compliance with the
6 requirements of section 226, then it has not knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with the
7 wage statement law.”) Defendants’ defenses could eliminate or substantially reduce any recovery to
8 the Class. While Plaintiff believes that these defenses could be overcome, Defendants maintain
9 these defenses have merit and therefore present a serious risk to recovery by the Class.

10 25. There was also a significant risk that, if the Action was not settled, Plaintiff would be
11 unable to certify a class and maintain that certification through trial, and thereby not recover on
12 behalf of any employees other than himself. At the time of the mediation, Defendants forcefully
13 opposed the propriety of class certification, arguing that individual issues precluded class
14 certification and that the existence of arbitration agreements would prevent class certification.
15 Further, as demonstrated by the California Supreme Court decision in *Duran v. U.S. Bank National*
16 *Assn.*, 59 Cal. 4th 1 (2014), there are significant hurdles to overcome for a class-wide recovery even
17 where the class has been certified. While other cases have approved class certification in wage and
18 hour claims, class certification in this action was hotly disputed and the maintenance of a certified
19 class through trial was by no means a foregone conclusion.

20 26. This settlement is therefore certainly entitled to preliminary approval. Were this
21 case to go to trial, the Plaintiff and the other class members would need to prove, among other
22 things, that wages were owed on a class-wide basis. This was and is a substantial risk.

23 27. Plaintiff will apply to the Court for a Class Representative Service Payment in
24 consideration for his service and for the risks undertaken on behalf of the Class. (Agreement at ¶
25 3.2(a).) Plaintiff performed her duties admirably by working with Class Counsel over the course of
26 litigation, and risked adverse consequences if Defendant prevailed. The Declaration of the Plaintiff
27 is submitted herewith in support. At this stage, the requested service award is within the accepted
28 range of awards for purposes of preliminary approval. See e.g. *Andrews v. Plains All Am. Pipeline*

1 *L.P.*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 172183, at *11 (C.D. Cal. 2022) (finding that the requested service
2 awards of \$15,000 each are appropriate); *Reynolds v. Direct Flow Med., Inc.*, 2019 U.S. Dist.
3 LEXIS 149865, at *19 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (granting request for \$12,500 service award); *Mathein v.*
4 *Pier 1 Imps. (U.S.), Inc.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71386 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (awarding \$12,500 where
5 average class member payment was \$351); *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 2008 WL
6 4473183, *7 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 06, 2008) (awarding \$25,000 service award to each of six plaintiffs in
7 overtime class action); *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL 221862, *16-17 (N.D. Cal. 2007)
8 (awarding \$25,000 service award in overtime class action and a pool of \$100,000 in enhancements).

9 28. The stage of the proceedings at which this Settlement was reached also militates in
10 favor of preliminary approval and ultimately, final approval of the Settlement. Class Counsel has
11 conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the class action. Class Counsel engaged in
12 informal discovery to obtain necessary information. Class Counsel conducted a review of thousands
13 of pages of documents and data, and analyzed the information with the assistance of an expert.
14 Class Counsel was also experienced with these claims. Accordingly, the agreement to settle did not
15 occur until Class Counsel possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding
16 the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further
17 litigation.

18 29. Based on the foregoing data and their own independent investigation and evaluation,
19 Class Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement with Defendants for the consideration and on the
20 terms set forth in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interest of the
21 Class in light of all known facts and circumstances, including the risk of significant delay, defenses
22 asserted by Defendants, and numerous potential appellate issues. There can be no doubt that
23 Counsel for both Parties possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding
24 the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further
25 litigation.

26
27 Class Certification Issues

28 30. Plaintiff contends that the proposed settlement meet all of the requirements for class

1 certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 as demonstrated below, and therefore,
2 the Court may appropriately approve the Class as defined in the Agreement. This Court should
3 conditionally certify the Class for settlement purposes only, defined as follows:

4 All individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California
5 and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period.

6 (Agreement at ¶ 1.5.)

7 The Release Period is from September 27, 2022 to January 18, 2026. (Agreement at ¶ 1.39).

8 a. **Numerosity** - Plaintiff asserts that the 990 current and former employees that
9 comprise the Class can be identified based on Defendants' records and are sufficiently numerous for
10 class certification.

11 b. **Common Issues Predominate** - Plaintiff contends that common questions of
12 law and fact are present, specifically the common questions of whether Defendants' practices were
13 lawful, whether Defendants failed to provide meal and rest periods to Class Members, whether
14 Class Members were lawfully compensated for all hours worked, whether Defendants failed to pay
15 overtime, whether Defendants failed to provide required expense reimbursement, and whether Class
16 Members are entitled to damages and penalties as a result of these practices. Plaintiff contends that
17 certification of this Class is appropriate because Defendants allegedly engaged in uniform practices
18 with respect to the Class Members. As a result, these common questions of liability could be
19 answered on a class wide basis. Defendants dispute that common questions predominate but will not
20 oppose such a finding for purposes of this Settlement only.

21 c. **Typicality** - In this Action, Plaintiff contends that the typicality requirement
22 is fully satisfied. Plaintiff, like every other member of the Class, was employed by Defendants as a
23 non-exempt employee, and, like every other member of the Class, was subject to the same
24 employment policies and practices. Plaintiff, like every other member of the Class, also claims
25 owed compensation as a result of the Defendants' allegedly uniform company policies and practices.
26 Thus, the claims of Plaintiff and the members of the Class arise from the same course of conduct by
27 Defendant, involve the same issues, and are based on the same legal theories. Defendants dispute
28

1 that the typicality requirement is satisfied but do not oppose a finding of typicality for purposes of
2 this Settlement only.

3 d. **Adequacy** - Plaintiff contends that the Class Members are adequately
4 represented here because Plaintiff and representing counsel (a) do not have any conflicts of interest
5 with other class members, and (b) will prosecute the case vigorously on behalf of the class. This
6 requirement is met here. First, Plaintiff is well aware of his duties as the representatives of the
7 Class and has actively participated in the prosecution of this case to date. Plaintiff effectively
8 communicated with Class Counsel, provided documents and information to Class Counsel, and
9 participated in the investigation and resolution of the Action. The personal involvement of the
10 Plaintiff was essential to the prosecution of the Action and the monetary settlement reached.
11 Second, Plaintiff retained competent counsel who are experienced in employment class and
12 representative actions and who have no conflicts. Third, there is no antagonism between the
13 interests of the Plaintiff and those of the Class. Both the Plaintiff and the Class Members seek
14 monetary relief under the same set of facts and legal theories. Under such circumstances, there can
15 be no conflicts of interest, and adequacy of representation is satisfied.

16 31. Class Counsel's Adequacy of Representation and Absence of Conflict: Blumenthal
17 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP is experienced in prosecuting class action lawsuits and can
18 competently represent the Class. Other lawyers at my firm and I have extensive class litigation
19 experience. We have handled a number of class actions and complex cases and have acted both as
20 counsel and as lead and co-lead counsel in a variety of these matters. We have successfully
21 prosecuted and obtained significant recoveries in numerous class action lawsuits and other lawsuits
22 involving complex issues of law and fact. My firm is particularly experienced in wage and hour
23 employment law class actions, including claims for misclassification, overtime, expense
24 reimbursement, unlawful deduction of wages, and missed rest and meal periods. Blumenthal
25 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has been involved as class counsel in hundreds of wage and
26 hour class actions. Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has been found to be
27 adequate counsel by the courts throughout California. We have been approved as experienced class
28 counsel by both state and federal courts in California in contested class certification proceedings. A

1 true and correct copy of the resume of my firm is attached hereto as Exhibit #2. The Class in this
2 settlement is defined as “all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in
3 California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period.” I have
4 reviewed my firm’s cases and representation of other plaintiffs and there is no conflict or
5 representation which would prevent my firm from representing the interests of the Class this case.
6 My firm only represents employees, and not employers. My firm has never represented Defendant
7 nor any affiliate of the Defendant. My firm’s only interest in the subject matter of this litigation is
8 to ensure a recovery to the Class and to maximize that recovery. Finally, our allegiance to the Class
9 and the claims of the Class is not inconsistent with our allegiance to pursue the claims on behalf of
10 other employees and classes as the claims are all against different and distinct employers. I can
11 think of no conflict that would arise in our representation of the Class and our adequate
12 representation of the Class is evidenced by the successful prosecution of the class claims to reach an
13 excellent recovery for the Class. Moreover, neither the Plaintiff nor Class Counsel have any
14 affiliation with the proposed Cy Pres Recipient (Legal Aid at Work) nor the Administrator for this
15 settlement. Thus, the adequacy requirement for my firm is satisfied for purposes of this Settlement.

16 32. The Class Notice, drafted jointly and agreed upon by the Parties through their
17 respective counsel and to be approved by the Court, includes all relevant information. (*See Exhibit*
18 *“A” to the Agreement.*) In accordance with the Agreement, Defendant will provide to the
19 Administrator a confidential electronic spreadsheet containing the Class Data. (Agreement at ¶ 4.2.)
20 Within 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will mail the Class Notice to all
21 Class Members via first-class U.S. Mail using the most current mailing address information
22 available. (Agreement at ¶ 8.4(b).) The Class Notice will include, among other information: (i)
23 information regarding the Action; (ii) the impact on the rights of the Class Members if they do not
24 opt out, including a description of the applicable release; (iii) information to the Class Members
25 regarding how to opt out and how to object to the Settlement; (iv) the estimated Individual Class
26 Payment for each of the Class Members; (iii) the amount of attorneys’ fees and expenses to be
27 sought; (v) the amount of the Plaintiff’s service award request; and (vi) the anticipated expenses of
28 the Administrator. The Class Notice will state that the Class Members shall have sixty (60) days

1 from the date that the Class Notice is mailed to them (the "Response Deadline") to request
2 exclusion (opt-out) or to submit a written objection. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.41, 8.5, 8.7.) Class
3 Members shall be given the opportunity to object to the Settlement and the request for attorneys'
4 fees and expenses, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing. (Agreement at ¶ 8.7.) Class
5 Members who do not submit a timely and proper request to opt-out will automatically receive a
6 payment of their Individual Class Payment. This notice program was designed to meaningfully
7 reach the Class Members and it advises them of all pertinent information concerning the Settlement.
8

9 33. The PAGA Claim -

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

22 b. **Valuation of the PAGA Claim.** For mediation, Plaintiff calculated the
23 value of the alleged PAGA claim as to Aggrieved Employees for civil penalties to be between
24 \$1,310,750 and \$2,621,500 for a single violation in every one of the 26,215 pay periods at issue for
25 the 364 Aggrieved Employees in the PAGA Period, depending on whether the violation was \$50 per
26 pay period as in the case of Labor Code § 558(a)(1) or the standard amount of \$100 per pay period
27 for violation of Labor Code § 1198. This valuation assumed that PAGA civil penalties would be
28

1 awarded at the maximum rate per pay period but without stacking.⁵ The PAGA allocation in the
2 Settlement is the amount of \$15,000. This allocation is justified by several important
3 considerations. First, the PAGA claim was subject to the same risks as the underlying class claims.
4 Second, Defendant asserted additional defenses to the PAGA claim, not only as to liability but also
5 as to the amount of the penalties. Defendant argued that significant PAGA penalties would be
6 unlikely and would be reduced under such particular “circumstances” under Cal. Labor Code
7 §2699(e)(2) and/or “would result in an award that is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or
8 confiscatory” under Cal. Labor Code §2699(e)(2). Defendant could also argue that no penalties
9 prior to the PAGA notification should be awarded, and I am aware of one trial court which has so
10 ruled. These additional defenses present a risk to the PAGA claim and the potential that some or all
11 of the PAGA penalties sought may not be awarded. Third, in *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.*, 30 Cal.
12 App. 5th 504 (2018), the court affirmed a judgment which only provided for a PAGA penalty of \$5
13 per violation. Therefore, at trial, any PAGA penalties awarded could be significantly less than
14 Plaintiff’s calculation even where Plaintiff prevailed on the PAGA claim. Even if we assume that
15 violations for all 26,215 pay periods were established, using the valuation from *Carrington* results
16 in a potential recovery of only \$131,075 under PAGA. This means that the PAGA allocation in the
17 Agreement is a reasonable percentage of this potential PAGA recovery. Fourth, the interests of
18 PAGA are also served by the Class recovery under the reasoning of the LWDA in *O’Connor v.*
19 *Uber*.

20 c. **Comparable PAGA Settlements.** In reaching the settlement of the PAGA
21 claim, Class Counsel was also aware of what allocations other Courts have approved for similar
22 PAGA settlements as compared to the total settlement amount. A class settlement that allocates
23 approximately 2% of the total settlement value to resolve the PAGA claims applicable to the class is
24

25 ⁵ Stacking is where more than one civil penalty is imposed in a pay period for the same conduct.
26 The valuation of between \$1,310,750 and \$2,621,500 is the civil penalty amount without stacking.
27 If stacking is permitted, then the valuation increases with each additional penalty added to each pay
28 period. Plaintiff, however, is not aware of any PAGA award which permitted stacking and in the
cases cited herein, only one penalty per pay period was assessed, and the recent 2024 amendments
to the PAGA statute cast further doubt on stacking of penalties.

1 also supported by what has been approved in other wage-and-hour class settlements. Indeed, Courts
2 typically approve PAGA settlement amounts in the range of 2 percent of the total settlement. See
3 *Davis v. Brown Shoe Co.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 149010 (E.D. Cal. 2015) (PAGA Payment of
4 \$5,000 in a \$1.5 million class settlement); *Zamora v. Ryder Integrated Logistics, Inc.*, 2014 U.S.
5 Dist. LEXIS 184096 (S.D. Cal. 2014) (\$7,500 payment to LWDA for PAGA on a \$1.5 million class
6 settlement); *Lusby v. Gamestop Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42637 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (PAGA
7 Payment of \$5,000 in a \$500,000 class settlement); *Cruz v. Sky Chefs, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist Lexis
8 17693 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (approving payment of \$10,000 to the LWDA for PAGA out of \$1,750,000
9 class settlement); *Chu v. Wells Fargo Investments, LLC*, 2011 WL 672645, *1 (N.D. Cal. 2011)
10 (approving PAGA payment of \$7,500 to the LWDA out of \$6.9 million common-fund settlement);
11 *Franco v. Ruiz Food Products, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5941801, *13 (E.D. Cal. 2012) (approving PAGA
12 payment of \$7,500 to the LWDA out of \$2.5 million common-fund settlement); *Hopson v.*
13 *Hanesbrands Inc.*, 2009 WL 928133, *9 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (approving PAGA allocation that was
14 .49% of \$408,420.32 gross settlement); *Garcia v. Gordon Trucking, Inc.*, 10-cv-00324-AWI-SKO,
15 Dkt. 149-3, 165 (E.D. Cal.) (approving a class settlement of \$3,700,000, with \$10,000 allocated to
16 the PAGA claim); *McKenzie v. Federal Express Corp.*, CV 10-02420 GAF (PLAx), Dkt. 139 & 141
17 (C.D. Cal.) (court approved a settlement in an amount of \$8.25 million, with \$82,500 allotted to the
18 PAGA claim); *DeStefan v Frito-Lay*, 8:10-cv-00112-DOC (C.D. Cal.) (court approved a class
19 settlement of \$2 million, with \$10,000 allocated to PAGA); *Martino v. Ecolab Inc.*, No.
20 3:14CV04358 (N.D. Cal. 2017) (\$100,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.48% of \$21,000,000
21 settlement amount); *East v. Comprehensive Educational Services Inc.*, Fresno Superior Court Case
22 No. 11-CECG-04226 (2015) (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.13% of \$7,595,846
23 settlement amount); *Bararsani v. Coldwell Banker Residential Brokerage Company*, Los Angeles
24 Superior Court Case No. BC495767 (2016) (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.22% of
25 \$4,500,000 settlement amount); *Moppin v. Los Robles Medical Center*, No. 5:15CV01551 (C.D.
26 Cal. 2017) (\$15,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.40% of \$3,775,000 settlement amount);
27 *Scott-George v. PVH Corporation*. No., 2:13CV00441 (E.D. Cal. 2017) (\$15,000 allotted as PAGA
28 penalties or 0.46% of \$3,250,000 settlement amount); *Nehrlich v. RPM Mortgage Inc.*, Orange

1 County Superior Court Case No. 30-2013-00666783-CU-OE-CXC (2017) (\$10,000 allotted as
2 PAGA penalties or 0.40% of \$2,500,000 settlement amount); *Rubio v. KTI Incorporated*, San
3 Bernardino Superior Court Case No. CIVDS-14-06132 (2015) (\$1,000 allotted as PAGA penalties
4 or 0.18% of \$550,000 settlement amount); *Gray v. Mountain View Child Care Inc.*, San Bernardino
5 Superior Court Case No. CIVDS-14-02285 (2016) (\$2,500 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.37% of
6 \$675,000 settlement amount); *Perez v. West Coast Liquidators Inc. d/b/a Big Lots*, San Bernardino
7 Superior Court Case No. CIVDS-14-17863 (2016) (\$3,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.33% of
8 \$900,000 settlement amount); *Penaloza vs. PPG Industries Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court No.
9 BC471369 (2013) (\$5,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.38% of \$1,300,000 settlement amount);
10 *Mejia v. DHL Express (USA) Inc.*, No. 2:15CV00890 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (\$5,000 allotted as PAGA
11 penalties or 0.34% of \$1,450,000 settlement amount).

