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DE BLOUW LLP**

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE**

MARY HIGGINS, on behalf of the State of
California, as a private attorney general,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SPIGEN INC., a California Corporation;
and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **30-2024-01376537-CU-OE-
CXC**

**DECLARATION OF VICTORIA B.
RIVAPALACIO IN SUPPORT OF MOTION
TO APPROVE PAGA SETTLEMENT
[REDACTED]**

Hearing Date: July 2, 2026
Hearing Time: 2:00 p.m.

Judge: Hon. Layne H. Melzer
Dept.: CX102
Action Filed: January 30, 2024
Trial Date: Not Set

1 I, Victoria B. Rivapalacio, declare as follows:

2 1. I am an associate in the law firm of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP,
3 attorneys for Plaintiff Mary Higgins (“Plaintiff”). As such, I am fully familiar with the facts, pleadings
4 and history of this matter. I am submitting this declaration in support of the Plaintiff’s Motion to
5 Approve PAGA Settlement in this matter. The following facts are within my own personal knowledge,
6 and if called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to the matters stated herein.

7 2. A true and correct copy of the fully executed PAGA Settlement Agreement
8 (“Agreement”) with Defendant Spigen, Inc. (“Defendant”) is attached as Exhibit #1. A proposed order
9 approving the PAGA settlement is submitted herewith.

10 3. PAGA Counsel mailed the necessary correspondence to the California Labor and
11 Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) on October 9, 2023, on behalf of Plaintiff Higgins,
12 requesting authorization from the LWDA to seek civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney
13 General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”) for the wage and hour violations alleged in the PAGA Notice. A true
14 and correct copy of this PAGA Notice is attached hereto as Exhibit #5. The 65-day notice period for
15 the LWDA to notify of its intent to investigate expired on December 13, 2023. On January 30, 2024,
16 Plaintiff Higgins filed a Representative Action Complaint in this Court against Defendant Spigen, Inc.
17 alleging a single cause of action for recovery of civil penalties for Violation of the PAGA [Labor Code
18 §§ 2698, *et seq.*]. Plaintiff and Defendant agreed to mediate with Kelly Knight, Esq. Prior to the
19 mediation, the Parties conducted significant investigation and discovery of the facts and law.
20 Defendant produced hundreds of documents relating to its policies, practices, and procedures
21 regarding paying non-exempt employees for all hours worked, overtime, meal and rest period policies,
22 payroll and operations policies, and more. Plaintiff was provided with sufficient records and data to
23 determine the number of Aggrieved Employees and the number of pay periods in the PAGA Period.
24 The Parties agree that the above-described investigation and evaluation, as well as the information
25 exchanged during the settlement negotiations, are more than sufficient to assess the merits of the
26 Parties’ positions and to compromise the issues on a fair and equitable basis. Plaintiff’s theory of
27 PAGA liability as argued at mediation alleged that Defendant is liable for requiring off-the-clock
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1 work. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant recorded her time via an application on her
2 company-issued laptop computer, which logged a time stamp. However, Plaintiff alleges that
3 Defendant only paid Plaintiff and the PAGA Members for their time logged working on accounts, and
4 not via their clock-out and clock-in times. Further, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant rounded Plaintiff's
5 time to the benefit of Defendant and thus underpaid Plaintiff and the PAGA Members all wages due.
6 Plaintiff also asserted that Defendant failed to provide meal and rest periods. On May 22, 2025, the
7 Parties engaged in an all-day mediation session before Mediator Knight, a respected and experienced
8 mediator knowledgeable of both the wage and hour laws and representative claims at issue in this
9 action. Through arms-length negotiations with the assistance of the mediator, the Parties reached an
10 agreement via a mediator's proposal to settle the PAGA claims in this action which led to the signing
11 of a Memorandum of Understanding memorializing the settlement.¹ The settlement was negotiated in
12 light of all known facts and circumstances and the uncertainty associated with litigation – including
13 the risk of Plaintiff not being able to maintain representative claims, the difficulty of proving Plaintiff's
14 claims in a manageable trial, the merits of Defendant's potential defenses, and the significant delay
15 and potential appellate issues inherent to litigation – and was reached after extensive arm's length
16 negotiations, with the assistance of Mediator Knight.

17 4. The claim before this Court is solely the representative claim under PAGA on
18 behalf of the State of California for civil penalties pursuant to the PAGA. The parties have agreed to
19 settle this PAGA claim in its entirety after investigation and an arm's length mediation session. The
20 PAGA settlement is subject to Court approval consistent with Labor Code §2699(1)(2). (Agreement
21 at ¶ 6.1). The Agreement negotiated by the Parties provides for a "Gross PAGA Settlement Amount"
22 payment in the amount of \$190,000 to resolve the Released PAGA Claims (hereinafter referred to as
23 the "PAGA Settlement"). From this PAGA Settlement of \$190,000, there is a deduction of attorneys'

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25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED]

1 fees (“PAGA Counsel Fees Payment”) in the amount of \$63,333 (which is one-third of the PAGA
2 Settlement), reimbursement of incurred costs (“PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment”) in an
3 amount not to exceed \$19,000, and Settlement Administration Costs (“Administration Expenses
4 Payment”) not to exceed \$5,000. (Agreement at ¶¶ 3.2.1-3.2.4).² After these deductions, the amount
5 remaining is the “PAGA Payment”, which is estimated to be no less than \$104,190.93. Seventy-five
6 percent (75%) (no less than \$78,143.20) will be paid to the LWDA and the remaining twenty-five
7 percent (25%) (no less than \$26,047.73) will be paid to the Aggrieved Employees (Agreement at
8 ¶ 3.2.3). “PAGA Member” means all individuals who are or were employed by Defendant in
9 California, including any employees staffed with Defendant by a third party, and classified as non-
10 exempt employees at any time during the period from October 9, 2022 and ending on the date the
11 Court approves the Settlement of the Action. (Settlement Agreement at ¶¶ 1.17, 1.23). The Individual
12 PAGA Payment for each PAGA Member shall be based on the number of pay periods each PAGA
13 Member worked during the PAGA Period as a PAGA Member, as a percentage of the total pay periods
14 worked by all PAGA Members during the time period of October 9, 2022 and the date the Court
15 approves the Settlement of the Action.³ The PAGA Period is the time period between October 9, 2022
16 and the date the Court approves the Settlement of the Action. (Agreement at ¶ 1.23). For mediation,
17 Defendant represented that there are approximately 233 PAGA Members who worked a total of 9,770
18 pay periods between the start of the PAGA Period through May 22, 2025. (Agreement at ¶¶ 4.1, 8).
19 Upon entry of final judgment, the Released Parties shall be entitled to a release from the PAGA
20 Members for any “Released PAGA Claims”, which means all claims for any Violations of PAGA that
21 were alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative
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23 ² If the Court approves a PAGA Counsel Fees Payment and/or a PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses
24 Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder of these
25 amounts to the PAGA Payment. (Settlement Agreement at ¶ 3.2.1). To the extent the Administration
26 Expenses are less, or the Court approves payment less than \$5,000, the Administrator will allocate the
27 remainder to the PAGA Payment (*Id.* at ¶ 3.2.2).

28 ³ See Settlement Agreement at ¶ 3.2.3 (“The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA
Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the PAGA Members’ 25% share of PAGA Payment by the
total number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by all PAGA Members during the PAGA Period
and (b) multiplying the result by each PAGA Member’s PAGA Period Pay Periods.”)

1 Complaint and the PAGA Notice submitted by Plaintiff to the LWDA, arising from events that
2 occurred during the PAGA Period (collectively the “Released PAGA Claims”). (Agreement at ¶ 5.2).
3 The Released PAGA Claims expressly does not extend to any claims for violations of statutes other
4 than PAGA, any claims arising from events occurring outside of the PAGA Period, or any claims that
5 cannot be released as a matter of law. (*Id.*)

6 5. PAGA Counsel Fees equal to one-third of the Gross PAGA Settlement amount
7 (\$63,333), and PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses in an amount not to exceed \$19,000 will also be
8 paid to PAGA Counsel as part of the settlement in accordance with California Labor Code
9 § 2699(g)(1), as set forth in the Agreement. Lastly, payment to the Administrator in an amount not to
10 exceed \$5,000 to perform the administrative duties to distribute the settlement money shall also be
11 paid.

12 6. As experienced counsel, we believe that the PAGA Settlement is fair and reasonable
13 and therefore should be approved in light of Defendant's potential defenses to the violations at issue,
14 the risks and costs of continued litigation. Here, the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount of \$190,000 is
15 more than other PAGA settlements as it constitutes approximately \$19.45 per pay period. This PAGA
16 Settlement amount compares favorably to the estimated amount of PAGA penalties. With the
17 assistance of an expert, Plaintiff calculated that the maximum amount of statutory PAGA civil
18 penalties was potentially \$902,500 based on 9,025 pay periods applicable to the PAGA Members
19 during the PAGA Period.⁴ Importantly, however, these calculations were performed at the maximum
20 statutory rate for the penalties, when in fact, it is likely that any penalties awarded would be at a lower
21 rate. California Labor Code Section 2699(e)(1) permits a Court to award a lesser amount than the
22 maximum civil penalty if based on the facts and circumstances to do otherwise would result in an
23 award that is "unjust, arbitrary and oppressive or confiscatory." In *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.*, 30
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25 ⁴ Stacking is where more than one civil penalty is imposed in a pay period for the same conduct. The
26 valuation of \$902,500 is the civil penalty amount without stacking. If stacking is permitted, then the
27 valuation increases with each additional penalty added to each pay period. Plaintiff, however, is not
28 aware of any PAGA award which permitted stacking and in the cases cited herein, only one penalty
per pay period was assessed. The recent 2024 amendment to PAGA casts further doubt on the
availability of stacking.

1 Cal. App. 5th 504 (2018), the Court of Appeal affirmed a judgment after trial which only provided for
2 a PAGA penalty of \$5 per pay period. Therefore, at trial, any PAGA penalties awarded could be
3 significantly less than Plaintiff's calculation even where Plaintiff prevailed on the PAGA claim. If the
4 amount of \$5 per pay period from *Carrington v. Starbucks* is used, the potential recovery of civil
5 penalties would be only \$45,125, which is far less than this settlement provides.

6 7. Here, Plaintiff would need to prove that each PAGA Member suffered a
7 violation for each period the employee worked in relation to meal or rest period violations, failure to
8 pay minimum wages, failure to pay overtime and sick pay wages, failure to provide accurate itemized
9 wage statements, failure to reimburse employees for required expenses, and failure to pay wages when
10 due. Defendant maintains that Plaintiff and the PAGA Members were properly compensated, and that
11 it did not violate the Labor Code. Accordingly, Defendant disputes and denies Plaintiff's allegations
12 and claims asserted in both the PAGA Notice and the Operative Complaint, which are resolved by the
13 Agreement. Defendant asserted additional defenses to the PAGA claim, not only as to liability but
14 also as to the amount of the penalties. Defendant could argue that no penalties prior to the PAGA
15 notification should be awarded because the violations were not intentional, and at least one Court has
16 so ruled. These defenses present a risk to the PAGA claims and the potential that some or all of the
17 PAGA penalties sought may not be awarded. Given Defendant's potential defenses to the violations
18 at issue, the risks and costs of continued litigation, Plaintiff and her attorneys believe that the PAGA
19 Settlement is fair and reasonable. Defendant has similarly concluded that it is desirable that the action
20 is settled in the manner and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement in order to avoid
21 further expense, inconvenience and distraction of further legal proceedings, as well as the uncertainty
22 of litigation. Defendant has determined that it is desirable and beneficial to put to rest the claims in
23 this action and Defendant agrees that the PAGA Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. PAGA
24 Counsel have significant experience litigating wage and hour claims including claims for PAGA
25 penalties, and the PAGA Settlement here is similar to settlements that courts have approved. The
26 PAGA Settlement, along with the other terms of the proposed settlement, were negotiated by
27 experienced counsel at arm's length with the assistance of a private mediator, Kelly A. Knight, Esq.
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1 As set forth in the accompanying proof of service, the LWDA has been provided notice of this motion
2 and the PAGA settlement. The decision of the LWDA to accept the PAGA Settlement and not oppose
3 the motion should be given considerable weight. This is not a situation where the Court needs to be
4 concerned about the rights of absent employees as in a class settlement, as this PAGA-only settlement
5 does not release the individual claims of absent employees other than PAGA claims, and the LWDA
6 is a sophisticated government entity that is more than able to look out for its own rights.

7 8. PAGA Counsel seek approval of attorneys' fees from the PAGA settlement in the
8 amount of \$63,333 representing one-third of the \$190,000 Gross PAGA Settlement Amount. The
9 payment of attorneys' fees and costs to PAGA Counsel under the Agreement is supported by several
10 factors. First, the requested fees are justified by the result achieved. PAGA Counsel negotiated a
11 recovery of \$190,000.00, and this result justifies the requested fees equal to one third of this recovery.
12 This percentage is within the standard contingent recovery percentage of one-third, and this percentage
13 is what was expressly approved by the Supreme Court in *Laffitte v. Robert Half Int'l Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th
14 480, 504, (2016). Second, the fee award is justified by the work performed and contributions to the
15 case. As detailed in the accompanying Declaration of Victoria B. Rivapalacio at ¶ 8, the fee award
16 represents PAGA Counsel's current lodestar of \$99,727.50, which is more than the requested fee
17 award and results in a negative multiplier, with significant additional work to be performed such that
18 the multiplier will ultimately be even less. As detailed in the accompanying billing statement, true
19 and correct copies of which are attached hereto as Exhibit #2, the current lodestar for my firm in this
20 court matter as of June 4, 2026 is \$99,727.50 for more than 140 hours of work prosecuting the claims
21 being resolved by this Settlement. This time does not include time incurred after the billing was
22 finalized and the time spent managing the completion of the settlement, which I estimate will add
23 another \$20,000 in additional lodestar. Third, the consideration of the enhancement factors would
24 justify the enhancement of the lodestar. Courts multiply the lodestar by a factor to account for the risk
25 of non-payment, delay in payment, the quality of work, and the novelty and difficulty of the issues
26 involved. Here, where an enhancement would be warranted, and the fee award multiplier is not only
27 less than two, it is a negative multiplier, there can be no question of the reasonableness of the award.