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

1 hour class settlement. On January 31, 2020, in *El Pollo Loco Wage and Hour Cases* (Orange
2 County Superior Court Case No. JCCP 4957) Judge William Claster awarded Class Counsel a one-
3 third award in a wage and hour class settlement. On December 3, 2020, in *Blackshear v. California*
4 *Fine Wine & Spirits* (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 34-2018-00245842) Judge Christopher
5 Krueger awarded BNBD a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On June 2,
6 2021, in *Pacia v. CIM Group, L.P.* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC709666), Judge Amy
7 D. Hogue awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On
8 November 8, 2021, in *Securitas Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
9 JCCP4837) Judge David Cunningham awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class
10 settlement. On March 17, 2022, in *See's Candies Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles Superior
11 Court Case No. JCCP5004) Judge Maren Nelson awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour
12 class action settlement. On April 12, 2022, in *O'Donnell v. Okta, Inc.*, (San Francisco Superior
13 Court Case No. CGC-20-587665) Judge Richard Ulmer awarded a one-third fee award in a wage
14 and hour class action settlement. On June 30, 2022, in *Armstrong, et al. v. Prometric LLC* (Los
15 Angeles Superior Court Case No. 20STCV29967), Judge Maren E. Nelson awarded a one-third fee
16 award in a wage and hour class action. On July 13, 2022, in *Crum v. S&D Carwash Management*
17 *LLC*, (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 2019-00251338), Judge Christopher E. Krueger
18 awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On August 10, 2022, in
19 *Spears, et al. v. Health Net of California, Inc.*, (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 34-2017-
20 00210560-CU-OE-GDS), Judge Christopher E. Krueger awarded a one-third fee award in a wage
21 and hour class action settlement. On September 7, 2022, in *Lucchese, et al. v. Kone, Inc.*, (San
22 Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-20-588225), Judge Richard B. Ulmer, Jr. awarded a one-
23 third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On November 4, 2022, in *Infinity Energy*
24 *Wage and Hour Cases* (San Diego Superior Court, Case No. JCCP5139), Judge Keri Katz awarded
25 a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On February 1, 2023, in *Hogan v.*
26 *AECOM Technical Services, Inc.* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 19STCV40072), Judge
27 Stuart Rice awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 28,
28 2023, in *Farthing v. Milestone Technologies* (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-21-

591251), Judge Richard B. Ulmer, Jr. awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On March 2, 2023, in *Leon v. Calaveras Materials* (Kings County Superior Court Case No. 21C-0105), Judge Melissa D'Morias awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On June 20, 2023, in *Gonzalez v. Pacific Western Bank* (San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2127657) Judge David Cohn awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement, On June 30, 2023, in *Aguirre v. Headlands Ventures* (Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 34-2021-00297290), Judge Jill Talley approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On August 5, 2023, in *Correia v. Gallo Glass Company* (Stanislaus County Superior Court Case No. CV-21-006459) Judge Sonny Sandhu approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On September 15, 2023, in *Moran v. Sharp Healthcare* (San Diego County Superior Court Case No. 37-2019-00050203), Judge Richard Whitney awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On October 10, 2023, in *Arango v. Schlumberger Technology*, (Orange County Case No. 30-2019-01056839-CU-OE-CXC), Judge William Claster approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action. On October 16, 2023, in *Flores v. Walmart*, (San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVDS2023061) Judge Joseph T. Ortiz awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On October 20, 2023, in *Pond v. Glen Ivy Hot Springs* (Riverside County Superior Court Case No. CVRI2104986), Judge Harold W. Hopp awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 17, 2023, in *Silva v. Woodward HRT* (Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 21STCV42692), Judge Maren Nelson awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 20, 2023, in *Steele v. Legoland California* (San Diego County Superior Court Case No. 37-2021-00052868), Judge Carolyn M. Caietti awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 29, 2023, in *Ochoa-Andrade v. See's Candies* (San Mateo County Superior Court Case no. 22-CIV-02481), Judge Marie Weiner approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On August 9, 2024, in *Cranton v. Grossmont Hospital* (San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2022-00001574), Judge Gregory Pollack approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On September 12, 2024, in *Murdock v. Aspen Surgery Center* (Contra Costa County Superior Court Case No.

1 MSC21-02047), Judge Charles Treat approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class
2 settlement. On October 8, 2024, in *Rattler v. Pacific Coast Container* (Alameda Superior Court
3 Case No. 22CV015216), Judge Michael Markman approved a one-third fee award in a wage and
4 hour class settlement. On January 14, 2025, in *Curry v. United Health Care Staffing* (San Francisco
5 Superior Court Case No. CGC-21-597339), Judge Curtis Karnow approved a one-third fee award in
6 a wage and hour class settlement. On January 17, 2025, in *Virgen v. Curaleaf* (Sacramento County
7 Superior Court Case No. 34-2022-00314655), Judge Lauri Damrell approved a one-third fee award
8 in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 7, 2025, in *Wong v. Nurse Logistics* (Santa Clara
9 County Superior Court Case No. 22CV408939), Judge Theodore Zayner approved a one-third fee
10 award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 14, 2025, in *Watson v. San Diego*
11 *Dialysis* (San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2024-00002851), Judge Wnedy M. Behan
12 approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 26, 2026, in
13 *Rugama-Hernandez v. P\$B Intermodel Services* (Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No.,
14 24STCV07771), Judge Timothy Patrick Dillon approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour
15 class settlement. A fee award equal to one-third of the common fund is therefore reasonable in light
16 of the fees that have been awarded in other similar cases.

17
18 35. Class Representative Service Payment - The reasonableness of the requested Class
19 Representative Service Payment is also established by reference to the amounts that other California
20 courts have found to be reasonable in wage and hour class action settlements: *Zamora v. Balboa*
21 *Life & Casualty, LLC*, Case No. BC360036, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar. 7,
22 2013)(awarding \$25,000 service award); *Aguiar v. Cingular Wireless, LLC*, Case No. CV 06-8197
23 DDP (AJWx)(C.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2011)(awarding \$14,767 service award); *Magee v. American*
24 *Residential Services, LLC*, Case No. BC423798, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Apr. 21,
25 2011)(awarding \$15,000 service award); *Mares v. BFS Retail & Commercial Operations, LLC*,
26 Case No. BC375967, Los Angeles County Superior Court (June 24, 2010)(awarding \$15,000
27 service award); *Baker v. L.A. Fitness Int'l, LLC*, Case No. BC438654, L.A. County Superior Court
28 (Dec. 12, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service awards to three named plaintiffs); *Blue v. Coldwell*

1 *banker Residential Brokerage Co.*, Case No. BC417335, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar.
2 21, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Buckmire v. Jo-Ann Stores, Inc.*, Case No. BC394795,
3 Los Angeles County Superior Court (June, 11, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service awards); *Coleman*
4 *v. Estes Express Lines, Inc.*, Case No. BC429042, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Oct. 3,
5 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Ethridge v. Universal Health Services, Inc.*, Case No.
6 BC391958, Los Angeles County Superior Court (May 27, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
7 *Hickson v. South Coast Auto Ins. Marketing, Inc.*, Case No. BC390395, Los Angeles County
8 Superior Court (Mar. 27, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Hill v. sunglass Hut Int'l, Inc.*,
9 Case No. BC422934, Los Angeles County Superior Court (July 2, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service
10 award); *Kambamba v. Victoria's Secret Stores, LLC*, Case No. BC368528, Los Angeles County
11 Superior Court, (Aug. 19, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award together with additional
12 compensation for their general release); *Nevarez v. Trader Joe's Co.*, Case No. BC373910, Los
13 Angeles County Superior Court (Jan. 29, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Ordaz v. Rose*
14 *Hills Mortuary, L.P.*, Case No. BC386500, Los Angeles County Superior Court, (Mar. 19,
15 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Sheldon v. AHMC Monterey Park Hosp. LP*, Case No.
16 BC440282, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Feb. 22, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
17 *Silva v. Catholic Mortuary Services, Inc.*, Case No. BC408054, Los Angeles County Superior Court
18 (Feb. 8, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 enhancement award); *Weisbarth v. Banc West Investment Services,*
19 *Inc.*, Case No. BC422202, Los Angeles County Superior Court (May 24, 2013)(awarding \$10,000
20 service award); *Lazar v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan*, Case No. 14-cv-273289, Santa Clara
21 County Superior Court (Dec. 28, 2015) (awarding \$10,000 service award); *Acheson v. Express,*
22 *LLC*, Case No. 109CV135335, Santa Clara County Superior Court (Sept. 13, 2011)(awarding
23 \$10,000 service award); *Bejarano v. Amerisave Mortgage Corp.*, Case No. EDCV 08-00599 SGL
24 (Opx)(C.D. Cal. June 22, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Carbajal v. Sally Beauty Supply*
25 *LLC*, Case No. CIVVS 1004307, San Bernardino County Superior Court (Aug. 6, 2012)(awarding
26 \$10,000 service award); *Contreras v. Serco Inc.*, Case No. 10-cv-04526-CAS-JEMx (C.D. Cal. Sep.
27 10, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Guerro v. R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.*, Case No. RIC
28 10005196, Riverside County Superior Court (July 16, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award);

1 *Kisliuk v. ADT Security Services Inc.*, Case No. CV08-03241 DSF (RZx)(C.D. Cal. Jan. 10,
2 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Morales v. BCBG Maxazria Int'l Holdings, Inc.*, Case No.
3 JCCP 4582, Orange County Superior Court (Jan. 24, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
4 *Barrett v. Doyon Security Services, LLC*, Case No. BS900199, BS900517, San Bernardino County
5 Superior Court (Apr. 23, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Zirpolo v. UAG Stevens Creek II*,
6 Santa Clara Superior Court Case no. 17CV313457 (July 10, 2018) (awarding \$10,000 service
7 award); *Taylor v. TIC - The Industrial Company*, U.S.D.C. Central District of California Case No.
8 EDCV 16-186-VAP (Aug. 1, 2018) (awarding \$10,000 service award).

9
10 36. Potentially Related Other Actions - I am not aware of any other pending matter or
11 action asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the Settlement. (Agreement at ¶
12 2.16.) I have searched the LWDA database for PAGA Notices filed with respect to Defendant and
13 there were no PAGA Notices except for the notices by Plaintiff in this Action.

14
15 37. Administration - After seeking bids from qualified administrators, the estimate from
16 Apex Class Action was selected, as it provided for an estimate of \$11,475 to perform the settlement
17 administration for up to 1,018 individuals, with any difference between the actual expenses and the
18 budget of \$12,622 to be retained in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to the Class. I have
19 used Apex Class Action successfully as the administrator in more than twenty class settlements in
20 the last couple years and know them to be competent and experienced. My firm has no relationship
21 or connection with Apex Class Action, and thus no conflict of interest exists. Submitted in support
22 of the motion is the Declaration of Sean Hartranft from Apex Class Action which includes the
23 estimate for administration from Apex Class Action for this matter.

24
25 Service on the LWDA:

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

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
2 is true and correct. Executed this 8th day of April, 2026, at La Jolla, California.

3 By: /s/ Kyle Nordrehaug
4 Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Esq.
5 Attorney for Plaintiff
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EXHIBIT #1

CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between plaintiff Ashael Resendiz (“Plaintiff”) and defendants Canyon Restaurant, LTD, L.P., Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh (“Defendants”). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and Defendants collectively as the “Parties,” or individually as “Party.”

1. DEFINITIONS

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

- 1.1. “Action” means the Plaintiff’s lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against Defendants captioned *Ashael Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP, et al.*, Case No. 30-2023-01354103-CU-OE-CX, PAGA Notice sent on September 27, 2023, filed on January 16, 2024, and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Barbara.
- 1.2. “Administrator” means Apex Class Action LLC, the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.
- 1.3. “Administration Expenses Payment” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with Preliminary Approval.
- 1.4. “Aggrieved Employees” means all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period.
- 1.5. “Class” means all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period.
- 1.6. “Class Counsel” means Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Aparajit Bhowmik, Nicholas J. De Blouw, Jeffrey S. Herman, Sergio J. Puche, Trevor G. Moran of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP.
- 1.7. “Class Counsel Fees Payment” and “Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” mean the amounts to be paid to Class Counsel for fees and expenses, respectively, as approved by the Court, to compensate Class Counsel for their legal work in connection with the Action, including their pre-filing investigation, their filing of the Action, all related litigation activities, all Settlement work, all post-Settlement compliance procedures, and related litigation expenses billed in connection with the Action.
- 1.8. “Class Data” means Class Member identifying information in Defendants’ possession including the Class Member’s name, last-known mailing address, Social Security

number, email address (if known and available to Defendant), and number of Pay Periods and Pay Periods.

- 1.9. “Class Member” means a member of the Class, as either a Participating Class Member or Non-Participating Class Member (including a Non- Participating Class Member who qualifies as an Aggrieved Employee).
- 1.10. “Class Member Address Search” means the Administrator’s investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members by use of available email addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, credit reports, LinkedIn and Facebook.
- 1.11. “Class Notice” means the COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL, to be mailed to Class Members in English in the form, without material variation, attached as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.12. “Class Notice Packet” means the Class Notice to be provided to the Class Members by the Administrator in the form set forth as Exhibit A to this Agreement (other than formatting changes to facilitate printing by the Administrator).
- 1.13. “Class Representative” means the named Plaintiff in the Operative Complaint in the Action seeking Court approval to serve as a Class Representative.
- 1.14. “Class Representative Service Payment” means the service payment made to the Plaintiff as Class Representative in order to compensate for initiating the Action, performing work in support of the Action, undertaking the risk of liability for Defendants’ expenses, and for the general release of all claims by the Plaintiff.
- 1.15. “Court” means the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Barbara.
- 1.16. “Defendants” means Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P., Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh.
- 1.17. “Defense Counsel” means Landon Schwob, Sohin Gautam, Jacob Waschak of Fisher & Phillips LLP.
- 1.18. “Effective Date” means the date by when both of the following have occurred: (a) the Court enters a Judgment on its Order Granting Final Approval of the Settlement; and (b) the Judgment is final. The Judgment is final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (a) if no Participating Class Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment; (b) if one or more Participating Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for filing a notice of appeal from the Judgment; or if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur.

- 1.19. “Final Approval” means the Court’s order granting final approval of the Settlement substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C to this Agreement and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.20. “Final Approval Hearing” means the Court’s hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement to determine whether to approve finally and implement the terms of this Agreement and enter the Judgment.
- 1.21. “Gross Settlement Amount” means Seven Hundred Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$725,000) which is the total amount to be paid by Defendants as provided by this Agreement except as provided in Paragraph 9 below. The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Class Representative Service Payment and the Administration Expenses Payment. This Gross Settlement Amount is an all-in amount without any reversion to Defendants, and excludes any employer payroll taxes, if any, due on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages which shall not be paid from the Gross Settlement and shall be the separate additional obligation of Defendants. The Gross Settlement Amount also excludes Plaintiff’s separate individual settlement, which is being separately funded by Defendants and memorialized in a confidential individual settlement agreement.
- 1.22. “Individual Class Payment” means the Participating Class Member’s pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Pay Periods worked during the Release Period.
- 1.23. “Individual PAGA Payment” means the Aggrieved Employee’s pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of Pay Periods worked during the Release Period.
- 1.24. “Judgment” means the judgment entered by the Court based upon Final Approval substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C to this Agreement and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.25. “LWDA” means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the agency entitled, under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.26. “LWDA PAGA Payment” means the 75% of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.27. “Net Settlement Amount” means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment. The Net Settlement Amount is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.