1 9. The award of litigation expenses is based upon the actual expenses incurred by PAGA
2 Counsel, which currently are \$17,476.07 which is less than the \$19,000 allocation for costs in the
3 Agreement, so the difference of \$1,523.93 will be added to the PAGA Payment amount. The litigation
4 expenses incurred by my firm in the amount of \$17,476.07 were all reasonably necessary to the
5 litigation and are detailed in Exhibit #2 attached hereto.

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7 Experience and Qualifications

8 10. I have represented hundreds of thousands of employees in hundreds of legal matters,
9 including PAGA lawsuits and hundreds of employment class actions. Blumenthal Nordrehaug
10 Bhowmik De Blouw LLP's practice is devoted almost entirely to the prosecution of wage and hour
11 class action and PAGA action matters. The attorneys at Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw
12 LLP have been appointed lead counsel in hundreds of contested motions for class certification
13 including many consolidated wage and hour matters.

14 (a) Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP was responsible for handling
15 the briefing and argument that resulted in the landmark ruling of *Sakkab v. Luxottica Retail N. Am.,*
16 *Inc.*, 803 F.3d 425 (9th Cir. 2015). There, Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP overcame
17 opposition by Littler Mendelson and amici Curiae briefs submitted by Mayer Brown LLP to persuade
18 the Ninth Circuit of the importance of the substantive rights of the State of California under the
19 California Private Attorney General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"). Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De
20 Blouw LLP took the lead on this case where the ruling was the reaffirmation of the PAGA statute and
21 the *Iskanian* rule. Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP also has recently engaged in
22 noted appellate work on the subject of class actions in the California Court of Appeals resulting in the
23 opinions handed down in *Securitas Sec. Services USA, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 234 Cal. App. 4th 1109,
24 184 Cal. Rptr. 3d 568 (2015) (class or representative action waiver in an employment-related
25 arbitration agreement was unenforceable); *Altman v. Solarcity Corp.*, No. D067582, 2016 Cal. App.
26 Unpub. LEXIS 3536 (Ct. App. May 13, 2016) (same). In 2015, Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik
27 De Blouw LLP received an award from the Daily Journal for Top Appellate Reversal, and I received
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1 an award from the Daily Journal as Top Labor & Employment Attorney 2016.

2 (b) Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has litigated hundreds of
3 PAGA claims. In particular, in the last several years Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw
4 LLP negotiated court-approved PAGA settlements with: (i) Mattress Firm in the amount of \$3,750,000
5 (*Miller v. Mattress Firm*, Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 17CV313148); (ii) CH
6 Robinson in the amount of \$630,000 (*Poublon v. C.H. Robinson*, U.S.D.C. Central District of
7 California Case No. 12-06654); (iii) Accentcare in the amount of \$500,000 (*Lanuza v. Accentcare*,
8 San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-18-565521); (iv) Prime Healthcare in the amount of
9 \$700,000 (*Ortega v. Prime Healthcare Paradise Valley, LLC*, Superior Court of California for the
10 County of San Diego, Case No. 37-2014-00011240); (v) Planet Beauty in the amount of \$200,000
11 (*Sanchez v. Beena Beauty Holding, Inc.*, Superior Court of California for the County of Los Angeles,
12 Case No. BC566065); (vi) Holman Automotive Group in the amount of \$580,000 (*Gabriel v. KUNI*
13 *SDI, LLC, et al.*, Superior Court of California for the County of San Diego, Case No. 37-2017-
14 00025191); (vii) Aircraft Service International in the amount of \$1,100,000 (*Martin v. Aircraft Service*
15 *International, Inc., et al.*, Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco Case No. CGC-18-
16 566072); (viii) Easy Driving School in the amount of \$896,000 (*Thomas v. Easy Driving School*,
17 Superior Court for the County of San Diego, Case No. 37-2018-00047639); (ix) Café Rio in the
18 amount of \$835,000 (*Quincho v. Café Rio*, Superior Court for the County of San Bernardino, Case
19 No. CIVDS2011822); (x) Altamed in the amount of \$1,570,000 (*Meek v. Altamed Health Services*,
20 Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles, Case No. 20STCV47464); (xi) Lululemon in the
21 amount of \$1,200,000 (*O'Donnell v. Lululemon USA, Inc.*, Superior Court for the County of Ventura,
22 Case No. 56-2020-00542441); (xii) Yourmechanic in the amount of \$1,285,000 (*Provost v.*
23 *Yourmechanic, Inc.*, Superior Court for the County of San Diego, Case No. 37-2017-00024056); (xiii)
24 Altamed in the amount of \$1,570,000 (*Meek v. Altamed Health Services*, Superior Court for the County
25 of Los Angeles, Case No. 20STCV47464); (xiv) Oakhurst in the amount of \$380,000 (*Neff v. Oakhurst*
26 *Industries*, Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles, Case No. 21STCV21110); (xv) and,
27 Gurnick Academy of Medical Arts in the amount of \$545,000 (*Serna v. Gurnick Academy of Medical*
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1 Arts, Superior Court for the County of San Mateo, Case No. 22-CIV-01185); and (xvi) Lancaster
2 Hospital in the amount of \$815,000 (*Gonzalez v. Lancaster Hospital Corporation* (Los Angeles
3 Superior Court Case No. 22AVCV00254). Based upon our significant experience litigating claims
4 for PAGA penalties, the opinion of experience counsel is that this is an excellent settlement and the
5 PAGA Payment here is greater on a per pay period basis than similar settlements that my firm has
6 previously negotiated, and which courts have approved.

7 (c) Then Chief Judge Irma Gonzales in a consolidated class action representing
8 hundreds of armed forces officers held that Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP was
9 "qualified counsel with extensive experience in class action litigation." *McPhail v. First Command*
10 *Fin. Planning, Inc.*, 247 F.R.D. 598, 611 (S.D. Cal. 2007). Examples of other contested actions where
11 class certification was granted Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP was appointed lead
12 class counsel in wage and hour class actions in Federal Court include *Schulz v. Qualxserv, LLC*, 2012
13 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58561 (S.D. Cal. 2012); *Dobrosky v. Arthur J. Gallagher Serv. Co., LLC*, No. EDCV
14 13-0646 JGB (SPx), 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 106345 (C.D. Cal. July 30, 2014); *Culley v. Lincare Inc.*,
15 No. 2:15-cv-00081-MCE-CMK, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 105704 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 10, 2016); *Nelson v.*
16 *Avon Prods.*, No. 13-cv-02276-BLF, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 51104 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2015); *Orozco*
17 *v. Illinois Tool Works*, U.S.D.C. Case No. 14-cv-02113-MCE, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 158115 (E.D.
18 Cal. February 17, 2017); *Metrow v. Liberty Mutual*, U.S.D.C. Case No. EDCV 16-1133 JGB (C.D.
19 Cal. May 1, 2017). Some examples of heavily contested State Court wage and hour class actions
20 where class certification was obtained and BNBD was appointed lead class counsel include *Vakili v.*
21 *Dignity Health, et al.*, San Francisco Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-569456 (December 16, 2021);
22 *Armstrong v. Ruan Transport*, San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1605897 (August 11,
23 2020); *Spears v. Health Net of California*, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2017-
24 00210560 (Oct. 8, 2019); *El Pollo Loco Wage and Hour Cases*, Orange County Superior Court, JCCP
25 Case No. 4957 (July 30, 3018); *Torrento v. Lucile Packard Children's Hospital*, Santa Clara County
26 Superior Court Case No. 2016-1-CV-291035 (July 17, 2018); *Salem v. Alliance*, San Bernadino
27 Superior Court, Case No. CIVRS1401129 (March 8, 2016); *Rivers v. Veolia*, Sonoma County Superior
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1 Court Case No. SCV 255350 (March 9, 2016); *Mathies v. Union Bank*, San Francisco Superior Court
2 Case No. CGC-10-498077 (Sept. 11, 2013); *Jefferson v. Bottling Co, LLC*, Orange County Superior
3 Court Case No. 30-2009-00180102-CU-OE-CXC (Sept. 7, 2010); *Rangel v. Balboa Ambulance Co.*,
4 37-2008-00095700-CU-BT-CTL (Fe. 11, 2010); *Tan v. CSAA*, Orange County Superior Court, Case
5 No. 30-2008-00231219 (Nov. 23, 2009).