- 1.28. “Non-Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who opts out of the Class Settlement by submitting a valid and timely Request for Exclusion to the Administrator.
- 1.29. “PAGA” means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.).
- 1.30. “PAGA Notice” means the Plaintiff’s September 27, 2023 letter to Defendants and the LWDA and Plaintiff’s March 21, 2024 letter to Defendants and the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).
- 1.31. “PAGA Penalties” means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees (\$3,750) and the 75% to LWDA (\$11,250) in settlement of PAGA claims.
- 1.32. “Pay Period” means any pay period during which a Class Member or Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendants for at least one day during the Release Period.
- 1.33. “Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion.
- 1.34. “Plaintiff” means Ashael Resendiz, the named plaintiff in the Action.
- 1.35. “Preliminary Approval” means the Court’s Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B to this Agreement and incorporated by this reference herein.
- 1.36. “Released Class Claims” means all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Release Period during employment in a non-exempt position in California. Except as expressly set forth in this Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, or Class claims based on facts occurring outside the Release Period. The Released Class Claims also exclude Plaintiff’s individual claims that are being separately settled in a separate confidential individual settlement agreement.
- 1.37. “Released PAGA Claims” means all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice, which occurred during the Release Period during employment in a non-exempt position in California. The Released PAGA Claims do not include other PAGA claims, underlying wage and hour claims, claims for wrongful termination, discrimination, unemployment insurance, disability and worker’s compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the Release Period. The Released PAGA Claims also exclude Plaintiff’s individual claims that are being separately settled in a separate confidential individual settlement agreement.
- 1.38. “Released Parties” means Defendants and each of its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns and subsidiaries.

- 1.39. “Release Period” means the period of time from September 27, 2022 to January 18, 2026.
- 1.40. “Request for Exclusion” means a Class Member’s submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement signed by the Class Member.
- 1.41. “Response Deadline” means sixty (60) calendar days after the Administrator mails Class Notice Packet to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) submit Requests for Exclusion from the Settlement, or (b) submit his or her Objection to the Settlement. Class Members to whom Class Notice Packets are re-sent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional fourteen (14) calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired.
- 1.42. “Settlement” means the disposition of the Action and all related claims effectuated by this Agreement and the Judgment.

2. RECITALS

The Class Action

- 2.1. On October 6, 2023, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Class Action Complaint against Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD, L.P in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange (the “Class Action”). Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint asserted claims that Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD, LP:
- (a) Violated California Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
 - (b) Failed to pay minimum wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1.
 - (c) Failed to pay overtime wages in violation of California Labor Code § 510, *et seq.*;
 - (d) Failed to provide required meal periods in violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;
 - (e) Failed to provide required rest periods in violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;
 - (f) Failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code § 226;
 - (g) Failed to reimburse employees for required expenses in violation of California Labor Code § 2802;
 - (h) Failed to provide wages when due in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202 and 203; and
 - (i) Failure to pay sick pay wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201-204, 233, 246.
- 2.2. On May 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed Doe Amendments, naming Defendants Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh in the Class Action.

- 2.3. On July 17, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Request for Dismissal without prejudice of the Class Action, which the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange granted on July 30, 2025.

The PAGA Action

- 2.4. On January 16, 2024, Plaintiff filed a separate Representative Action Complaint against Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD, LP in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Barbara (the “PAGA Action”). Plaintiff’s Representative Action Complaint asserted one cause of action against Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD, LP for Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 2699, *et seq.* for violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040 Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), and the applicable Wage Order(s).
- 2.5. On May 31, 2024, Plaintiff, after exhausting administrative remedies under PAGA, filed Doe Amendments, naming Defendants Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh in the PAGA Action.

Appeal

- 2.6. On November 6, 2024, Defendants filed a Notice of Appeal of the Court’s denial of Defendants’ Motion to Compel Arbitration – 2nd Appellate District Court of Appeal Case No. B342091.
- 2.7. On August 8, 2025, the Court of Appeal issued an Opinion, affirming the Court’s denial of Defendants’ Motion to Compel Arbitration.
- 2.8. On November 12, 2025, the California Supreme Court granted Defendants’ Petition for Review of the Court of Appeal’s Opinion. However, further action was deferred pending consideration and disposition of related issues in *Leeper v. Shipt*, or pending further order of the California Supreme Court.
- 2.9. On January 23, 2026, in connection with this Settlement, Defendants withdrew their Petition for Review.

Pleading Amendment

- 2.10. As part of this Agreement, the Parties stipulate to the filing of a First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint in the PAGA Action that adds the claims and parties originally filed in Plaintiff’s Class Action. The First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint shall be the operative complaint in the Action (the “Operative Complaint”), which was filed on January 19, 2026.
- 2.11. Defendants deny the allegations in the Operative Complaint, deny any failure to comply with the laws identified in the Operative Complaint and deny any and all liability for the causes of action alleged. The Operative Complaint amendment is without prejudice to

- 2.12. Defendants' defenses, including as to arbitrability, or to Plaintiff's challenges to the Defendants' defenses.

Mediation and Settlement

- 2.13. On November 18, 2025 the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Louis Marlin, Esq., a respected mediator of wage and hour representative and class actions. Following the mediation, each side, represented by its respective counsel, were able to agree to settle the Action based upon a mediator's proposal which was memorialized in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding. This Agreement replaces and supersedes the Memorandum of Understanding and any other agreements, understandings, or representations between the Parties.
- 2.14. Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained sufficient documents and information to sufficiently investigate the claims such that Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 ("*Dunk/Kullar*").
- 2.15. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or will be construed as an admission by Defendants that the claims in the Action of Plaintiff or the Class have merit or that Defendants bear any liability to Plaintiff or the Class on those claims or any other claims, or as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendants' defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree to certification of the Class for purposes of this Settlement only. If for any reason the settlement does not become effective, Defendants reserve the right to contest certification of any class for any reason and reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action.
- 2.16. The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the Settlement.

3. MONETARY TERMS

- 3.1. Gross Settlement Amount. Except as otherwise provided by Paragraph 9 below, Defendants promise to pay \$725,000 and no more as the Gross Settlement Amount. This amount is all-inclusive of all payments contemplated in this resolution, excluding any employer-side payroll taxes on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages which shall be separately paid by Defendants to the Administrator. Defendants have no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.3 of this Agreement. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross Settlement Amount without asking or requiring Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees to submit any claim as a condition of payment. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendants.

3.2. Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Administrator will make the following payments out of the Gross Settlement Amount, in the amounts specified by the Court in the Final Approval.

- (a) To Plaintiff: Class Representative Service Payment to the Class Representative of not more than \$15,000 (in addition to any individual settlement being separately released, Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment the Class Representative is entitled to receive as a Participating Class Member). Defendants will not oppose Plaintiff's request for a Class Representative Service Payment that does not exceed this amount. As part of the motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment, Plaintiff will seek Court approval for any Class Representative Service Payments no later than sixteen (16) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Service Payment.
- (b) To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be \$241,666, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than \$35,000. Defendants will not oppose requests for these payments provided that do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will file a motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment no later than sixteen (16) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds Defendants harmless, and indemnifies Defendants, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these payments.
- (c) To the Administrator: An Administration Expenses Payment not to exceed \$12,622, except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administration Expenses Payment is less, or the Court approves payment less than \$12,622, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
- (d) To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$15,000 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% (\$11,250) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$3,750) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.

- i. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$3,750) by the total number of Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the Release Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.
 - ii. If the Court approves PAGA Penalties of less than the amount requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.
- (e) To Each Participating Class Member: An Individual Class Payment calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Pay Periods worked by all Participating Class Members during the Release Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Pay Periods.
- i. Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments. 20% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portions are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. 80% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of claims for non-wages, expense reimbursement, interest and penalties (the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portions are not subject to wage withholdings and will be reported on IRS 1099 Forms. Participating Class Members assume full responsibility and liability for any employee taxes owed on their Individual Class Payment.
 - ii. Effect of Non-Participating Class Members on Calculation of Individual Class Payments. Non-Participating Class Members will not receive any Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will retain amounts equal to their Individual Class Payments in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members on a pro rata basis.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING

- 4.1. Class and Aggrieved Employee Pay Periods. Based on its records, Defendants have represented that the Class consists of approximately 926 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 26,215 Pay Periods, and approximately 926 Aggrieved Employees who worked a total of 26,215 Pay Periods.
- 4.2. Class Data. Not later than fifteen (15) days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, Defendants will deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect Class Members' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. Defendants have a continuing duty to immediately notify Class Counsel if it discovers that the Class Data omitted Class Member identifying information and to provide corrected or updated Class Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which Defendants must send the Class Data to the

Administrator, the Parties and their counsel will expeditiously use best efforts, in good faith, to reconstruct or otherwise resolve any issues related to missing or omitted Class Data.

- 4.3. Funding of the Gross Settlement Amount. Defendants shall fund one-third (1/3) the Gross Settlement Amount and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendants' share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than fourteen (14) days after the Effective Date. Defendants shall fund an additional one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount one year after the first payment, and Defendants shall fund the final one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount one year after the second payment. If Defendants miss the first or second payment, then the total amount less any payments made will immediately become due.

5. PAYMENTS FROM THE GROSS SETTLEMENT AMOUNT

- 5.1. Within fourteen (14) days after Defendants fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Class Representative Service Payment.
- 5.2. The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments and/or Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the Class Members via First Class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the "void date", which is one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of mailing, when the check will be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual Class Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. Before mailing any checks, the Administrator must update the recipients' mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database. If a Participating Class Member's or Aggrieved Employee's check is not cashed within one hundred twenty (120) days after its last mailing to the affected individual, the Administrator will also send the individual a notice informing him or her that unless the check is cashed by the void date, it will expire and become non-negotiable, and offer to replace the check if it was lost or misplaced but not cashed.
- 5.3. The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without USPS forwarding address. Within seven (7) days of receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member whose

original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior to the void date.

5.4. For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to a Court-approved nonprofit organization or foundation consistent with Code of Civil Procedure Section 384(b) (“Cy Pres Recipient”). The Parties propose Legal Aid at Work as the Cy Pres Recipient. The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the intended Cy Pres Recipient.

5.5. The payment of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments shall not obligate Defendants to confer any additional benefits or make any additional payments to Class Members (such as 401(k) contributions or bonuses) beyond those specified in this Agreement.

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

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

(a) Plaintiff’s Other Claims. Plaintiff represents that he has additional individual claims against Defendants that Plaintiff is separately settling. In addition to the Gross Settlement Amount, Plaintiff will also separately be paid for resolution of his individual claims as set forth in a separate confidential individual settlement agreement. This individual settlement to be paid to Plaintiff is in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount and will be memorialized in confidential individual settlement agreement that will be separate from this Agreement. If the Court requires the Parties to submit the terms of the individual settlement agreement to obtain approval of this

Settlement, the Parties agree that the individual settlement agreement will be submitted in camera under seal to the Court.

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

6.3. Release of PAGA Claims. All Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims.

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

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

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

they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement

7.3. Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel are jointly responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than thirty (30) days after the full execution of this Agreement; obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval to the Administrator.

7.4. Duty to Cooperate. If the Parties disagree on any aspect of the proposed Motion for Preliminary Approval and/or the supporting declarations and documents, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to resolve the disagreement. If the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval or conditions Preliminary Approval on any material change to this Agreement, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to modify the Agreement and otherwise satisfy the Court's concerns.

8. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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

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

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

8.4. Notice to Class Members.

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

8.5. Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

- (a) Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than the Response Deadline (plus an additional fourteen 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative that reasonably communicates the Class Member’s election to be excluded from the Settlement and includes the Class Member’s name, address and email address or telephone number. To be valid,

a Request for Exclusion must be timely faxed, emailed, or postmarked by the Response Deadline.

- (b) The Administrator may not reject a Request for Exclusion as invalid because it fails to contain all the information specified in the Class Notice. The Administrator shall accept any Request for Exclusion as valid if the Administrator can reasonably ascertain the identity of the person as a Class Member and the Class Member's desire to be excluded. The Administrator's determination shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. If the Administrator has reason to question the authenticity of a Request for Exclusion, the Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member's identity. The Administrator's determination of authenticity shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.
- (c) Every Class Member who does not submit a timely and valid Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member under this Agreement, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the Participating Class Members' Releases under Paragraph 6.2 of the Agreement, regardless whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Settlement.
- (d) Every Class Member who submits a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is a Non-Participating Class Member and shall not receive an Individual Class Payment or have the right to object to the class action components of the Settlement. Because future PAGA claims are subject to claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release the claims identified in Paragraph 6.3 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment. If a Class Member submits both a Request for Exclusion and an objection, only the Request for Exclusion will be accepted, and the objection will be void.

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

8.7. Objections to Settlement.

- (a) Only Participating Class Members may object to the class action components of the Settlement and/or this Agreement, including contesting the fairness of the Settlement,

and/or amounts requested for the Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Class Representative Service Payment.

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

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

- (a) Website, Email Address and Toll-Free Number. The Administrator will establish and maintain and use an internet website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time and location for the Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Settlement Agreement, Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Preliminary Approval, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, the Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and Class Representative Service Payment, the Final Approval and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes and emails.
- (b) Request for Exclusion (Opt-Outs) and Exclusion List. The Administrator will promptly review on a rolling basis Requests for Exclusion to ascertain their validity. Not later than seven (7) days after the expiration of the deadline for submitting Requests for Exclusion, the Administrator shall email a list to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel containing (a) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have timely submitted valid Requests for Exclusion (“Exclusion List”); (b) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have submitted invalid Requests for Exclusion; (c) copies of all Requests for Exclusion from Settlement submitted (whether valid or invalid).
- (c) Pay Period and/or Pay Period Challenges. The Administrator has the authority to address and make final decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all Class Member challenges over the calculation of Pay Periods and/or Pay Periods. The Administrator’s decision shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.
- (d) Weekly Reports The Administrator must, on a weekly basis, provide written reports to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel that, among other things, tally the number of: Class Notices mailed or re-mailed, Class Notices returned undelivered, Requests for Exclusion (whether valid or invalid) received, objections received, challenges to Pay

Periods and/or Pay Periods received and/or resolved, and checks mailed for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments (“Weekly Report”). The Weekly Reports must include the Administrator’s assessment of the validity of Requests for Exclusion and attach copies of all Requests for Exclusion and objections received.

- (e) Administrator’s Declaration. Not later than seven (7) days before the date by which Plaintiff is required to file the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, the Administrator will provide to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its due diligence and compliance with all of its obligations under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, its mailing of Class Notice, the Class Notices returned as undelivered, the re-mailing of Class Notices, attempts to locate Class Members, the total number of Requests for Exclusion from Settlement it received (both valid or invalid), the number of written objections and attach the Exclusion List. The Administrator will supplement its declaration as needed or requested by the Parties and/or the Court. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator’s declaration(s) in Court.
- (f) Final Report by Administrator. Within ten (10) days after the Administrator disburses all funds of the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will provide Class Counsel and Defense Counsel with a final report detailing its disbursements by employee identification number only of all payments made under this Agreement. At least seven (7) days before any deadline set by the Court, the Administrator will prepare, and submit to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its disbursement of all payments required under this Agreement. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration in Court. If a second declaration attesting to the distribution of uncashed checks is required, the Administrator shall provide this second declaration at least seven (7) days before any deadline for a second declaration and Class Counsel shall be responsible for filing the second declaration with the Court.

9. CLASS SIZE MODIFICATION AND ESCALATOR CLAUSE. Based on its records, Defendants provided figures as to the Class size as set forth in paragraph 4.1 above. In regard hereto, Defendants are providing a declaration as set forth in paragraph 7.1 above. If the actual number of Pay Periods increases by more than 10% during the Release Period, Defendants shall have the option to either: (i) increase the Gross Settlement Amount on a pro-rata basis equal to the percentage increase in the number of Pay Periods in the Release Period above 10% (for example, if the number of Pay Periods increases by 11%, the Gross Settlement Amount will increase by 1%) or (ii) shorten the Release Period to an earlier date at which only the represented number of Pay Periods plus 10% are covered by the Release Period, provided it cannot be earlier than November 18, 2025.

10. DEFENDANTS’ RIGHT TO WITHDRAW. If the number of valid Requests for Exclusion identified in the Exclusion List exceeds 5% of the total of all Class Members, Defendants may, but is not obligated, elect to withdraw from the Settlement. The Parties agree that, if Defendants withdraw, the Settlement shall be void ab initio, have no force or effect whatsoever, and that neither Party will have any further obligation to perform under this Agreement; provided, however, Defendants will remain responsible for paying all Administration Expenses incurred as of the date Defendants make this election to withdraw.