6 (d) Over the course of the litigation, a number of attorneys in my firm have worked
7 on this matter. Their credentials are reflected in the Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw
8 LLP firm resume, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit #3. Some of the major
9 cases our firm has undertaken are also set forth in Exhibit #3. The bulk of the attorneys involved in
10 this matter at Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP have had extensive representative
11 and class litigation experience, much of it in the area of consumer class actions, employment class
12 actions, securities litigation, unfair business practices and other complex litigation. The attorneys at
13 my firm have extensive experience in cases involving labor code violations and overtime claims. Class
14 Counsel has litigated similar wage and hour cases against other employers on behalf of employees,
15 including cases against Walmart, Legoland, See's Candies, Securitas, Okta, El Pollo Loco,
16 Automobile Association, Marriott, Total Renal, Solarcity, Penske, Universal Protection Services,
17 Panda Express, Redfin, Instacart, Verizon, Apple, Wells Fargo, Kaiser, Culinar, Space Exploration,
18 Time Warner, and California State Automobile Association. It is this level of experience which
19 enabled the firm to undertake the instant matter and to successfully combat the resources of the
20 defendants and their capable and experienced counsel. On account of the concerted and dedicated
21 effort this case required in order to properly handle and prosecute, Class Counsel were precluded from
22 taking other cases, and in fact, had to turn away other potential fee generating cases.

23 12. The hourly rates for staff at Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP are as
24 follows: Partner Attorneys from \$850 to \$995, Associate Attorneys from \$450 to \$750, Paralegals
25 from \$250 to \$275.⁵ My firm's hourly rates are based upon the Laffey Matrix with the appropriate 2%
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27 ⁵ Some of the earlier time entries were billed at prior year rates, which were lower than the current
28 rates.

1 increase adjustment for Southern California. A true and correct copy of the current Laffey Matrix is
2 attached hereto as Exhibit #4. These hourly rates have been approved by Court's throughout
3 California, including the Courts in the Superior Court of California. In fact, on August 1, 2018, District
4 Judge Andre Birotte Jr. explicitly found that Class Counsel's "rates generally appear reasonable and
5 'in line with those prevailing in the [relevant] community'—the Central District of California".
6 Finally, the reasonableness of Class Counsel's hourly rates is further confirmed by comparing such
7 rates with the rates of comparable counsel practicing complex and class litigation as detailed in the
8 National Law Journal Billing Survey. See e.g. *Zest IP Holdings, LLC v. Implant Direct MFG., LLC*,
9 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 167563 (S.D. Cal. 2014) (finding that "Mayer Brown's \$775 average billing
10 rate for partners" and "Mayer Brown's \$543 average associate billing rate" are reasonable rates when
11 compared within 21 other firms practicing in the Southern District of California.) This survey is useful
12 to show that Class Counsel's rates are in line with the comparable rates of the defense counsel that
13 opposes these types of class claims, such as Mayer Brown noted above who is defense counsel in cases
14 currently being prosecuted by Class Counsel. In another example from several years ago, Sheppard
15 Mullin Richter & Hampton, who is opposing counsel in many cases prosecuted by Class Counsel (one
16 of the most frequent opposing counsel), charged rates as high as \$875 for partners and \$535 for
17 associates. Similarly, Paul Hastings, another opposing counsel in these types of cases, in years past
18 historically charged between \$900 and \$750 for partners and \$755 and \$335 for associates. Thus, the
19 rates charged by my firm for comparable work are less than these examples and are therefore
20 undoubtedly reasonable.

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22 13. LWDA - The PAGA Notice sent to the LWDA is attached hereto as Exhibit #5.
23 Included with the PAGA Notice was a draft of the complaint providing further specificity as to the
24 allegations. In addition, the LWDA is being served with this motion which includes the Settlement
25 Agreement, as verified in the proof of service.

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27 14. Settlement Administration – Apex Class Action Administration ("Apex") was selected
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1 as the Settlement Administrator based upon their estimate. Apex estimate provides for Administration
2 Expenses in the amount of \$ 5,000. The estimate from Apex is attached hereto as Exhibit #6. I have
3 used Apex successfully as the administrator in more than twenty prior settlements in the last couple
4 years and know them to be competent and experienced.

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6 15. Conflicts – Neither Plaintiff nor my firm have any relationship with the Administrator,
7 nor any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Aggrieved Employees or the LWDA.

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9 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
10 is true and correct. Executed this 5th day of June, 2026, at San Diego, California.

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12 /s/ Victoria B. Rivapalacio
13 Victoria B. Rivapalacio
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EXHIBIT 1

PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between plaintiff Mary Higgins (“Plaintiff”) and defendant Spigen Inc. (“Defendant”). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and Defendant collectively as “Parties,” or individually as “Party.”

1. DEFINITIONS.

- 1.1. “Action” means the Plaintiff’s PAGA lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against Defendant captioned *Mary Higgins v. Spigen Inc.* (Case No. 30-2024-01376537-CU-OE-CXC) filed on January 30, 2024 and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange.
- 1.2. “Administrator” means Apex Class Action Administration, 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 PAGA 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 approval of this Settlement.
- 1.4. “Approval Order” means the proposed Court Order Granting Approval of PAGA Settlement.
- 1.5. “Court” means the Superior Court of California, County of Orange.
- 1.6. “Defendant” means named defendant Spigen Inc.
- 1.7. “Defense Counsel” means William R. H. Mosher and Celine Sim of the law firm of Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP.
- 1.8. “Effective Date” means the date on which the Court’s order approving the settlement and its entry of Judgment become Final, which shall mean the latest of the following as applicable: (i) if there is no appeal, the date that is 65 days after the Judgment; (ii) if there is an appeal of the Court’s judgment, the date the order and judgment approving the settlement are affirmed on appeal, the date of dismissal of such appeal, or the expiration of the time to file a petition for writ of certiorari to the California Supreme Court; or (iii) if a petition for writ of certiorari is filed, the date of denial of the petition for writ of certiorari, or the date the order

and judgment approving the settlement are affirmed pursuant to such petition.