Defendants must notify Class Counsel and the Court of its election to withdraw not later than seven (7) days after the Administrator sends the final Exclusion List to Defense Counsel. Invalid Requests for Exclusion will have no effect on this threshold for an election.

11. MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, not later than sixteen (16) court days before the calendared Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff will file in Court, a motion for final approval of the Settlement that includes a request for approval of the PAGA settlement under Labor Code section 2699(l), a Proposed Final Approval Order and a proposed Judgment (collectively “Motion for Final Approval”). Plaintiff shall provide drafts of these documents to Defense Counsel not later than seven (7) days prior to filing the Motion for Final Approval. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously meet and confer and in good faith, to resolve any disagreements concerning the Motion for Final Approval.

11.1. Response to Objections. Each Party retains the right to respond to any objection raised by a Participating Class Member, including the right to file responsive documents in Court no later than five (5) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.

11.2. Duty to Cooperate. If the Court does not grant Final Approval or conditions Final Approval on any material change to the Settlement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), the Parties will expeditiously work together in good faith to address the Court’s concerns by revising the Agreement as necessary to obtain Final Approval. The Court’s decision to award less than the amounts requested for a Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Administration Expenses Payment shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this paragraph.

11.3. Continuing Jurisdiction of the Court. The Parties agree that, after entry of Judgment, the Court will retain jurisdiction over the Parties, Action, and the Settlement under C.C.P. section 664.6 solely for purposes of (i) enforcing this Agreement and/or Judgment, (ii) addressing settlement administration matters, and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by law.

11.4. Waiver of the Right to Appeal. Provided the Judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, specifically including the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment set forth in this Settlement, the Parties, their respective counsel, and all Participating Class Members who did not object to the Settlement as provided in this Agreement, waive all rights to appeal from the Judgment, including all rights to post-judgment and appellate proceedings, the right to file motions to vacate judgment, motions for new trial, extraordinary writs, and appeals. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose such motions, writs or appeals. If an objector appeals the Judgment, the Parties’ obligations to perform under this Agreement will be suspended until such time as the appeal is finally resolved and the Judgment becomes final, except as to matters that do not affect the amount of the Net Settlement Amount.

11.5. Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment. If the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the Judgment in a manner that requires a material modification of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release

to be granted by Class Members), this Agreement shall be null and void. The Parties shall nevertheless expeditiously work together in good faith to address the appellate court's concerns and to obtain Final Approval and entry of Judgment, sharing, on an equal basis, any additional Administration Expenses reasonably incurred at the time of remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the Court's award of the Class Representative Service Payment or any payments to Class Counsel shall not constitute a material modification of the Judgment within the meaning of this paragraph, as long as the Gross Settlement Amount remains unchanged.

12. AMENDED JUDGMENT. If any amended judgment is required under Code of Civil Procedure section 384, the Parties will work together in good faith to jointly submit and a proposed amended judgment.

13. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

13.1. No Admission of Liability, Class Certification or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or should be construed as an admission by Defendants that any of the allegations in the Operative Complaint have merit or that Defendants have any liability for any claims asserted; nor should it be intended or construed as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendants' defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree that class certification and representative treatment is for purposes of this Settlement only. If, for any reason the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval, Final Approval or Judgment pursuant to this Agreement, Defendants reserve the right to contest certification of any class for any reasons, and Defendants reserve all available defenses to the claims in the Action, and Plaintiff reserves the right to move for class certification on any grounds available and to contest Defendants' defenses. The Settlement, this Agreement and Parties' willingness to settle the Action will have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation (except for proceedings to enforce or effectuate the Settlement and this Agreement).

13.2. Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendants and Defense Counsel separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement is filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate and/or publicize, or cause or permit another person to disclose, disseminate or publicize, any of the terms of the Agreement directly or indirectly, specifically or generally, to any person, corporation, association, government agency, or other entity except: (1) to the Parties' attorneys, accountants, or spouses, all of whom will be instructed to keep this Agreement confidential; (2) counsel in a related matter; (3) to the extent necessary to report income to appropriate taxing authorities; (4) in response to a court order or subpoena; or (5) in response to an inquiry or subpoena issued by a state or federal government agency. Each Party agrees to immediately notify each other Party of any judicial or agency order, inquiry, or subpoena seeking such information. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendants and Defense Counsel separately agree not to, directly or indirectly, initiate any conversation or other communication, before the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, any with third party regarding this Agreement or the matters giving rise to this Agreement except to respond only that "the matter was resolved," or words to that effect. This

paragraph does not restrict Class Counsel's communications with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.

- 13.3. No Solicitation. The Parties separately agree that they and their respective counsel and employees have not and will not solicit any Class Member to opt out of or object to the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict Class Counsel's ability to communicate with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.
- 13.4. Integrated Agreement. Upon execution by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement together with its attached exhibits shall constitute the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the Settlement, superseding any and all oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements made to or by any Party.
- 13.5. Attorney Authorization. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel separately warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and Defendants, respectively, to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties pursuant to this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents reasonably required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement including any amendments to this Agreement.
- 13.6. Cooperation. The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts, in good faith, to implement the Settlement by, among other things, modifying the Settlement Agreement, submitting supplemental evidence and supplementing points and authorities as requested by the Court. In the event the Parties are unable to agree upon the form or content of any document necessary to implement the Settlement, or on any modification of the Agreement that may become necessary to implement the Settlement, the Parties will first seek the assistance of a mediator and then the Court for resolution.
- 13.7. Prior Assignments. The Parties separately represent and warrant that they have not directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity and portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action, or right released and discharged by the Party in this Settlement.
- 13.8. Tax Advice. Neither Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendants, nor Defense Counsel are providing any advice regarding taxes or taxability, nor shall anything in this Settlement be relied upon as such within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 CFR Part 10, as amended) or otherwise.
- 13.9. Modification of Agreement. This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court.
- 13.10. Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.
- 13.11. Applicable Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the internal laws of the state of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.

- 13.12. Cooperation in Drafting. The Parties have cooperated in the drafting and preparation of this Agreement. This Agreement will not be construed against any Party on the basis that the Party was the drafter or participated in the drafting.
- 13.13. Confidentiality. To the extent permitted by law, all agreements made, and orders entered during Action and in this Agreement relating to the confidentiality of information shall survive the execution of this Agreement.
- 13.14. Use and Return of Class Data. Information provided to Class Counsel pursuant to Cal. Evid. Code §1152, and all copies and summaries of the Class Data provided to Class Counsel by Defendants in connection with the mediation, other settlement negotiations, or in connection with the Settlement, may be used only with respect to this Settlement, and no other purpose, and may not be used in any way that violates any existing contractual agreement, statute, or rule of court. Not later than ninety (90) days after the date when the Court discharges the Administrator's obligation to provide a Declaration confirming the final pay out of all Settlement funds, Plaintiff shall destroy all paper and electronic versions of Class Data received from Defendants.
- 13.15. Headings. The descriptive heading of any section or paragraph of this Agreement is inserted for convenience of reference only and does not constitute a part of this Agreement.
- 13.16. Calendar Days. Unless otherwise noted, all reference to "days" in this Agreement shall be to calendar days. In the event any date or deadline set forth in this Agreement falls on a weekend or federal legal holiday, such date or deadline shall be on the first business day thereafter.
- 13.17. Notice. All notices, demands or other communications between the Parties in connection with this Agreement will be in writing and deemed to have been duly given as of the third business day after mailing by United States mail, or the day sent by email or messenger, addressed as follows:

To Plaintiffs and the Class:

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

To Defendants:

Landon Schwob
Sohin Gautam
Jacob Waschak
Fisher & Phillips LLP
444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500

Los Angeles, California 90071
Tel.: (213) 330-4500
Fax: (213) 330-4501
E-Mail: lschwob@fisherphillips.com
sgautam@fisherphillips.com
jwaschak@fisherphillips.com

13.18. Execution in Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts by facsimile, electronically (i.e. DocuSign), or email which for purposes of this Agreement shall be accepted as an original. All executed counterparts and each of them will be deemed to be one and the same instrument if counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves signed counterparts. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.

13.19. Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement that pursuant to CCP section 583.330 the date to bring the Actions to trial under CCP section 583.310 shall be extended for the entire period of this settlement process.

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

14. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

The Parties and their counsel hereby execute this Agreement.

Dated: 02/04/2026

Ashael Resendiz
Ashael Resendiz (Feb 4, 2026 19:12:00 PST)

Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz

Dated: _____

[name]
For Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD

Dated: _____

[name]
For Defendant Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.

Dated: _____

[name]
For Defendant Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC

Los Angeles, California 90071
Tel.: (213) 330-4500
Fax: (213) 330-4501
E-Mail: lschwob@fisherphillips.com
sgautam@fisherphillips.com
jwaschak@fisherphillips.com

13.18. Execution in Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts by facsimile, electronically (i.e. DocuSign), or email which for purposes of this Agreement shall be accepted as an original. All executed counterparts and each of them will be deemed to be one and the same instrument if counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves signed counterparts. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.

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14. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

The Parties and their counsel hereby execute this Agreement.

Dated: _____
Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz

Dated: Feb 22, 2026

Rosemary McIntosh (Feb 22, 2026 06:54:11 PST)

Rosemary McIntosh [name]
For Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD

Dated: Feb 22, 2026

Rosemary McIntosh (Feb 22, 2026 06:54:11 PST)

Rosemary McIntosh [name]
For Defendant Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.

Dated: Feb 22, 2026

Rosemary McIntosh (Feb 22, 2026 06:54:11 PST)

Rosemary McIntosh [name]
For Defendant Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC

Dated: Feb 22, 2026



Rosemary McIntosh (Feb 22, 2026 06:54:11 PST)

Rosemary McIntosh [name]
For Defendant Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.

Dated: _____

Defendant Scott McIntosh

Dated: _____

Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: _____

Landon Schwob
Sohin Gautam
Jacob Waschak
Fisher & Phillips LLP
Attorney for Defendants

Dated: _____

[name]
For Defendant Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.

Dated: Feb 18, 2026


Scott McIntosh (Feb 18, 2026 14:16:43 PST)

Defendant Scott McIntosh

Dated: _____

Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: _____

Landon Schwob
Sohin Gautam
Jacob Waschak
Fisher & Phillips LLP
Attorney for Defendants

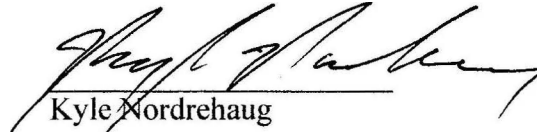
Dated: _____

[name]
For Defendant Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.

Dated: _____

Defendant Scott McIntosh

Dated: 2/5/26



Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: _____

Landon Schwob
Sohin Gautam
Jacob Waschak
Fisher & Phillips LLP
Attorney for Defendants

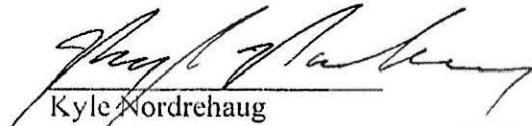
Dated: _____

[name]
For Defendant Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.

Dated: _____

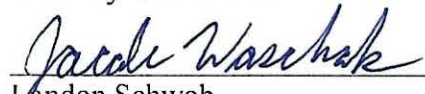
Defendant Scott McIntosh

Dated: 2/5/26



Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: 2/23/2026



Landon Schwob
Sohin Gautam
Jacob Waschak
Fisher & Phillips LLP
Attorney for Defendants

EXHIBIT A

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

EXHIBIT “A”

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

***Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP, et al., Superior Court of the State of California,
County of Santa Barbara, Case No. 24CV00190***

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

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

You may be eligible to receive money from an employee class action lawsuit (“Action”) against Defendants Canyon Restaurant, LTD, L.P., Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh (“Defendants”) for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action is brought by Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz (“Plaintiff”) and seeks payment of (1) wages and other relief for a Class of all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period (September 27, 2022 through January 18, 2026) (“Class Members”), and (2) penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) for all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period (September 27, 2022 through January 18, 2026) (“Aggrieved Employees”).

The proposed Settlement includes the following: (1) a Class Settlement requiring Defendants to fund Individual Class Payments to Class Members, and (2) a PAGA Settlement requiring the payment of PAGA Penalties to be allocated to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and to Aggrieved Employees.

Based on Defendants’ records, and the Parties’ current assumptions, **your Individual Class Payment is estimated to be <<\$_____>> (less withholding) and your share of the PAGA Penalties (“Individual PAGA Payment”) is estimated to <<be \$_____>>.** The actual amount you may receive likely will be different and will depend on a number of factors.

The above estimates are based on Defendants’ records showing that **you worked <<_____>> Pay Periods during the Release Period.** If you believe that you worked more Pay Periods, you can submit a challenge by the deadline date. See Section 5 of this Notice below.

The Court has already preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement and approved this Notice. The Court has not yet decided whether to grant final approval. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or do not act. Read this Notice carefully. You will be deemed to have carefully read and understood it. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will decide whether to finally approve the Settlement and how much of the Settlement will be paid to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s attorneys (“Class Counsel”). The Court will also decide whether to enter a judgment that requires

payments under the Settlement and requires Class Members and Aggrieved Employees to give up their rights to assert certain claims against Defendants.

If you worked for Defendants during the Release Period, you have two basic options under the Settlement:

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

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

SUMMARY OF YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT:	
You Don't Have to Do Anything to Participate in the Settlement	If you do nothing, you will be a Participating Class Member, eligible for an Individual Class Payment and an Individual PAGA Payment. In exchange, you will give up your right to assert the wage claims against Defendants that are covered by this Settlement (Released Class Claims and Released PAGA Claims). Additional information is set forth below.
You Can Opt-out of the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement The Opt-out Deadline is _____, 2026	If you don't want to fully participate in the proposed Settlement, you can opt-out of the Class Settlement by sending the Administrator a written Request for Exclusion. If you request exclusion, you will receive no money from the Class Settlement for an Individual Class Payment and you will not be bound by the Class Settlement. Once excluded, you will be a Non-Participating Class Member and no longer eligible for an Individual Class Payment. Non-Participating Class Members cannot object to any portion of the proposed Settlement. See Section 7 of this Notice. However, you cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement. If your are an Aggrieved Employees who excludes themselves, will still be paid your Individual PAGA Payment and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of whether you submit a Request for Exclusion.

Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement Written Objections Must be Submitted by _____, 2026	All Class Members who do not opt-out (“Participating Class Members”) can object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement. The Court’s decision whether to finally approve the Settlement will include a determination of how much will be paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff who pursued the Action on behalf of the Class. You can object to the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff if you think they are unreasonable. See Section 8 of this Notice.
You Can Participate in the Final Approval Hearing	The Court’s Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on _____, at _____ a.m., at the Santa Barbara County Superior Court, located at 1100 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, in Department 5 before Judge Colleen K. Sterne. This hearing may change as explained below in Section 9. You don’t have to attend but you do have the right to appear (or hire an attorney to appear on your behalf at your own cost), in person or by using the Court’s virtual appearance platform. Participating Class Members can verbally object to the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing. See Section 9 of this Notice
You Can Challenge the Calculation of Your Pay Periods / Pay Periods Written Challenges Must be Submitted by _____	The amount of your Individual Class Payment and your Individual PAGA Payment depend on how many Pay Periods you worked at least one day during the Release Period. The number of Pay Periods during the Release Period you worked according to Defendants’ records is stated on the first page of this Notice. If you disagree with either of these numbers, you must challenge it by _____, 2026. See Section 5 of this Notice

1. Why did I get this Notice?

A proposed class action settlement (the “Settlement”) of the above-captioned action pending in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Santa Barbara (the “Court”), has been reached between Plaintiff and Defendants and has been granted preliminary approval by the Court. You may be entitled to receive money from this Settlement.

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

All individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period (September 27, 2022 through January 18, 2026).

So far, the Court has made no determination whether Defendants or Plaintiff are correct on the merits. In the meantime, Plaintiff and Defendants hired an experienced, neutral mediator in an effort to resolve the Action by negotiating an end to the case by agreement (settle the case) rather than continuing the expensive and time-consuming process of litigation. The negotiations were successful. By signing a written Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) and agreeing to ask the Court to enter a judgment ending the Action and enforcing the Agreement, Plaintiff and Defendants have negotiated a proposed Settlement that is subject to the Court’s Final Approval. Both sides agree the proposed Settlement is a compromise of disputed claims. By agreeing to settle, Defendants do not admit any violations or concede the merit of any claims. Plaintiff and Class Counsel believe the Settlement is a good deal for you because they believe that: (1) Defendants have agreed to pay a fair, reasonable and adequate amount considering the strength of the claims and its defenses, and the risks and uncertainties of continued litigation; and (2) Settlement is in the best interests of the Class Members. The Court preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement as fair, reasonable and adequate, authorized this Notice, and scheduled a hearing to determine Final Approval.