- 1.9. “Gross PAGA Settlement Amount” means the total sum of \$190,000.00 which is the maximum amount Defendant agrees to pay under the Settlement, except as provided in Paragraph 8 below. The Gross PAGA Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, PAGA Counsel Fees Payment, PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Service Award and the Administrator Expenses.
- 1.10. “Individual PAGA Payment” means the PAGA Member’s pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Payment calculated according to the number of Pay Periods the PAGA Member worked during the PAGA Period.
- 1.11. “Judgment” means the judgment entered by the Court based upon the Approval Order.
- 1.12. “LWDA” means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the agency entitled, under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.13. “LWDA PAGA Payment” means the 75% of the PAGA Payment paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.14. “PAGA” means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. *Et seq.*).
- 1.15. “PAGA Counsel” means Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Aparajit Bhowmik and Nicholas J. De Blouw of the law firm of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP, the attorneys representing the Plaintiff and the PAGA Members in the Action. The Parties stipulate to the appointment of Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Aparajit Bhowmik and Nicholas J. De Blouw as PAGA Counsel for purposes of settlement only. If the Court does not grant approval of the Settlement, the Parties will not stipulate to the appointment of Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Aparajit Bhowmik and Nicholas J. De Blouw as PAGA Counsel.
- 1.16. “PAGA Counsel Fees Payment” and “PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” mean the amounts allocated to PAGA Counsel for reimbursement of reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses, respectively, incurred to prosecute the Action.

- 1.17. For purposes of this Settlement, “PAGA Members” means all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant in California, including any employees staffed with Defendant by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the PAGA Period.
- 1.18. “PAGA Member Data” means a confidential list containing all information needed to identify and locate the PAGA Members, process payments, and process claims for payments. This information may include, but may not be limited to, the PAGA Members’ names, dates of employment, last known addresses, last known phone numbers, social security numbers, and any other information required to effectuate the Agreement.
- 1.19. “PAGA Member Address Search” means the Administrator’s investigation and search for current PAGA Member mailing addresses using the National Change of Address database and skip traces.
- 1.20. “PAGA Notice” means Plaintiff Mary Higgins’s October 9, 2023 letter to Defendant and the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).
- 1.21. “PAGA Payment” means the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: PAGA Counsel Fees Payment, PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Service Award and Administration Expenses Payment, which after these deductions is the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the PAGA Members and the 75% to LWDA in settlement of the asserted PAGA claims.
- 1.22. “PAGA Pay Period” means any Pay Period during which an PAGA Member worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period.
- 1.23. For purposes of this Settlement, “PAGA Period” means the period between October 9, 2022 and the date the Court approves the Settlement of the Action, except as provided in Paragraph 8 below.
- 1.24. “Payment Deadline” means the date by which Defendant must deposit the Gross Settlement Amount into a QSF account established by the Administrator, *i.e.*, within thirty (30) days of the Effective Date.
- 1.25. “Plaintiff” means Mary Higgins, the named plaintiff in the Action.

- 1.26. “Released PAGA Claims” means the claims being released by the Plaintiff and PAGA Counsel and as described in Paragraph 5.2 below.
- 1.27. “Released Parties” means Defendant; its present, former, or future owners, subsidiaries, parents, officers, members, directors, shareholders, partners, employees, d/b/a’s, insurers, reinsurers, risk groups, successors, predecessors, contractors, assigns, and/or affiliated companies, and managing agents; and any and all agents, legal representatives, and/or attorneys, in their representative or individual capacity.
- 1.28. “Service Award” means the service payment made to the Plaintiff in order to compensate her for initiating the Action, performing work in support of the Action, and undertaking the risk of liability for Defendant’s expenses.
- 1.29. “Settlement” means the disposition of the Action effected by this Agreement and the Judgment.
- 1.30. “Settlement Notice” means the settlement notices sent to the PAGA Members, which shall contain language substantially similar to the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, that shall inform the PAGA Members that all claims they might possess against Defendant for Violation of PAGA based on events occurring during the PAGA Period have been released by virtue of the Settlement and shall also inform the PAGA Members that they assume full responsibility and liability for the payment of any taxes due on their Individual PAGA Payment.

2. RECITALS

- 2.1. On January 30, 2024, Plaintiff commenced the Action by filing a Representative Action Complaint against Defendant alleging a single cause of action for recovery of civil penalties for Violation of the PAGA [Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*]. The Representative Action Complaint is the operative complaint in the Action (the “Operative Complaint.”) Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice, denies any failure to comply with the laws identified in the Operative Complaint and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged.
- 2.2. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Defendant and the LWDA by sending the PAGA Notice.
- 2.3. On May 22, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over

by Kelly Knight, Esq. which led to this Agreement to settle the Action.

- 2.4. Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained, through informal discovery, documents relating to Defendant's policies, practices, and procedures regarding paying non-exempt employees for all hours worked, overtime, meal and rest period policies, payroll and operations policies, and more.
- 2.5. The Parties 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 PAGA Settlement Amount. Except as provided in Paragraph 8 below, Defendant promises to pay \$190,000.00 and no more as the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount. The Gross Settlement Amount includes the Individual PAGA Payments to the PAGA Members, the Service Award, the LWDA PAGA Payment, PAGA Counsel Fees Payment, PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment. Defendant has no obligation to pay the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount unless the Court grants approval of this Settlement or prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.3 of this Agreement. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross PAGA Settlement Amount without asking or requiring PAGA Members to submit any claim as a condition of payment. The Gross PAGA Settlement Amount shall be all-in and none of the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant.
- 3.2. Payments from the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount. The Administrator will make and deduct the following payments from the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount, in the amounts specified by the Court in the Approval Order:
 - 3.2.1 To PAGA Counsel: A PAGA Counsel Fees Payment of not more than one-third (1/3) of the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount which is currently estimated to be \$63,333 and PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than \$19,000. Defendant will not oppose requests for Court approval of these payments provided that they do not exceed these amounts. If the Court approves a PAGA Counsel Fees Payment and/or a PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the PAGA Payment. Released Parties shall have no liability to PAGA Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any PAGA Counsel Fee Payment and/or PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the PAGA Counsel Fees Payment and PAGA Counsel

Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. PAGA Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the PAGA Counsel Fees Payment and the PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds Defendant harmless, and indemnifies Defendant, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these Payments.

3.2.2 To the Administrator: An Administrator Expenses Payment not to exceed \$5,000 except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administration Expenses are less or the Court approves payment less than \$5,000, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the PAGA Payment.

3.2.3 To the LWDA and PAGA Members: PAGA Payment in the amount of not less than \$92,667 to be paid from the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount, with 75% (no less than \$69,500.25) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (no less than \$23,166.75) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the PAGA Members' 25% share of PAGA Payment by the total number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by all PAGA Members during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each PAGA Member's PAGA Period Pay Periods. The Administrator will have the final decision on any disputes that arise regarding the PAGA Members' information (e.g. the number of pay periods attributable to each member). PAGA Members assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

3.2.4 To Plaintiff: Plaintiff shall be entitled to request from the Court a Service Award payment in the amount of \$10,000.00. This amount shall be paid exclusively from the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount. Defendant shall not oppose Plaintiff's request for a Service Award in this amount. In the event the Service Award is approved for less than \$10,000.00 to the Plaintiff, the unawarded difference will be added to the PAGA Payment and not to Plaintiff, PAGA Counsel, or Defendant. This payment will be reported on an IRS Form 1099 issued to the Plaintiff by the Settlement Administrator and Plaintiff shall assume full responsibility and liability for the payment of any taxes due on such award. Notwithstanding any other term of this Settlement Agreement, any rejection or reduction by the Court of the Service Award shall not affect the enforceability of the Agreement.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING AND PAYMENTS.

4.1. PAGA Member Pay Periods. Based on a review of its records to date, Defendant

estimates there are 233 PAGA Members who worked a total of 9,770 PAGA Pay Periods during the PAGA Period.

- 4.2. PAGA Member Data. Within fourteen (14) days of the Payment Deadline, Defendant will provide the Administrator with the PAGA Member Data in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect PAGA Member' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the PAGA Member Data in confidence, use the PAGA Member Data only for purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the PAGA Member Data to Administrator employees who need access to the PAGA Member Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. The Administrator shall ensure that the PAGA Notice and any other communications to the PAGA Members shall not include any person's social security number, except for the last four digits. Defendant has a continuing duty to immediately notify PAGA Counsel if it discovers that the PAGA Member Data omitted employee identifying information and to provide corrected or updated PAGA Member Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which Defendant must send the PAGA Member 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 PAGA Member Data.
- 4.3. Funding of Gross PAGA Settlement Amount. Defendant shall fully fund the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than thirty (30) days after the Effective Date, *i.e.*, by the Payment Deadline.
- 4.4. Payments from the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount. Within seven (7) days after its receipt of the PAGA Member Data, the Administrator shall provide the Parties with its calculations of the pay periods worked by the PAGA Members during the PAGA Period. Within twenty-one (21) days after of its receipt of the PAGA Member Data, the Administrator will mail the Settlement Notices, and the checks for all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Service Award and the PAGA Counsel Expenses Payment. Disbursement of the PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment shall not precede disbursement of Individual PAGA Payments.
 - 4.4.1. The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the PAGA Members via First Class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the void date (which is 120 days after the date of mailing) when the check will be voided. The Administrator will promptly cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. Before mailing any checks, the Settlement Administrator must update the recipients' mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database.

4.4.2. The Administrator must conduct an PAGA Member Address Search for all PAGA 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 PAGA Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to PAGA Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any PAGA Member whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the PAGA Member prior to the void date.

4.4.3. For any PAGA Member whose Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall promptly transmit the funds represented by such checks to the State Controller Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the individual who failed to cash their check.

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

5. RELEASES OF CLAIMS. Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross PAGA Settlement Amount Plaintiff and PAGA Counsel will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

5.1. Plaintiff's Release. Plaintiff and her respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, attorneys (including PAGA Counsel), heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release and discharge Released Parties from any liability for any Violations of PAGA that were alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice submitted by Plaintiff to the LWDA, arising from events that occurred during the PAGA Period ("Plaintiff's Release"). Plaintiff's Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement, or to any claims for violations of statutes other than PAGA, any claims arising from events occurring outside of the PAGA Period, any claims that are being separately released pursuant to the Individual Settlement Agreement between the Parties, or any claims that cannot be released as a matter of law. 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.

5.2 Release by PAGA Members:

All PAGA Members are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all “Released PAGA Claims”. “Released PAGA Claims” means all claims for any Violations of PAGA that were alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice submitted by Plaintiff to the LWDA, arising from events that occurred during the PAGA Period. The Released PAGA Claims expressly does not extend to any claims for violations of statutes other than PAGA, any claims arising from events occurring outside of the PAGA Period, any claims that are being separately released pursuant to the Individual Settlement Agreement between the Parties, or any claims that cannot be released as a matter of law. The PAGA Members shall not possess the right to opt out of the Settlement.

5.3 Release by PAGA Counsel:

PAGA Counsel release on behalf of their present and former attorneys, employees, agents, successors and assigns the Released Parties from all claims for PAGA Fees incurred in connection with the Operative Complaint and PAGA Notice, and the PAGA Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice.

6. **MOTION OR APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT.**

Plaintiff shall prepare and file an application or motion for approval of this Settlement.

- 6.1 Plaintiff’s Responsibilities. Plaintiff will prepare and deliver to Defense Counsel all documents necessary for obtaining approval of this Settlement under Labor Code Section 2699, subd. (f)(2)) including (i) a draft proposed Order Granting Approval of PAGA Settlement; (ii) 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 PAGA Member 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 PAGA Members or the LWDA; and the nature and extent of any financial relationship with Plaintiff, PAGA Counsel or Defense Counsel; (iii) a signed declaration from PAGA Counsel firm attesting to 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. (1)(1)), this Agreement (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (1)(2)); (iv) a redlined version of the parties' Agreement showing all modifications made to the Model Agreement ready for filing with the Court; and (v) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with PAGA Members and/or the Administrator. In their Declarations, Plaintiff and PAGA 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.

- 6.2 Responsibilities of PAGA Counsel. PAGA Counsel is responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the application or motion for approval of this Settlement no later than sixty (60) days after the full execution of this Agreement and, if necessary, obtaining a prompt hearing date for the motion and appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the motion. PAGA Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's PAGA Settlement Approval Order to the Administrator.
- 6.3 Duty to Cooperate. If the Parties disagree on any aspect of the proposed application or motion for approval of this Settlement and/or the supporting declarations and documents, PAGA 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 the motion for approval of this Settlement or conditions its approval on any material change to this Agreement, PAGA 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.

7. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

- 7.1. Selection of Administrator. The Parties have jointly selected Apex Class Action Administration to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, Apex Class Action Administration 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 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.
- 7.2. 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.

7.3. 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.

7.4. 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.

8. AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEE SIZE ESTIMATES and ESCALATOR CLAUSE

The Parties have agreed to the terms set forth herein based on their estimate that the PAGA Members worked approximately 9,770 pay periods between the start of the PAGA Period through May 22, 2025. However, should the Administrator determine that the actual number of pay periods during the PAGA Period is more than 10% greater than this figure (i.e., if there are more than 10,747 pay periods worked by the PAGA Members), Defendant shall have the option of either: (a) increasing the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount pro rata for every additional pay period worked by the PAGA Members above that 10% threshold (e.g. if the number of pay periods worked by the PAGA Members is 11% higher than 9,770, Defendant shall increase the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount by 1%) or (b) ending the PAGA Period on the date that the number of pay periods worked by the PAGA Members equals 10,747, in which case no adjustment to the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount shall be made. Defendant shall inform Plaintiff of its election within 7 days of receiving the Administrator’s pay period calculations.

9. 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 pursuant to 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.

9.1 Waiver of Right to Appeal. Provided the Judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, specifically including the PAGA Counsel Fees Payment and PAGA Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, the Parties, their respective counsel 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 another party 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 PAGA Payment.

10. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

10.1 No Admission of Liability or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes.

This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or should be construed as an admission by Defendant that any of the allegations in the Operative Complaint have merit or that Defendant has any liability for any claims asserted; nor should it be intended or construed as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendant's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree that representative treatment is for purposes of this Settlement only. Defendant expressly denies all liability for any wrongdoing alleged by Plaintiff. If, for any reason the Court does not approve this Settlement, Defendant reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action, and Plaintiff reserves the right to contest Defendant's defenses. The Settlement, this Agreement and Parties' willingness to settle the Action will have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation or legal or regulatory matter (except for proceedings to enforce or effectuate this Settlement and Agreement).

10.2 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 PAGA Settlement and superseding any and all oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements made to or by any Party.

10.3 Cooperation. The Parties to this MOU pledge their good faith and fair dealing in supporting the approval of this Settlement by the Court, and shall not encourage or solicit any PAGA Members to object to the Settlement or file any new claims against Defendant.

10.4 No 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.

10.5 No Tax Advice. Neither Plaintiff, PAGA Counsel, Defendant nor Defense Counsel are providing any advice regarding taxes or taxability, nor shall anything in this Settlement be relied upon as such within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 CFR Part 10, as amended) or otherwise.