2. What is this class action lawsuit about?

On January 16, 2024, Plaintiff filed a complaint against Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD, LP in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Barbara. The Action asserted a representative cause of action against Defendant Canyon Restaurant, LTD, LP for Civil Penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 2699 (“PAGA”). On May 31, 2024, Plaintiff, after exhausting administrative remedies under PAGA, filed Doe Amendments, naming Defendants Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh in the Action.

On January 19, 2026, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint in the Action which added class claims for unfair competition, failure to pay minimum wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide required meal periods, failure to provide required rest periods, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to reimburse employees for required expenses, failure to provide wages when due, and failure to pay sick wages. The First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint in the Action is referred to as the “Operative Complaint”.

Defendants deny that they have done anything wrong and dispute all the claims in the Action. For example, Defendants contend that Plaintiff and the Class Members were, at all times, properly compensated for wages under California law; that Plaintiff and the Class Members were provided with meal and rest periods in compliance with California law; that Defendants did not fail to pay to Plaintiff or any Class Members any wages allegedly due during employment and at the time of their termination; that Defendants complied with California wage statement and record requirements; that Defendants did not violate California Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*; that Defendants are not liable for any of the penalties sought or that could have been sought in the Operative Complaint; and that this Action cannot be maintained as a class or representative action.

The Court granted preliminary approval of the Settlement on <<INSERT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL DATE>>. At that time, the Court also preliminarily approved the Plaintiff to serve

as the Class Representative, and the law firm of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP to serve as Class Counsel.

The Court has not ruled on the merits of Plaintiff's claims. However, to avoid additional expense, inconvenience, and interference with the business operations of Defendants, the Parties concluded that it is in their best interests and the interests of the Class to settle the Actions now on the terms summarized in this Notice. The Settlement was reached after mediation and arm's-length negotiations between the Parties. The Plaintiff and Class Counsel think the settlement is in the best interest of all Class Members.

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

3. What are the terms of the Settlement?

Gross Settlement Amount. Defendants have agreed to pay an "all in" amount of Seven Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$725,000) (the "Gross Settlement Amount") to fund the settlement of the Action. The Gross Settlement Amount includes all payments of Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the PAGA Penalties payment for civil penalties under PAGA. Any employer-side payroll taxes on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages shall be separately paid by Defendants. Defendants shall fund one-third (1/3) the Gross Settlement Amount and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendants' share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than fourteen (14) days after the Effective Date. Defendants shall fund an additional one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount one year after the first payment, and Defendants shall fund the final one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount one year after the second payment. The Effective Date is the date the Judgment is entered, unless there are objections or an appeal, in which case the Effective Date is the date the Judgment is final and no longer subject to appeal. The Administrator will mail checks for all settlement payments within fourteen (14) days after the Defendants fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, which will be in 2028.

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

- **Administration Expenses Payment.** Payment to the Administrator, estimated not to exceed \$12,622, for expenses, including expenses of notifying the Class Members of the Settlement, processing request for exclusions and disputes, and distributing settlement checks and tax forms.
- **Attorneys' Fees and Costs.** Payment to Class Counsel of reasonable attorneys' fees not to exceed one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount, which presently equals

\$241,666, and an additional amount to reimburse actual litigation costs incurred by the Plaintiff not to exceed \$35,000. Class Counsel has been prosecuting the Action on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class on a contingency fee basis (that is, without being paid any money to date) and has been paying all litigation costs and expenses. The amounts stated are what Class Counsel will be requesting and the final amounts to be paid will be decided at the Final Approval Hearing.

- Class Representative Service Payment. A Class Representative Service Payment in an amount not more than \$15,000 to the named Plaintiff as a service award, or such lesser amount as may be approved by the Court, to compensate her for services on behalf of the Class in initiating and prosecuting the Actions, and for the risks she undertook. The amount stated is what Plaintiff will be requesting and the final amount to be paid will be decided at the Final Approval Hearing.
- PAGA Penalties. A payment of \$15,000 relating to Plaintiff's claim under PAGA, 75% (\$11,250) of which will be paid to the State of California's Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"). The remaining 25% (\$3,750) will be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$3,750) by the total number of Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the Release Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's Pay Periods. "Pay Period" means any pay period during which a Class Member or Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendants for at least one day during the Release Period. The Release Period is September 27, 2022 through January 18, 2026.

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

Calculation of Payments to Class Members. After all of the payments of the court-approved Attorneys' Fees and Costs, the Class Representative Service Payment, the PAGA Penalties, and the Administration Expenses Payment are deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount, the remaining portion, the "Net Settlement Amount", shall be distributed as Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class Members. The Net Settlement Amount is estimated to be at least \$405,712. The Administrator will pay an Individual Class Payment from the Net Settlement Amount to each Participating Class Member. The Individual Class Payment for each Participating Class Member calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Pay Periods worked by all Participating Class Members during the Release Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Pay Periods. The number of Pay Periods will be based on Defendants' records, however, Class Members may challenge the number of Pay Periods worked as explained below.

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

Tax Matters. Twenty Percent (20%) of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment is in settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). Accordingly, the Wage Portion is subject to wage withholdings, and shall be reported on IRS Form W-2. Eighty Percent (80%) of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment is in settlement of claims for alleged claims for non-wages, expense reimbursement, interest and penalties due to employees (collectively the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portion and any Individual PAGA Payment shall not be subject to wage withholdings and shall be reported on IRS Form 1099. The employee portion of all applicable income and payroll taxes will be the responsibility of the Participating Class Members. Neither Class Counsel nor Defendants' Counsel intend anything contained in this Class Notice to constitute advice regarding taxes or taxability. The tax issues for each Participating Class Member are unique to him/her, and each Participating Class Member may wish to consult a tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of the payments received under the Settlement.

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

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

Need to Promptly Cash Payment Checks. The front of every check issued will show the date when the check expires (the void date). If you don't cash it by the void date, your check will be automatically cancelled, and the funds represented by such checks will be sent to a Court-approved nonprofit organization or foundation consistent with Code of Civil Procedure Section 384(b) ("Cy Pres Recipient"). The Parties have proposed Legal Aid at Work as the Cy Pres Recipient and they represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with this intended Cy Pres Recipient.

4. What Do I Release Under the Settlement?

Released Class Claims. Effective on the date when Defendants fully fund the entire Gross Settlement Amount and fund all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, all Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from the Released Class Claims. The "Released Class Claims" are all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Release Period during employment in a non-exempt position in California. Except as expressly set forth in the Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or Class claims based on facts occurring outside the Release Period.

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

Released PAGA Claims. Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, all Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims. The "Released PAGA Claims" are all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice, which occurred during the Release Period during employment in a non-exempt position in California. The Released PAGA Claims do not include other PAGA claims, underlying wage and hour claims, claims for wrongful termination, discrimination, unemployment insurance, disability and worker's compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the Release Period.

Released Parties. Released Parties are defined as: Defendants and each of its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns and subsidiaries.

5. How much will my payment be?

Defendants' records reflect that you worked <<____>> Pay Periods during the Release Period (September 27, 2022 through January 18, 2026).

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

If you wish to challenge the information set forth above, then you must submit a written, signed dispute challenging the information along with supporting documents, to the Administrator at the address provided in this Class Notice no later than the Response Deadline, which is _____ [sixty (60) days after the mailing of the Class Notice or an additional 14 days in the case of re-mailing]. You may also fax the dispute to _____ or email the dispute to _____ by no later than the Response Deadline. Any dispute should include credible written evidence and will be resolved by the Administrator.

6. How can I get a payment?

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

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

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

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

To opt out of the class portion of the settlement, you must submit to the Administrator a written, signed and dated request for exclusion ("opt-out") postmarked no later than the Response Deadline which is _____ [sixty (60) days after the mailing of the Class Notice or an additional 14 days in the case of re-mailing]. You may also fax your request to opt out to _____ or email to _____ by no later than the Response Deadline.

The request to opt-out should state in substance that you wish to be excluded from the class settlement in the *Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP* lawsuit. The request to opt-out should state the Class Member's full name, address, and telephone number or email address. Please include the name and number of the case, which is *Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP*, Case No. 24CV00190. The request to opt-out must be completed and signed by you. No other person may opt-out for a living member of the Class.

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

8. How do I Object to the Settlement?

Only Participating Class Members have the right to object to the Settlement. At least sixteen (16) court days before the Final Approval Hearing, scheduled for _____, Class Counsel and Plaintiff will file in Court a Motion for Final Approval that includes, among other things, the reasons why the proposed Settlement is fair, and a request stating (i) the amount Class Counsel is requesting for attorneys' fees and litigation expenses; and (ii) the amount Plaintiff is requesting as a Class Representative Service Payment. Upon reasonable request, Class Counsel (whose contact information is below) will send you copies of these documents at no cost to you. You can also view them on Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP* or on the Court's website via the Register of Actions page for the California Superior Court for the County of Santa Barbara (<https://www.santabarbara.courts.ca.gov/online-services/case-records-search>) and entering the Case No. 24CV00190.

A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Agreement, the Motion for Final Approval, or the attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and service payment may wish to object, for example, that the proposed Settlement is unfair, or that the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff are too high or too low. **The Response Deadline for sending written objections to the Administrator is _____**[sixty (60) days after the mailing of the Class Notice or an additional 14 days in the case of re-mailing]. You may also fax the dispute to _____ or email to _____. Be sure to tell the Administrator what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. Make sure you identify the Action, *Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP*, Case No. 24CV00190, and include your name, current address, telephone number, email address, and approximate dates of employment for Defendants and sign the objection. The Administrator's contact information is as follows:

Administrator:

Name of Company: Apex Class Action LLC

Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Alternatively, a Participating Class Member can object (or personally retain a lawyer to object at your own cost) by attending the Final Approval Hearing. You (or your attorney) should be ready to tell the Court what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. If you do wish to appear at the hearing, check the Court's website for the most current information concerning appearances and procedures at the Court -

<https://www.santabarbara.courts.ca.gov/general-information/remote-appearance-zoom-information>.

You may also have the option to appear at the hearing by audio or video. For assistance in making an appearance at the Final Approval Hearing, please contact Class Counsel below. See Section 9 of this Notice (immediately below) for specifics regarding the Final Approval Hearing.

The addresses for Parties' counsel are as follows:

CLASS COUNSEL:

Kyle Nordrehaug

Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik DeBlouw LLP

2255 Calle Clara

La Jolla, CA 92037

Tel.: (858) 551-1223

Fax: (858) 551-1232

E-Mail: kyle@bamlawca.com

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT:

Landon Schwob

Sohin Gautam

Jacob Waschak

Fisher & Phillips LLP

444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500
Los Angeles, California 90071

9. Can I Attend the Final Approval Hearing?

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing at _____ a.m. (Pacific Standard Time) on _____, in Department 5 of the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Barbara, located at 1100 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, before Judge Colleen K. Sterne. At this hearing the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The purpose of this hearing is for the Court to determine whether to grant final approval of the Settlement and to fix the amounts to be paid as attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel and as a service payment to Plaintiff. If there are objections, the Court will consider them. **You are not required to attend** the Final Approval Hearing, although any Class Member is welcome to attend the hearing. Check the Court's website for the most current information concerning appearances and procedures at the Court - <https://www.santabarbara.courts.ca.gov/general-information/remote-appearance-zoom-information>.

It's possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. If the hearing is continued, notice will be posted on Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP*. In addition, hearing dates are posted on the Internet via the Register of Actions page for the California Superior Court for the County of Santa Barbara (<https://www.santabarbara.courts.ca.gov/online-services/case-records-search>) and entering the Case No. 24CV00190.

10. How Can I Get More Information?

You may call the Administrator at _____ or write to *Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP* Administrator, c/o _____.

This Class Notice summarizes the proposed settlement. More details are in the Agreement. You may receive a copy of the Agreement, the Judgment, the motion for final approval and for attorneys' fees and costs or other Settlement documents by going to Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Resendiz vs. Canyon Restaurant, LTD., LP*, where these documents will be posted as they become available. You may also get more details by examining the Court's file on the Internet via the Register of Actions for the San Diego County Superior Court (<https://www.santabarbara.courts.ca.gov/online-services/case-records-search>) and entering the Case No. 24CV00190. If you wish to view the Court files in person, you must go to the Clerk's Office at 1100 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.

PLEASE DO NOT CALL THE COURT ABOUT THIS NOTICE.

IMPORTANT:

- **What if Your Address Changes** - To receive your check, you should immediately notify the Administrator if you move or otherwise change your mailing address.

- **What if You Fail To Cash a Check** - Settlement checks will be null and void 180 days after issuance if not deposited or cashed, and this expiration date is printed on the check. In such events, the Administrator shall direct all unclaimed funds to be paid to the Court-approved charity, proposed to be Legal Aid at Work.
- **What if You Lose Your Check** - If your check is lost or misplaced, you should contact the Administrator immediately to request a replacement.

EXHIBIT B

[ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL]

EXHIBIT "B"

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

ASHAEL RESENDIZ, an individual, on
behalf of himself and on behalf of all persons
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CANYON RESTAURANT, LTD., L.P., a
Limited Partnership; REUNION BOAT
KITCHEN, L.P., a Limited Partnership;
REUNION SANTA BARBARA, LLC, a
Limited Liability Company; REUNION DOS
LAGOS, INC., A Corporation, Scott
McIntosh, an Individual, and DOES 1 through
50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: **24CV00190**

**[PROPOSED] PRELIMINARY
APPROVAL ORDER**

Hearing Date:
Hearing Time:

Judge: Hon. Colleen K. Sterne
Dept.: 5

Date Action Filed: January 16, 2024
Trial Date: Not set

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ORDER

1 This matter, having come before the Honorable Colleen K. Sterne of the Superior Court of
2 the State of California, in and for the County Santa Barbara, on _____[DATE], for the
3 motion by Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz (“Plaintiff”) for preliminary approval of the class settlement
4 with Defendants Canyon Restaurant, LTD, L.P., Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa
5 Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh (“Defendants”). The Court, having
6 considered the briefs, argument of counsel and all matters presented to the Court and good cause
7 appearing, hereby GRANTS Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action
8 Settlement.

9 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

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

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

18 3. The Gross Settlement Amount is Seven Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars
19 (\$725,000). It appears to the Court on a preliminary basis that the settlement amount and terms
20 are fair, adequate and reasonable as to all potential Class Members when balanced against the
21 probable outcome of further litigation and the significant risks relating to certification, liability and
22 damages issues. It further appears that investigation and research have been conducted such that
23 counsel for the Parties are able to reasonably evaluate their respective positions. It further appears
24 to the Court that settlement at this time will avoid substantial additional costs by all Parties, as
25 well as avoid the delay and risks that would be presented by the further prosecution of the Action.
26 It further appears that the Settlement has been reached as the result of serious and non-collusive,
27 arms-length negotiations. The Court therefore preliminarily finds that the Settlement is fair,
28

adequate, and reasonable when balanced against the probable outcome of further litigation and the significant risks relating to certification, liability, and damages issues.

4. The Agreement specifies an attorneys' fees award not to exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, an award of litigation expenses incurred, not to exceed \$35,000, and proposed Class Representative Service Payment to the Plaintiff in an amount not to exceed \$15,000. The Court will not approve the amount of attorneys' fees and costs, nor the amount of any service award, until the Final Approval Hearing.

5. The Court recognizes that Plaintiff and Defendants stipulate and agree to certification of a class for settlement purposes only. This stipulation will not be deemed admissible in this or any other proceeding should this Settlement not become final. For settlement purposes only, the Court conditionally certifies the following Class: "all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period." The Class Period is September 27, 2022 through January 18, 2026.

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

7. The Court provisionally appoints Plaintiff as the representative of the Class. The Court provisionally appoints Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class Counsel for the Class.

1 8. The Court hereby approves, as to form and content, the Court Approved Notice of
2 Proposed Settlement of Class Action and Hearing Date for Final Court Approval (“Class Notice”)
3 attached to the Agreement as Exhibit A. The Court finds that the Class Notice appears to fully and
4 accurately inform the Class of all material elements of the proposed Settlement, of the Class
5 Members’ right to be excluded from the Class by submitting a written opt-out request, and of each
6 Class Member’s right and opportunity to object to the Settlement. The Court further finds that the
7 distribution of the Class Notice substantially in the manner and form set forth in the Agreement
8 and this Order meets the requirements of due process, is the best notice practicable under the
9 circumstances, and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto. The
10 Court orders the mailing of the Class Notice by first class mail, pursuant to the terms set forth in
11 the Agreement.