- 10.6 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.
- 10.7 Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.
- 10.8 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.
- 10.9 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.
- 10.10 Confidentiality. Other than information necessary to secure Court approval of this settlement, the Parties agree to keep confidential all matters relative to this Settlement, including the terms of the Settlement and the facts and circumstances leading up to it. If asked about the disputes between the Parties, the Parties shall provide no other statement than “the matter has been resolved” or “the matter has settled.” The Parties may, however, discuss the terms of this Settlement with their spouses, attorneys, financial advisors, tax advisors, and accountants, or upon a valid court order, at which time the individual receiving information about the terms of this Settlement shall be informed that the terms of this Settlement are confidential, and the individual may not reveal or disclose to any third party the terms of the Settlement. Neither Plaintiff nor PAGA Counsel shall issue a press release, hold a press conference, publish information about the settlement on any website or social media, respond to any press inquiries, or otherwise publicize the settlement or communicate its terms in public or in private.
- 10.11 Attorneys’ Fees and Costs. Except as otherwise set forth in this Agreement, the Parties agree that each shall bear their own respective attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in this Action, with the exception of any dispute regarding the payment of the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount. In the case of a dispute regarding the payment of the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover their attorneys’ fees and costs.
- 10.12 No Additional Recovery. It is the intent of this Agreement that Plaintiff and the PAGA Members shall not recover, directly or indirectly, any sums from the Released Parties related to the Released PAGA Claims other than the funds

received pursuant to this Agreement. Accordingly, should Plaintiff or any PAGA Member pursue any individual or entity who is not a Released Party for any sums related to the Released PAGA Claims, and should it be determined that any Released Party is liable to such individual or entity for contribution or indemnity in connection therewith, this Agreement shall act as a release of that individual or entity for any claims that would require such contribution or indemnity.

- 10.13 Representation By Counsel. The Parties acknowledge that they have been represented by counsel throughout all negotiations that preceded the execution of this Agreement, and this Agreement has been executed with the consent and advice of counsel and reviewed in full.
- 10.14 Use and Return of PAGA Member Data. Information provided to PAGA Counsel pursuant to Cal. Evid. Code §1152, and all copies and summaries of the PAGA Data provided to PAGA Counsel by Defendant in connection with discovery, the mediation, other settlement negotiations, or in connection with the Settlement, may be used only with respect to this Settlement, and no other purpose, and may not be used in any way that violates any existing contractual agreement, statute, or rule of court. Not later than 90 days after the Administrator discharges its obligation to pay out of all Settlement funds, Plaintiff and PAGA Counsel shall destroy all paper and electronic versions of PAGA Member Data and PAGA Data received from Defendant unless, prior to the Administrator's payment of all Settlement Funds, Defendant makes a written request to PAGA Counsel for the return, rather than the destructions, of PAGA Member Data.
- 10.15 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.
- 10.16 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.
- 10.17 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 Plaintiff: Norman Blumenthal
 norm@bamlawca.com
 Kyle R. Nordrehaug
 kyle@bamlawca.com

Aparajit Bhowmik
aj@bamlawca.com
Nicholas J. De Blouw
deblouw@bamlawca.com
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
2255 Calle Clara
La Jolla, California 92037
Phone: (858) 551-1223
Facsimile: (858) 551-1232

To Defendant: LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
William R. H. Mosher
william.mosher@lewisbrisbois.com
Celine Sim
Celine.Sim@lewisbrisbois.com
633 West 5th Street, Suite 4000
Los Angeles, California 90071
Telephone: (215) 250-1800
Facsimile: (215) 250-7900

- 10.18 Execution in Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts by facsimile, electronic signature, 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. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.
- 10.19 Court Filings. The Parties agree not to object to any Court filings consistent with this Agreement.
- 10.20 No Other Pending Claims. Plaintiff represents that she does not have any other pending claims, complaints, charges, or lawsuits of any kind whatsoever with any court, governmental agency, or other regulatory body with respect to any matter arising out of her employment with Defendant, or otherwise related to Defendant.
- 10.21 Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement that pursuant to CCP section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under CCP section 583.310 for the entire period of this settlement process. In the event the settlement is not finally approved, or is terminated, cancelled or

fails to become effective for any reason, the Parties shall revert back to their respective positions as of before entering into the settlement. The Parties shall cooperate in good faith to secure a court order staying the Action and all deadlines, pending implementation of the settlement. If the Court denies approval of the settlement, the Parties will resume litigation.

10.22 Conditional Nature. This Agreement and all associated exhibits or attachments are made for the sole purpose of settling the PAGA Notice and the Action. This Agreement and the settlement it evidences are made in compromise of disputed claims. Because the Action is a PAGA action, this Agreement must receive approval by the Court. Accordingly, the Parties enter into this Agreement on a conditional basis. If the Court does not enter an order granting approval of the Agreement, resulting in the dismissal of the entire Action, this Agreement shall be deemed null and void; it shall be of no force or effect whatsoever; it shall not be referred to or utilized for any purpose whatsoever, and the negotiation, terms, and entry of the Agreement shall remain subject to the provisions of California Evidence Code §§1119 and 1152, Federal Rule of Evidence 408, and any other analogous rules of evidence that may be applicable.

Dated: 02/23/2026

Mary Higgins
Mary Higgins (Feb 23, 2026 11:30:28 PST)

Plaintiff Mary Higgins

Dated: _____

[name]

For Defendant Spigen Inc.

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY:

Dated: 3/4/26

Kyle Nordrehaug

Nicholas De Blouw
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Dated: _____

William R. H. Mosher
Celine Sim

Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP
Attorneys for Defendant

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Dated: _____

Plaintiff Mary Higgins

Dated: 2/23/2026



DAE YOUNG KIM [name]

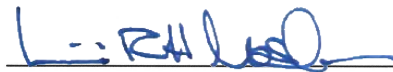
For Defendant Spigen Inc.

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY:

Dated: _____

Kyle Nordrehaug
Nicholas De Blouw
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Dated: 03/05/26



William R. H. Mosher
Celine Sim

Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP
Attorneys for Defendant

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE OF PAGA SETTLEMENT

Mary Higgins v. Spigen Inc.
Orange County Superior Court Case No. 30-2024-01376537-CU-OE-CXC

This is not a solicitation by a lawyer. You are not being sued.

IF YOU ARE OR WERE EMPLOYED BY SPIGEN INC. (“DEFENDANT”) IN CALIFORNIA AS A NON-EXEMPT EMPLOYEE ANY TIME BETWEEN [OCTOBER 9, 2022 AND SETTLEMENT APPROVAL DATE], INCLUDING EMPLOYEES STAFFED WITH DEFENDANT BY A THIRD PARTY, THIS PAGA SETTLEMENT AFFECTS YOUR RIGHTS.

A settlement (the “Settlement”) has been reached in the lawsuit entitled *Mary Higgins v. Spigen Inc.*, Orange County Superior Court Case No. 30-2024-01376537-CU-OE-CXC (the “Action”). The Settlement resolves the Action. The purpose of this Notice is to explain to you why you are receiving a portion of the Settlement proceeds.

Who is affected by this proposed Settlement?

The Court has designated for settlement purposes the following persons as “PAGA Members,” who are entitled to a portion of the Settlement proceeds:

“all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant in California, including any employees staffed with Defendant by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the PAGA Period.”