12 9. The Court hereby appoints Apex Class Action LLC as the Administrator. No later
13 than fifteen (15) days after preliminary approval of the Settlement by the Court, Defendants shall
14 provide to the Administrator an electronic spreadsheet with the Class Data. The Administrator
15 will perform address updates and verifications as necessary prior to the mailing of the Class
16 Notice. Using best efforts to mail it as soon as possible, and in no event later than 14 days after
17 receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will mail the Class Notice Packets to all Class
18 Members via first-class U.S. Mail. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update
19 Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.

20 10. The Court hereby preliminarily approves the proposed procedure for exclusion
21 from the Settlement. Any Class Member may individually choose to opt out of and be excluded
22 from the Class as provided in the Class Notice by following the instructions for requesting
23 exclusion from the Class that are set forth in the Class Notice. All Requests for Exclusion must be
24 postmarked by no later than the Response Deadline, which is sixty (60) calendar days after the
25 date of the mailing of the Class Notice and be received by the Administrator. If the Class Notice
26 Packet is re-mailed, the Response Deadline will be extended an additional 14 days. Any such
27 person who chooses to opt out of and be excluded from the Class will not be entitled to any
28

1 recovery under the Settlement and will not be bound by the class portion of the Settlement or have
2 any right to object, appeal or comment thereon. Class Members who have not requested exclusion
3 shall be bound by all determinations of the Court, the Agreement and the Judgment. A Request
4 for Exclusion may only opt out that particular individual, and any attempt to effect an opt out of a
5 group, class, or subclass of individuals is not permitted and will be deemed invalid. Subject to the
6 Court's final approval of the Settlement, the Aggrieved Employees will be paid their allocation of
7 the PAGA Penalties and will remain bound by the release of the Released PAGA Claims.

8 11. Any Class Member who has not opted out ("Participating Class Member") may
9 appear at the final approval hearing and may object or express their views regarding the
10 Settlement and may present evidence and file briefs or other papers that may be proper and
11 relevant to the issues to be heard and determined by the Court as provided in the Notice.
12 Participating Class Members will have until the Response Deadline, which is sixty (60) calendar
13 days from the date of the mailing of the Class Notices, to submit their written objections to the
14 Administrator in accordance with the instructions in the Class Notice. If the Class Notice Packet
15 is re-mailed, the Response Deadline for written objections will be extended an additional 14 days.
16 Alternatively, Participating Class Members may appear at the Final Approval Hearing to make an
17 oral objection.

18 12. A Final Approval Hearing shall be held before this Court on _____
19 _____, at _____ a.m. in Department 5 at the Santa Barbara County Superior Court
20 to determine all necessary matters concerning the Settlement, including: whether the proposed
21 settlement of the Action on the terms and conditions provided for in the Agreement is fair,
22 adequate and reasonable and should be finally approved by the Court; whether the Final Approval
23 Order and Judgment should be entered herein; whether the plan of allocation contained in the
24 Agreement should be approved as fair, adequate and reasonable to the Class Members; and to
25 finally approve attorneys' fees and costs, the service award, and the expenses of the Administrator.
26 All papers in support of the motion for final approval and for attorneys' fees, costs and service
27

1 awards, to be heard at the Final Approval Hearing, shall be filed with the Court and served on all
2 counsel no later than sixteen (16) court days before the hearing.

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

16 14. In the event the Settlement does not become effective in accordance with the terms
17 of the Agreement, or the Settlement is not finally approved, or is terminated, canceled or fails to
18 become effective for any reason, this Order shall be rendered null and void and shall be vacated,
19 and the Parties shall revert to their respective positions as of before entering into the Agreement,
20 and expressly reserve their respective rights regarding the prosecution and defense of this Action,
21 including all available defenses and affirmative defenses, and arguments that any claim in the
22 Action could not be certified as a class action and/or managed as a representative action. In such
23 an event, the Court's orders regarding the Settlement, including this Order, shall not be used or
24 referred to in litigation for any purpose.

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

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

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: _____

HON. COLLEEN K. STERNE
JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT C

[FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT]

EXHIBIT "C"

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

ASHAEL RESENDIZ, an individual, on
behalf of himself and on behalf of all persons
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CANYON RESTAURANT, LTD., L.P., a
Limited Partnership; REUNION BOAT
KITCHEN, L.P., a Limited Partnership;
REUNION SANTA BARBARA, LLC, a
Limited Liability Company; REUNION DOS
LAGOS, INC., A Corporation, Scott
McIntosh, an Individual, and DOES 1 through
50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: **24CV00190**

**[PROPOSED] FINAL APPROVAL
ORDER AND JUDGMENT**

Hearing Date:
Hearing Time:

Judge: Hon. Colleen K. Sterne
Dept.: 5

Date Action Filed: January 16, 2024
Trial Date: Not set

FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT

1 The motion of Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz (“Plaintiff”) for an order finally approving the
2 Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) with Defendants Canyon
3 Restaurant, LTD, L.P., Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, Reunion Dos
4 Lagos, Inc., and Scott McIntosh (“Defendants”) and for an award of attorneys’ fees and costs,
5 service payment, and the fees of the Administrator duly came on for hearing on _____
6 before the Honorable Colleen K. Sterne.

7 **I.**

8 **FINDINGS**

9 Based on the oral and written argument and evidence presented in connection with the
10 motion, the Court makes the following findings:

- 11 1. All terms used herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Agreement.
- 12 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this litigation pending before
13 the California Superior Court for the County of Santa Barbara, and over all Parties to this
14 litigation, including the Class.
- 15 3. Based on a review of the papers submitted by Plaintiff and a review of the
16 applicable law, the Court finds that the Gross Settlement Amount of Seven Hundred Twenty-Five
17 Thousand Dollars (\$725,000) and the terms set forth in the Agreement are fair, reasonable, and
18 adequate.
- 19 4. The Court further finds that the Settlement was the result of arm’s length
20 negotiations conducted after Class Counsel had adequately investigated the claims and became
21 familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of those claims. In particular, the amount of the
22 Settlement, the significant risks relating to certification, liability, and damages issues, and the
23 assistance of an experienced mediator in the settlement process, among other factors, support the
24 Court’s conclusion that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

25 **Preliminary Approval of the Settlement**

- 26 5. On _____, the Court granted preliminary approval of the Settlement. At
27 this same time, the Court approved conditional certification of the Class for settlement purposes

1 only.

2 **Notice to the Class**

3 6. In compliance with the Preliminary Approval Order, the Class Notice was mailed
4 by first class mail to members of the Class at their last known addresses on or about
5 _____. Mailing of the Class Notice to their last known addresses was the best notice
6 option under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated to communicate actual notice of the
7 litigation and the proposed settlement to the Class. The Class Notice given to the Class Members
8 fully and accurately informed the Class Members of all material elements of the proposed
9 Settlement and of their opportunity to object to or comment thereon or to seek exclusion from the
10 Settlement; constituted valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Class Members; and complied fully
11 with the laws of the State of California, the United States Constitution, due process and other
12 applicable law. The Class Notice fairly and adequately described the Settlement and provided
13 Class Members adequate instructions and a variety of means to obtain additional information.

14 7. The Response Deadline for opting out of the Class or submitting written objections
15 to the Settlement was _____, which was extended by 14 days for re-mailed Class
16 Notices. There was an adequate interval between mailing of the Class Notice and the response
17 deadline to permit Class Members to choose what to do and act on their decision. A full
18 opportunity has been afforded to the Participating Class Members to participate in this hearing,
19 and all Participating Class Members and other persons wishing to be heard have been heard. Class
20 Members also have had a full and fair opportunity to exclude themselves from the proposed
21 Settlement and Class. Accordingly, the Court determines that all Class Members who did not
22 timely and properly submit a request for exclusion are bound by the Settlement and this Final
23 Approval Order and Judgment.

24 **Fairness Of Settlement**

25 8. The Agreement is entitled to a presumption of fairness. *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*
26 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 (1996).

27 a. The settlement was reached through arm's-length bargaining between the
28

1 parties during an all-day mediation before Louis Marlin, an experienced mediator of wage and
2 hour class actions. There has been no collusion between the parties in reaching the proposed
3 settlement.

4 b. Plaintiff's investigation and discovery have been sufficient to allow the
5 Court and counsel to act intelligently.

6 c. Counsel for both parties are experienced in similar employment class action
7 litigation. All counsel recommended approval of the Agreement.

8 d. The percentage of objectors and requests for exclusion is small. ____
9 objections were received. _____ requests for exclusion were received.

10 e. The participation rate was high. _____ Participating Class Members will
11 be mailed a settlement payment, representing ____% of the overall Class.

12 9. The consideration to be given to the Class Members under the terms of the
13 Agreement is fair, reasonable and adequate considering the strengths and weaknesses of the claims
14 asserted in this action and is fair, reasonable and adequate compensation for the release of Class
15 Members' claims, given the uncertainties and significant risks of the litigation and the delays
16 which would ensue from continued prosecution of the action.

17 10. The Agreement is approved as fair, adequate and reasonable and in the best
18 interests of the Class Members.

19 **Attorneys' Fees and Costs**

20 11. An award of \$241,666 for attorneys' fees, representing one-third of the Gross
21 Settlement Amount, and \$_____ for litigation costs and expenses, is reasonable, in
22 light of the contingent nature of Class Counsel's fee, the hours worked by Class Counsel, and the
23 results achieved by Class Counsel. The requested awards have been supported by Class Counsel's
24 lodestar and billing statement.

25 **Class Representative Service Payment**

26 12. The Agreement provides for a Class Representative Service Payment of not more
27 than \$15,000 to the Plaintiff, subject to the Court's approval. The Court finds that a Class
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1 Representative Service Payment in the amount of \$_____ to the Plaintiff is reasonable in light
2 of the risks and burdens undertaken by the Plaintiff in the litigation and for her time and effort in
3 bringing and prosecuting this matter on behalf of the Class.

4 **Administration Expenses Payment**

5 13. The Administrator shall calculate and administer the payment to be made to the
6 Participating Class Members in the manner set forth in the Agreement, transmit payment for
7 attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, transmit the Class Representative Service Payment to
8 the Plaintiff, distribute the PAGA Penalties, issue any required tax reporting forms, calculate
9 withholdings and perform the other remaining duties set forth in the Agreement. The
10 Administrator has documented \$_____ in fees and expenses, and this amount is reasonable in
11 light of the work performed by the Administrator.

12 **PAGA Penalties**

13 14. The Agreement provides for PAGA Penalties out of the Gross Settlement Amount
14 of \$15,000, which shall be allocated with 75% (\$11,250) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment
15 and 25% (\$3,750) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments to be distributed to the Aggrieved
16 Employees. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the
17 amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$3,750) by the total number
18 of Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the Release Period and (b) multiplying
19 the result by each Aggrieved Employee's Pay Periods. "Aggrieved Employees" are all individuals
20 who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California and classified as a non-exempt
21 employee at any time during the Release Period (September 27, 2022 through January 18, 2026).
22 The Court finds the PAGA Penalties to be reasonable. All Aggrieved Employees will be sent their
23 share of the PAGA Penalties and will be subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims as
24 set forth below, whether or not they opt out of the Settlement.

25 **II.**

26 **ORDERS**

27 Based on the foregoing findings, and good cause appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:
28

1 15. The certification of the Class for the purposes of settlement is confirmed. The
2 Class is defined as follows:

3 All individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendants in California
4 and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Release Period
(September 27, 2022 through January 18, 2026).

5 16. All persons who meet the foregoing definition are members of the Class, except for
6 those individuals who filed a valid request for exclusion (“opt out”) from the Class. [INSERT
7 REFERENCE TO IDENTIFY ANY OPT OUTS].

8 17. The Agreement is hereby finally approved as fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the
9 best interest of the Class. Defendants shall fund one-third (1/3) the Gross Settlement Amount and
10 also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendants’ share of payroll taxes by transmitting the
11 funds to the Administrator no later than fourteen (14) days after the Effective Date. Defendants
12 shall fund an additional one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount one year after the first
13 payment, and Defendants shall fund the final one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount one
14 year after the second payment. If Defendants miss the first or second payment, then the total
15 amount less any payments made will immediately become due.

16 18. Class Counsel are awarded attorneys' fees in the amount of \$241,666 and costs in
17 the amount of \$_____. Class Counsel shall not seek or obtain any other compensation or
18 reimbursement from Defendants, Plaintiff or members of the Class.

19 19. The payment of the Class Representative Service Payment in the amount of
20 \$_____ to the Plaintiff is approved.

21 20. The payment of \$_____ to the Administrator for their fees and expenses
22 is approved.

23 21. The PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$15,000 are approved and shall be allocated
24 in accordance with the Agreement.

25 22. The Agreement and this Settlement are not an admission by Defendants, nor is this
26 Final Approval Order and Judgment a finding, of the validity of any claims in the Action or of any
27 wrongdoing by Defendants or that this Action is appropriate for class treatment (other than for
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1 settlement purposes). Neither this Final Approval Order and Judgment, the Agreement, nor any
2 document referred to herein, nor any action taken to carry out the Agreement is, may be construed
3 as, or may be used as an admission by or against Defendants of any fault, wrongdoing or liability
4 whatsoever. Defendants have denied that they has done anything wrong and dispute all the claims
5 in this Action. The entering into or carrying out of the Agreement, and any negotiations or
6 proceedings related thereto, shall not in any event be construed as, or deemed to be evidence of, an
7 admission or concession with regard to the denials or defenses by Defendants. Notwithstanding
8 these restrictions, Defendants may file in the Action or in any other proceeding this Final
9 Approval Order and Judgment, the Agreement, or any other papers and records on file in the
10 Action as evidence of the Settlement to support a defense of res judicata, collateral estoppel,
11 release, or other theory of claim or issue preclusion or similar defense as to the Released Class
12 Claims and/or the Released PAGA Claims.

13 23. Notice of entry of this Final Approval Order and Judgment shall be given to all
14 Parties by Class Counsel on behalf of Plaintiff and all Class Members. The Final Approval Order
15 and Judgment shall be posted on the website as set forth in the Class Notice to the Class. It shall
16 not be necessary to send notice of entry of this Final Approval Order and Judgment to individual
17 Class Members. In accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure § 2699, Plaintiff shall
18 serve this Final Approval Order and Judgment on the LWDA.

19 24. If the Agreement does not become final and effective in accordance with the terms
20 of the Agreement, then this Final Approval Order and Judgment, and all orders entered in
21 connection herewith, shall be rendered null and void and shall be vacated, and the Parties shall
22 revert to their respective positions as of before entering into the Agreement, and expressly reserve
23 their respective rights regarding the prosecution and defense of this Action, including all available
24 defenses and affirmative defenses, and arguments that any claim in the Action could not be
25 certified as a class action and/or managed as a representative action.

26 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDICATED AND DECREED THAT:**

1 25. Except as set forth in the Agreement and this Final Approval Order and Judgment,
2 Plaintiff, and all members of the Class, shall take nothing in the Action.

3 26. Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 664.6, the Court shall retain
4 jurisdiction to construe, interpret, implement and enforce the Agreement, to hear and resolve any
5 contested challenge to a claim for settlement benefits, and to supervise and adjudicate any dispute
6 arising from or in connection with the distribution of settlement benefits.

7 27. The Parties are authorized to agree to and to adopt such amendments, modifications
8 and expansions of the Agreement and all exhibits attached thereto which are consistent with this
9 Final Approval Order and Judgment and as approved by the Court.

10 28. Each party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs, except as otherwise
11 provided in the Agreement and in this Final Approval Order and Judgment.

12 29. Effective on the date when Defendants fully fund the entire Gross Settlement
13 Amount and fund all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class
14 Payments, all Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former
15 and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns,
16 release Released Parties from the Released Class Claims. The "Released Class Claims" are all
17 claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated in the
18 Operative Complaint which occurred during the Release Period during employment in a non-
19 exempt position in California. Except as expressly set forth in the Agreement, Participating Class
20 Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful
21 termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance,
22 disability, social security, workers' compensation, or Class claims based on facts occurring outside
23 the Release Period.

24 30. "Released Parties" are defined as: Defendants and each of its former and present
25 directors, officers, shareholders, owners, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns and
26 subsidiaries.

1 31. Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement
2 Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class
3 Payments, all Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of
4 themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs,
5 administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims.
6 The “Released PAGA Claims” are all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably
7 could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA
8 Notice, which occurred during the Release Period during employment in a non-exempt position in
9 California. The Released PAGA Claims do not include other PAGA claims, underlying wage and
10 hour claims, claims for wrongful termination, discrimination, unemployment insurance, disability
11 and worker’s compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the Release Period.

12 32. As of the Effective Date and upon full funding of the Gross Settlement Amount by
13 Defendant, Plaintiff releases and discharges the Defendant and the Released Parties as to the
14 Plaintiff’s Release, as set forth fully in paragraph 6.1 of the Agreement.

15 **LET JUDGMENT BE FORTHWITH ENTERED ACCORDINGLY. IT IS SO ORDERED.**

16
17 Dated: _____

18 _____
19 HON. COLLEEN K. STERNE
20 JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
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EXHIBIT #2

Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP

2255 Calle Clara, La Jolla, California 92037

Tel: (858) 551-1223

Fax: (885) 551-1232

FIRM RESUME

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

ATTORNEY BIOGRAPHIES

Norman B. Blumenthal

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

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

Admitted: 1973, Illinois; 1976, California

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

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

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

Summer Intern (1971) with Harvard Voluntary Defenders

Kyle R. Nordrehaug

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

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

Admitted: 1999, California

Biography: Associate, Blumenthal, Ostroff & Markham, 1999-2001. Associate, Blumenthal & Markham, 2001-2007. Partner, Blumenthal & Nordrehaug, 2007. Partner, Blumenthal, Nordrehaug & Bhowmik, 2008-2017

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

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

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

Aparajit Bhowmik

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

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

Admitted: 2006, California

Educated: University of California at San Diego (B.A., 2002); University of San Diego School of Law (J.D. 2006)

Biography: Partner, Blumenthal, Nordrehaug & Bhowmik, 2008-2017

Awards: Rising Star 2015

Nicholas J. De Blouw

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

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

Admitted: 2011, California

Educated: Wayne State University (B.A. 2008); California Western School of Law (J.D. 2011)

Piya Mukherjee

Associate Attorney

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

Admitted: 2010, California

Educated: University of California, San Diego (B.S. 2006); University of Southern California, Gould School of Law (J.D. 2010)

Victoria Rivapalacio

Associate Attorney

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

Admitted: 2011, California

Educated: University of California at San Diego (B.A., 2003); George Washington University Law School (J.D. 2010)

Ricardo Ehmman

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2018, California; 2004, Nevada

Educated: University of California, San Diego (B.A. 1998); Loyola Law School (J.D. 2001)

Jeffrey S. Herman

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2011, California; 2016 Arizona

Educated: University of Michigan (B.A. 2008); California Western School of Law (J.D. 2011)

Charlotte James

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2016, California

Educated: San Diego State University; California Western School of Law

Christine Levu

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2012, California

Educated: University of California, Irvine; California Western School of Law

Andrew Ronan

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2016, California

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

Scott Blumenthal

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2020, New Mexico

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

Sergio Julian Puche

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2013, California

Educated: University of California, Irvine; California Western School of Law

Trevor Moran

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2020, California

Educated: University of Rhode Island; California Western School of Law

Adolfo Sanchez Contreras

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2024, California; 2014, Mexico

Educated: The Juarez University

Brooke Wilkinson Waldrop

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2017, California;

Educated: Westminster University (B.A. 2004); University of Utah (J.D. 2008)

REPORTED CASES

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

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

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

Provost v. YourMechanic, Inc., 2020 Cal. App. Lexis 955 (Oct. 15, 2020) (Court of Appeals affirmed denial of arbitration of PAGA claim, and held in a case of first impression, that there was

no additional standing rules for PAGA claim brought by independent contractor); In re Tobacco Cases II, 41 Cal. 4th 1257 (2007); Washington Mutual Bank v. Superior Court, 24 Cal. 4th 906 (2001); Rocker v. KPMG LLP, 148 P.3d 703; 122 Nev. 1185 (2006); PCO, Inc. v. Christensen, Miller, Fink, Jacobs, Glaser, Weil & Shapiro, LLP, 150 Cal. App. 4th 384 (2007); Hall v. County of Los Angeles, 148 Cal. App. 4th 318 (2007); Coshov v. City of Escondido, 132 Cal. App. 4th 687 (2005); Daniels v. Philip Morris, 18 F.Supp 2d 1110 (S.D. Cal.1998); Gibson v. World Savings & Loan Asso., 103 Cal. App. 4th 1291 (2003); Jordan v. Department of Motor Vehicles, 75 Cal. App. 4th 445 (1999); Jordan v. Department of Motor Vehicles, 100 Cal.App. 4th 431 (2002); Norwest Mortgage, Inc. v. Superior Court, 72 Cal.App.4th 214 (1999); Hildago v. Diversified Transp. Sya, 1998 U.S. App. LEXIS 3207 (9th Cir. 1998); Kensington Capital Mgal. v. Oakley, Inc., 1999 U.S. Dist LEXIS 385; Fed.Sec.L.Rep. (CCH) P90, 411 (1999 C.D. Cal.); Lister v. Oakley, Inc., 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 384; Fed. Sec. L. Rep. (CCH) P90,409 (C.D Cal. 1999); Olszewski v. Scripps Health, 30 Cal. 4th 798 (2003); Steroid Hormone Product Cases, 181 Cal. App. 4th 145 (2010); Owen v. Macy's, Inc., 175 Cal. App. 4th 462 (2009); Taiheiyo Cement Corp. v. Superior Court, 117 Cal. App. 4th 380 (2004); Taiheiyo Cement Corp. v. Superior Court, 105 Cal.App. 4th 398 (2003); McMeans v. Scripps Health, Inc., 100 Cal. App. 4th 507 (2002); Ramos v. Countrywide Home Loans, 82 Cal.App. 4th 615 (2000); Tevssier v. City of San Diego, 81 Cal.App. 4th 685 (2000); Washington Mutual Bank v. Superior Court, 70 Cal. App. 4th 299 (1999); Silvas v. E*Trade Mortg. Corp., 514 F.3d 1001 (9th Cir. 2008); Silvas v. E*Trade Mortg. Corp., 421 F. Supp. 2d 1315 (S.D. Cal. 2006); McPhail v. First Command Fin. Planning, Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26544 (S.D. Cal. 2009); McPhail v. First Command Fin. Planning, Inc., 251 F.R.D. 514 (S.D. Cal. 2008); McPhail v. First Command Fin. Planning, Inc., 247 F.R.D. 598 (S.D. Cal. 2007); Barcia v. Contain-A-Way, Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17118 (S.D. Cal. 2009); Barcia v. Contain-A-Way, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27365 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Wise v. Cubic Def. Applications, Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11225 (S.D. Cal. 2009); Gabisan v. Pelican Prods., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1391 (S.D. Cal. 2009); La Jolla Friends of the Seals v. Nat'l Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. Nat'l Marine Fisheries Serv., 630 F. Supp. 2d 1222 (S.D. Cal. 2009); La Jolla Friends of the Seals v. Nat'l Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. Nat'l Marine Fisheries Serv., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 102380 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Louie v. Kaiser Found. Health Plan, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78314 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Weltman v. Ortho Mattress, Inc., 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20521 (S.D. Cal. 2010); Weltman v. Ortho Mattress, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 60344 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Curry v. CTB McGraw-Hill, LLC, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5920; 97 A.F.T.R.2d (RIA) 1888; 37 Employee Benefits Cas. (BNA) 2390 (N.D. Cal. 2006); Reynov v. ADP Claims Servs. Group, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94332 (N.D. Cal. 2006); Kennedy v. Natural Balance Pet Foods, Inc., 2010 U.S. App. LEXIS 248 (9th Cir. 2010); Kennedy v. Natural Balance Pet Foods, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 38889 (S.D. Cal. 2008); Kennedy v. Natural Balance Pet Foods, Inc., 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 57766 (S.D. Cal. 2007); Sussex v. Turnberry/MGM Grand Towers, LLC, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29503 (D. Nev. 2009); Picus v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 256 F.R.D. 651 (D. Nev. 2009); Tull v. Stewart Title of Cal., Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14171 (S.D. Cal. 2009); Keshishzadeh v. Gallagher, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46805 (S.D. Cal. 2010); Keshishzadeh v. Arthur J. Gallagher Serv. Co., 2010 U.S. Dist. Lexis 116380 (S.D. Cal. 2010); In re Pet Food Prods. Liab. Litig., MDL Docket No. 1850 (All Cases), 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94603 (D.N.J. 2008); In re Pet Food Prods. Liab. Litig., 629 F.3d 333 (3rd Cir. 2010); Puentes v. Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Inc., 160 Cal. App. 4th 638 (2008); Rezec v. Sony Pictures Entertainment, Inc., 116 Cal. App. 4th 135 (2004); Badillo v. Am. Tobacco Co., 202 F.R.D. 261 (D. Nev. 2001); La Jolla Friends of the Seals v. Nat'l Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin., 2010 U.S. App. Lexis 23025 (9th Cir. 2010); Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, Inc., 2011 U.S. Dist. Lexis 36650 (S.D. Cal. 2011); Rix v. Lockheed Martin Corp., 2011 U.S. Dist Lexis 25422 (S.D. Cal. 2011); Weitzke v. Costar Realty Info., Inc., 2011 U.S. Dist Lexis 20605 (S.D. Cal. 2011); Goodman v. Platinum Condo. Dev., LLC, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36044 (D. Nev. 2011); Sussex v. Turnberry/MGM Grand Towers, LLC, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14502 (D. Nev 2011); Smith v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Inc., 2010 U.S. Dist. Lexis 117869 (S.D. Cal. 2010); Dobrosky v. Arthur J. Gallagher Serv. Co.,

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18CV321677; Shahbazian v. Fast Auto Loans, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 2:18-cv-03076-ODW-KS; Salazar v. Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC702468; Conti v. L’Oreal USA S/D, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Fresno, Case No. 1:19-CV-00769-LJO-SKO; Mercado v. Security Industry Specialists, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV320059; Vikili v. Dignity Health – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-569456; Bagby v. Swissport SA, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC691058; Henry v. Motion Entertainment Group, LLC – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC18565643; Dandoy v. West Coast Convenience, LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG20051121; Lanuza v. AccentCare, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-565521; Thomas v. Easy Driving School, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00047639-CU-OE-CTL; Erickson v. Erickson – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. MSC18-00307; Martin v. Menzies Aviation (USA) Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-566072; Mortimer v. Healthsouth Bakersfield Rehabilitation Hospital, LLC – Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-18-102761; Alcaraz v. Red Lion Hotels Corporation – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-570310; Calhoun v. Total Transportation and Distribution, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00058681-CU-OE-CTL; Rataul v. Overton Security Services, Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG18891882; Beltran v. Compass Bank – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00024475-CU-OE-CTL; Kirshner v. Touchstone Golf, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00028865-CU-OE-CTL; Pizarro v. The Home Depot, Inc. – U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia-Atlanta Division; Hatanaka v. Restore Rehabilitation, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00034780-CU-OE-CTL; Faria v. Carriage Funeral Holdings, Inc. – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. MSC18-00606; Ontiveros v. Baker Concrete Construction, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 18CV328679; Morales v. Redlands Automotive Services, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1807525; Ramirez v. Carefusion Resources, LLC – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California; Amster v. Starbucks Corporation – San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1922016; Kutzman v. Derrel’s Mini Storage, Inc. – U.S. District, Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:18-cv-00755-AWI-JLT; Marks v. Universal Propulsion Company, Inc. – Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS051608; Martinez v. Geil Enterprises, Inc. – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 17CECG01480; Teniente v. Cirrus Asset Management, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV16302; Blackshear v. California Fine Wine & Spirits LLC – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2018-00245842; Warnick v. Golden Gate America West LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC714176; Bennett v. Dnata Aviation USA, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-566911; George v. PF Stockton Fitness LLC – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00261113-CU-OE-GDS; Oshana v. Farmers and Merchants Bank of Central California – Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. CV-19-003427; Vasquez v. Packaging Corporation of America, – U.S. District Court, California Central District, Case No. 2:19-cv-01935-PSG-PLA; Palomino v. Zara USA Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2018-00992682-CU-OE-CXC; Simmons v. Joe & The Juice LA, LLC – San Francisco County Superior Court; Pacia v. CIM Group, L.P. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC709666; Flores v. Plastic Express – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC71971; Madera v. William Warren Properties, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01055704-CU-OE-CXC; Hernandez v. Quality Custom Distribution – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2018-01010611-CU-OE-CXC; Arango v. Schlumberger Technology Corporation – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01056839-CU-OE-CXC; Dandoy v. West Coast Convenience, LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG20051121; Ramirez v. J E H Enterprises, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-19-574691; Sullen v. First Service Residential California, LLC – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-19-575131; Valentino v. East Bay Tire Co. –

Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS053067; Murphy v. Rockler Retail Group, Inc. – Sacramento Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00251220; Shahbazian v. Onewest Bank – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV23722; Bruemmer v. Tempur Retail Stores LLC – Marin County Superior Court, Case No. CIV1803646; Antonios v. Interface Rehab, Inc. – Orange County Superior, Case No. 30-2019-01067547-CU-OE-CXC; Tavallodi v. DC Auto, Inc. – San Bernardino, Case No. CIVDS1833598; Miranda v. The Lloyd Pest Control Co. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00052510-CU-OE-CTL; Soenardi v. Magnussen Imports, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 18CV340003; Thai v. Team Industrial Services, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV21953; Castillo v. A.J. Kirkwood & Associates, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV04435; Moss v. Jabil Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG20050536; Billosillo, Jr. v. Crown Energy Services, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00058254-CU-OE-CTL; Tarkington v. Freetime, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00011473-CU-OE-CTL; McIntyre v. J.J.R. Enterprises, Inc. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00251220; Bucur v. Pharmaca Integrative Pharmacy, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00009409-CU-OE-CTL; Batin v. McGee Air Services, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV347733; Terry v. McGee Air Services, Inc. – King County Superior Court of Washington, Case No. 19-2-3321-5 KNT; Weiss v. Niznik Behavioral Health Resources, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00039441-CU-OE-CTL; Cavada v. Inter-Continental Hotels Group, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:19-cv-01675-GPC-AHG; Lesevic v. Spectraforce Technologies, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 5:19-cv-03126-LHK; Mutchler v. Circle K Stores, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00016331-CU-OE-CTL, Azima v. CSI Medical Group, – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV345450; Porras v. Baypointe Enterprises, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV31015; Mitchell v. Mack Trucking, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1928334; Watts v. T.R.L. Systems, Incorporated – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01102457-CU-OE-CXC; Price v. DMSD Restaurants Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00024062-CU-OE-CTL; Jacobs v. Nortek Security & Control LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-0019735-CU-OE-CTL; Gonzalez v. Hub International Midwest – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1900463; Cisneros v. Bluepearl California, Inc. – San Mateo Superior Court, Case No. 19-CIV-05707; Garcia v. Gallagher Basset Services – San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2004140; Callow v. Adventist Health System/West – Placer County Superior Court, Case No. SCV0043607; Dominguez v. Kimco Facility Services, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV37592; Searles v. Robert Heath Trucking, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV30808; Rangel v. Pioneer Hi-Bred international, Inc. – Yolo County Superior Court, Case No. CV-19-1797; Ivon v. Sinclair Television of California, Humboldt County Superior Court, Case No. DR190699; Williams v. Henkels & McCoy, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2003888; Cano v. Larry Green Chrysler Jeep Dodge, Inc. – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. BLC1900184; Lopez v. Cepheid – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV358827; Hernandez v. Quick Dispense, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV29405; Lopez v. Lacoste USA, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1914626; Duhe v. Hospital Couriers Nevada, LLC – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. MSC19-01377; Law v. Sequoia Equities, Incorporated – Contra Costa Superior Court, Case No. C19-01925; Dvorak v. Rockwell Collins, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00064397-CU-OE-CTL; Noguera v. Metal Container Corporation – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC2003235; Leon v. Miller Event Management, Inc. – San Luis Obispo Superior Court, Case No. 19CV-0435; Leon v. Miller Event Management, Inc. – San Luis Obispo County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV-0435, Camacho-Bias v. Serve U Brands Inc. – Butte County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV00603; La Pietra v. Entertainment Partners Services, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior

Court, Case No. 19STCV39529; Celis v. Theatre Box - San Diego, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. ____; Ignacio v. Laboratory Corporation of America – U.S. District Court, California Central District, Case No. 2:19-cv-06079-AB-RAO; Kovnas v. Cahill Contractors LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG19037852; Hersh v. Mrs. Gooch's Natural Food – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV10444; Miller v. The Permanente Medical Group – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG19045904; Vasquez v. Autoalert, LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01114549-CU-OE-CXC; Cavanaugh v. Morton Golf, LLC – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00270176; Coley v. Monroe Operations, LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG20063188; Ramirez v. Sierra Aluminum Company – U.S. District Court, California Central District Court, Case No. 5:20-cv-00417-JGB-KK; Marrero v. Stat Med, P.C. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG19043214; Enriquez v. Solari Enterprises, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV11129; Craig v. Hometown Heart – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-20-582454; Lopez v. Hy0Lang Electric California, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00012543-CU-OE-CTL; Heuklom v. Clara Medical Group, P.C. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-20-585918; Dominguez v. Lifesafer of Northern California – Monterey County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV002586; Kiseleva v. Totalmed Staffing Inc. – U.S. District Court, California Northern District, Case No. 5:19-cv-06480; Vires v. Sweetgreen, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV365918; Kim v. Wireless Vision, LLC – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2000074; Senoren v. Air Canada Corporation – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV13942; Clark v. Quest Diagnostics Incorporated – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2018707; Green v. Shipt, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV01001; Respass v. The Scion Group LLC – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2020-00285265; Jackson v. Decathlon USA LLC – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG2003024; Avacena v. FTG Aerospace Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV28767; Perez v. Butler America, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV20218; Christensen v. Carter's Retail, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01138792-CU-OE-CXC; Astudillo v. Torrance Health Association, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV18424; Hansen v. Holiday AI Management Sub LLC – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. CIVMSC20-00779; Almahdi v. Vitamin Shoppe Industries Inc – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV365150; Krisinda v. Loyal Source Government Services LLC – U.S. District Court, California Southern District, Case No. 3:20-cv-879-LAB-NLS; Ettedgui v. WB Studio Enterprises Inc – U.S. District Court, California Central District, Case No. 2:20-CV-08053-MCS (MAAx); Fernandez v. Nuvision Federal Credit Union – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01161691-CU-OE-CJC; Aviles v. UPS Supply Chain Solutions, Inc. – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC2000727; Alcocer v. DSV Solutions, LLC – San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2010345; Wilson v. Wholesome Harvest Baking, LLC – U.S. District Court, California Northern District, Case No. 4:20-cv-05186-YGR; Gregory v. Verio Healthcare, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV37254; Rose v. Impact Group, LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01141107-CU-OE-CXC; Monasterio v. Citibank, N.A. – San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. 20-CIV-03650; Martinez-Lopez v. Medamerica, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00034393-CU-OE-CTL; Cox v. PRB Management, LLC – Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS055514; Nash v. K. Hovnanian Companies, LLC – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC2003319; Kyler v. Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00015828-CU-OE-CTL; Roberts v. Solantic Corporation – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV41117; Price v. Mistras Group, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV22485; Macias v. ABM Electrical & Lighting Solutions, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00024997-CU-OE-CTL; Basu-Kesselman v. Garuda Labs, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-20-585229; Armstrong v. Prometric LLC – Los Angeles County Superior

Court, Case No. 20STCV29967; Ashlock v. Advantis Medical Staffing, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00022305-CU-OE-CTL; Wilson v. WXI Global Solutions, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV25007; Gandhale v. Select Rehabilitation, LLC – Monterey County Superior Court, Case No. 20CV002240; Starvoice v. G4S Secure Solutions (USA) Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00029421-CU-OE-CTL; Mbise v. Axlehire, Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG20067350; Points v. C&J Services, Inc. – Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-20-102483; Marshall v. PHI Air Medical, LLC – Lassen County Superior Court, Case No. 62973; Jauregui v. Cytotec Engineered Materials, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01164932-CU-OE-CXC

EXHIBIT #3

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Nick@bamlawca.com

WRITERS EXT:

1004

September 27, 2023

CA3029

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

CANYON RESTAURANT, LTD., L.P.
Certified Mail #9589071052700182374118
JACK JAKOSKY
503 32ND ST #200
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92663

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 et seq., 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 et seq., 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

“Aggrieved Employees” refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P. in California, including any employees staffed with Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P. by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of September 27, 2022 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz (“Plaintiff”) and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P. (“Defendant”). Plaintiff was employed from 2018 to July of 2023 by Defendant in California. Plaintiff was at all times classified by Defendant as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked. Defendant, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for, including but not limited to, all of their time worked, including minimum and overtime wages and sick pay wages at the correct rate, for all of their missed meal and rest breaks at the correct regular rates, and for all of their time spent working off the clock. Moreover, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to report for work, but “furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work,” Defendant violated Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(A) by failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for at least two (2) hours’ worth of work at their regular rate of pay. In addition, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to respond to and engage in additional work, this resulted in a second reporting for work in a single workday, and Defendant failed to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 11040, subd. 5(B). Further, Defendant failed to advise Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees of their right to take separately and hourly

paid duty-free ten (10) minute rest periods. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5th 98, 110 (2017). Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204 *et seq.*, Defendant failed to timely provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with their wages. Plaintiff further contends that Defendant failed to provide accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements Defendant provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(2). Additionally, Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to comply with Industrial Wage Order 7(A)(3) in that Defendant failed to keep time records showing when Plaintiff began and ended each shift and meal period. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees perform tasks that reasonably permit sitting, and a seat would not interfere with their performance of any of their tasks that may require them to stand. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with suitable seats. Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing, as well as the conduct alleged in the incorporated Complaint, violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

A true and correct copy of the Complaint by Plaintiff against Defendant, which (i) identifies the alleged violations, (ii) details the facts and theories which support the alleged violations, (iii) details the specific work performed by Plaintiff, (iii) sets forth the people/entities, dates, classifications, violations, events, and actions which are at issue to the extent known to Plaintiff, and (iv) sets forth the illegal practices used by Defendant, is attached hereto. This information provides notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency of the facts and theories supporting the alleged violations for the agency's reference. Plaintiff therefore incorporates the allegations of the attached Complaint into this letter as if fully set forth herein. If the agency needs any further information, please do not hesitate to ask.

This notice is provided to enable Plaintiff to proceed with the Complaint against Defendant as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.* The lawsuit consists of other Aggrieved Employees. As counsel, our intention is to vigorously prosecute the claims as alleged in the Complaint, and to procure civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney General Statue of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and address.

Respectfully,

/s/ Nicholas J. De Blouw

Nicholas J. De Blouw, Esq.

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

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WRITERS EXT:
1001

March 21, 2024
CA3029

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency	REUNION DOS LAGOS, INC.
Online Filing	Certified Mail #9589071052700408542956
	SCOTT MCINTOSH
	93341 IRVINE BLVD.
	IRVINE, CA 02618

AMENDED NOTICE FOR LWDA CASE NO, CM 984157-23

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 et seq., 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 et seq., 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

Our offices represent Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz ("Plaintiff") and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P., and/or Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., and/or Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, and/or Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and/or Scott McIntosh ("Defendants").

Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz originally sent a PAGA Notice on September 27, 2023, which gave notice to the LWDA and Defendant, Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P., to enable Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz to proceed with the Complaint against Defendants as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.*

This Amended Notice is intended to add the Following Defendants: Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.; Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC; Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.; and Scott McIntosh.

"Aggrieved Employees" refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Canyon Restaurant, LTD.; L.P., Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.; Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC; Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.; and/or Scott McIntosh in California, including any employees staffed with Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P.; Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.; Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC; Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.; and/or Scott McIntosh by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of September 27, 2022 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz ("Plaintiff") and other Aggrieved Employees in

a lawsuit against Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P.; and/or Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.; and/or Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC; and/or Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.; and/or Scott McIntosh (“Defendants”). Plaintiff was employed from 2018 to July of 2023 by Defendants in California. Plaintiff was at all times classified by Defendants as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked. Defendants, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for, including but not limited to, all of their time worked, including minimum and overtime wages and sick pay wages at the correct rate, for all of their missed meal and rest breaks at the correct regular rates, and for all of their time spent working off the clock. Moreover, when Defendants required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to report for work, but “furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work,” Defendants violated Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(A) by failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for at least two (2) hours’ worth of work at their regular rate of pay. In addition, when Defendants required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to respond to and engage in additional work, this resulted in a second reporting for work in a single workday, and Defendants failed to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 11040, subd. 5(B). Further, Defendants failed to advise Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees of their right to take separately and hourly paid duty-free ten (10) minute rest periods. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5th 98, 110 (2017). Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204 *et seq.*, Defendants failed to timely provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with their wages. Plaintiff further contends that Defendants failed to provide accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements Defendants provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(2). Additionally, Plaintiff contends that Defendants failed to comply with Industrial Wage Order 7(A)(3) in that Defendants failed to keep time records showing when Plaintiff began and ended each shift and meal period. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees perform tasks that reasonably permit sitting, and a seat would not interfere with their performance of any of their tasks that may require them to stand. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with suitable seats. Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing, as well as the conduct alleged in the incorporated Complaint, violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

A true and correct copy of the Complaint by Plaintiff against Defendants, which (i) identifies the alleged violations, (ii) details the facts and theories which support the alleged violations, (iii) details the specific work performed by Plaintiff, (iii) sets forth the people/entities, dates, classifications, violations, events, and actions which are at issue to the extent known to Plaintiff, and (iv) sets forth the illegal practices used by Defendant, is attached hereto. This information provides notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency of the facts and theories supporting the alleged violations for the agency’s reference. Plaintiff therefore incorporates the allegations of the attached Complaint into this letter as if fully set forth herein.

If the agency needs any further information, please do not hesitate to ask.

This notice is provided to enable Plaintiff to proceed with the Complaint against Defendants as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.* The lawsuit consists of other Aggrieved Employees. As counsel, our intention is to vigorously prosecute the claims as alleged in the Complaint, and to procure civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney General Statute of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and address.

Respectfully,

/s/ Sergio J. Puche

Sergio Julian Puche, Esq.

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

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WRITERS EXT:
1001

March 21, 2024
CA3029

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency SCOTT MCINTOSH
Online Filing Certified Mail #9589071052700408542963
SCOTT MCINTOSH
27931 RURAL LN.
LAGUNA NIGEL, CA 92677

AMENDED NOTICE FOR LWDA CASE NO, CM 984157-23

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 et seq., 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 et seq., 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

Our offices represent Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz ("Plaintiff") and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P., and/or Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P., and/or Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC, and/or Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc., and/or Scott McIntosh ("Defendants").

Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz originally sent a PAGA Notice on September 27, 2023, which gave notice to the LWDA and Defendant, Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P., to enable Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz to proceed with the Complaint against Defendants as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.*

This Amended Notice is intended to add the Following Defendants: Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.; Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC; Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.; and Scott McIntosh.

"Aggrieved Employees" refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Canyon Restaurant, LTD.; L.P., Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.; Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC; Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.; and/or Scott McIntosh in California, including any employees staffed with Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P.; Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.; Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC; Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.; and/or Scott McIntosh by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of September 27, 2022 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff Ashael Resendiz ("Plaintiff") and other Aggrieved Employees in

a lawsuit against Canyon Restaurant, LTD., L.P.; and/or Reunion Boat Canyon, L.P.; and/or Reunion Santa Barbara, LLC; and/or Reunion Dos Lagos, Inc.; and/or Scott McIntosh (“Defendants”). Plaintiff was employed from 2018 to July of 2023 by Defendants in California. Plaintiff was at all times classified by Defendants as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked. Defendants, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for, including but not limited to, all of their time worked, including minimum and overtime wages and sick pay wages at the correct rate, for all of their missed meal and rest breaks at the correct regular rates, and for all of their time spent working off the clock. Moreover, when Defendants required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to report for work, but “furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work,” Defendants violated Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(A) by failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for at least two (2) hours’ worth of work at their regular rate of pay. In addition, when Defendants required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to respond to and engage in additional work, this resulted in a second reporting for work in a single workday, and Defendants failed to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 11040, subd. 5(B). Further, Defendants failed to advise Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees of their right to take separately and hourly paid duty-free ten (10) minute rest periods. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5th 98, 110 (2017). Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204 *et seq.*, Defendants failed to timely provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with their wages. Plaintiff further contends that Defendants failed to provide accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements Defendants provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(2). Additionally, Plaintiff contends that Defendants failed to comply with Industrial Wage Order 7(A)(3) in that Defendants failed to keep time records showing when Plaintiff began and ended each shift and meal period. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees perform tasks that reasonably permit sitting, and a seat would not interfere with their performance of any of their tasks that may require them to stand. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with suitable seats. Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing, as well as the conduct alleged in the incorporated Complaint, violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

A true and correct copy of the Complaint by Plaintiff against Defendants, which (i) identifies the alleged violations, (ii) details the facts and theories which support the alleged violations, (iii) details the specific work performed by Plaintiff, (iii) sets forth the people/entities, dates, classifications, violations, events, and actions which are at issue to the extent known to Plaintiff, and (iv) sets forth the illegal practices used by Defendant, is attached hereto. This information provides notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency of the facts and theories supporting the alleged violations for the agency’s reference. Plaintiff therefore incorporates the allegations of the attached Complaint into this letter as if fully set forth herein.

If the agency needs any further information, please do not hesitate to ask.

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Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and address.

Respectfully,

/s/ Sergio J. Puche

Sergio Julian Puche, Esq.

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

**2255 CALLE CLARA
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037**

Web Site: www.bamlawca.com

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Phone: (858) 551-1223

Fax: (858) 551-1232

WRITERS E-MAIL:
SergioJulian@bamlawca.com

WRITERS EXT:
1001

March 21, 2024
CA3029

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency	CANYON RESTAURANT, LTD., L.P.
Online Filing	Certified Mail #9589071052700408542925
	JACK JAKOSKY
	503 32ND ST #200
	NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92663

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Respectfully,

/s/ *Sergio J. Puche*

Sergio Julian Puche, Esq.

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

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LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037**

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WRITERS EXT:
1001

March 21, 2024
CA3029

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency Online Filing	REUNION BOAT CANYON, L.P. Certified Mail #9589071052700408542932 SCOTT MCINTOSH 27931 RURAL LN. LAGUNA NIGEL, CA 92677
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March 21, 2024
CA3029

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

REUNION SANTA BARBARA, LLC.
Certified Mail #9589071052700408542949
SCOTT MCINTOSH
204 VIA PAMPLONA
SAN CLEMENTE, CA 92672

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Respectfully,

/s/ Sergio J. Puche

Sergio Julian Puche, Esq.

EXHIBIT #4

Landon R. Schwob (SBN 280908)
E-Mail: lschwob@fisherphillips.com
Sohin Gautam (SBN 330322)
E-Mail: sgautam@fisherphillips.com
Jacob P. Waschak (SBN 318364)
E-Mail: jwaschak@fisherphillips.com
FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP
444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500
Los Angeles, California 90071
Telephone: (213) 330-4500
Facsimile: (213) 330-4501

Attorneys for Defendants
CANYON RESTAURANT, LTD., L.P.
REUNION BOAT CANYON, L.P.
REUNION SANTA BARBARA, LLC.
REUNION DOS LAGOS, INC.
SCOTT MCINTOSH

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

ASHAEL RESENDIZ, on behalf of the
State of California, as a private attorney
general,

Plaintiff,

v.

CANYON RESTAURANT, LTD., L.P., a
Limited Partnership; REUNION BOAT
CANYON, L.P., a Limited Partnership;
REUNION SANTA BARBARA, LLC., a
Limited Liability Company; REUNION
DOS LAGOS, INC. a corporation;
SCOTT MCINTOSH, an individual; and
DOES 5 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 24CV00190
[Unlimited Jurisdiction]

DECLARATION OF JACOB WASCHAK

*Assigned for all purposes to the
Honorable Colleen K. Sterne, Dept. 5*

Complaint Filed: January 16, 2024
Trial Date: Not Set

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1. I am an attorney at law duly licensed to practice before all courts in the State of California. I am an associate with Fisher & Phillips LLP, counsel of record for Defendants. Based on my personal knowledge, I assert the facts set forth herein and, if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify thereto.

3. The Parties selected Legal Aid at Work as the Cy Pres Recipient. I am not aware of any present or expected conflicts of interest with Legal Aid at Work.

5. In order to properly execute the settlement we worked with Defendants to gather the final employee list. Using corporate records of hires, hire dates, and termination dates, we computed that, for the Release Period September 27, 2022, through January 18, 2026, there were approximately 27,107 pay periods worked by 990 employees.


Jacob Waschak