The “PAGA Period” means the period from [October 9, 2022 through Settlement Approval Date]. According to Defendant’s records, you are one of the PAGA Members.

What is this case about?

In the Action, Plaintiff Mary Higgins (“Plaintiff”) alleged that Defendant violated the California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”) [Lab. Code § 2699, *et seq.*] by failing to pay all required minimum wages, failing to pay all required overtime wages, failing to provide all required meal periods, failing to provide all required rest breaks, failing to provide accurate wage statements, failing to reimburse all required business expenses, and failing to pay all required sick pay. Defendant denied all liability and was confident it had strong legal and factual defenses to Plaintiff’s claims.

The Court has not ruled on the merits of Plaintiff’s claims or Defendant’s defenses. Instead, in order to avoid the expensive and time-consuming process of litigation, Plaintiff and Defendant (the “Parties”) have decided to voluntarily end the Action. This Settlement is a compromise of highly disputed claims reached after good faith, arm’s-length negotiations between the Parties, through their respective attorneys, and is not an admission of liability by Defendant, who continues to deny any wrongdoing and maintains that it fully complied with California law. The Court approved the Settlement.

What are the Settlement terms?

Defendant will pay \$190,000 (the “Gross Settlement Amount”), which shall be allocated as follows: (a) payment of PAGA Counsel’s attorneys’ fees in the amount of \$ [REDACTED], (b)

payment of a Service Award to Plaintiff in the amount of \$10,000, (c) payment of PAGA Counsel's costs in the amount of \$ [REDACTED], (c) payment of the Settlement Administrator's costs in the amount of \$ [REDACTED], (d) payment of \$ [REDACTED] to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"); and (e) payment of \$ [REDACTED] to the PAGA Members.

Pursuant to the Settlement, all PAGA Members will be deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all "Released PAGA Claims". "Released PAGA Claims" means all claims for any Violations of PAGA that were alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Complaint in the Action and the PAGA Notice submitted by Plaintiff to the LWDA, arising from events that occurred during the PAGA Period. The Released PAGA Claims expressly does not extend to any claims for violations of statutes other than PAGA, any claims arising from events occurring outside of the PAGA Period, any claims that are being separately released pursuant to the Individual Settlement Agreement between the Parties, or any claims that cannot be released as a matter of law. The PAGA Members do not have the right to opt out of the Settlement.

The "Released Parties" include Defendant and its present, former, or future owners, subsidiaries, parents, officers, members, directors, shareholders, partners, employees, d/b/a's, insurers, reinsurers, risk groups, successors, predecessors, contractors, assigns, and/or affiliated companies, and managing agents; and any and all agents, legal representatives, and/or attorneys, in their representative or individual capacity.

The Individual PAGA Payment to you will be classified as other miscellaneous income and will be reported on IRS Form 1099-MISC.¹ Your share was calculated based on the number of pay periods you worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period.

All checks will remain valid and negotiable for one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of the check's issuance and will automatically be void if not cashed within that time. Any funds that are not claimed by that deadline will be sent to the California State Controller for deposit in the Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the individual to whom they were originally issued.

PLEASE DO NOT CONTACT THE COURT FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THIS SETTLEMENT.

¹ One hundred percent (100%) of your payment under this Settlement will be considered penalties, and may be subject to local, state, or federal tax withholdings and will be reported to the IRS and state tax authorities. You should rely on your own tax advisors as to the tax consequences, if any, of your payment. Neither Plaintiff nor Defendant has made any representations or warranties regarding the taxation of your payment. Nothing within this notice or any other communication shall constitute or be construed or relied upon as tax advice within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 C.F.R. Part 10, as amended).

EXHIBIT 2

Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik DeBlouw LLP

2255 CALLE CLARA
LA JOLLA, CA - California 92037-3107

INVOICE

Invoice # 1
Date: 06/04/2026
Due On: 07/04/2026

Mary Higgins
5615 River Way Apt E
Buena Park, CA 90621

CA3022

Spigen, Inc.

Services

Attorney	Date	Notes	Quantity	Rate	Total
NDB	09/10/2023	Review and analyze original intake notes. Legal research regarding related litigation in State and Federal courts. Research Defendant's business operations in CA. Review arbitration agreement for enforceability issues, legal research.	3.80	\$850.00	\$3,230.00
NDB	09/16/2023	Review entire employment file for legal claims. Analyze all paystubs for regular rate and wage statement violations. Legal research. Obtain background facts for complaint.	2.90	\$850.00	\$2,465.00
NDB	09/21/2023	Review facts and law. Draft complaint. Legal research.	3.30	\$850.00	\$2,805.00
NDB	09/28/2023	Review and research meal and rest break claims. Review and revise complaint.	1.90	\$850.00	\$1,615.00
NDB	10/07/2023	Review case file and complaint. Draft internal case notes memo detailing facts and specific violations.	1.70	\$850.00	\$1,445.00
RE	01/22/2024	Review case notes/damage analysis	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
RE	01/22/2024	Review & analyze employment file documents	2.20	\$675.00	\$1,485.00
RE	01/23/2024	Review, edit & revise class action complaint; finalize draft for next day filing	2.80	\$675.00	\$1,890.00

RE	01/24/2024	Draft summons & civil case cover sheet re class action	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
RE	01/24/2024	Review & finalize class action complaint package; file in OC Sup Ct.	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
RE	01/26/2024	Draft PAGA Only Complaint	3.70	\$675.00	\$2,497.50
NDB	01/26/2024	Review and analyze PAGA Notice. Review PAGA claims. Review and revise PAGA only complaint. Discuss with R. Ehmann.	1.40	\$850.00	\$1,190.00
RE	01/30/2024	Draft summons & civil case cover sheet re PAGA action	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
RE	01/30/2024	Review & finalize PAGA action complaint package; file in OC Sup. Ct.	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
RE	01/30/2024	Review court returned docs re class action; review docket; memo to firm re judicial/ department assignment and status of initial case management conference	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
RE	02/05/2024	Review court returned docs re PAGA action; review docket; memo to firm re judicial/ department assignment and status of initial case management conference	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
RE	02/05/2024	Provide notice to LWDA of PAGA action filing	0.40	\$675.00	\$270.00
RE	03/19/2024	Review file; prep docs for service of process re class action; identify reg. agent; send out for service via knox	0.75	\$675.00	\$506.25
RE	03/22/2024	File proof of service of summons re class action; memo to firm re post service written discovery	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
RE	03/23/2024	Review file; prep docs for service of process re PAGA action; identify reg. agent; send out for service via Knox	0.75	\$675.00	\$506.25
RE	04/09/2024	File proof of service of summons re PAGA action; memo to team re post service discovery	0.50	\$675.00	\$337.50
CJ	04/18/2024	Evaluate case and claims in preparation for call with OPC to meet and confer, review judge's CMO in both cases	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	04/18/2024	T/c with OPC to meet and confer, annotate and memorialize conversation	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
KN	04/23/2024	Analysis of arbitration issues; review agreement; advise staff	0.40	\$950.00	\$380.00
CJ	04/23/2024	Review correspondence from OPC, evaluate arbitration agreements signed by PI, advise KN	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
PM	05/14/2024	Review internal correspondences regarding arb	0.75	\$750.00	\$562.50

		agreement and review arb agreement; strategize re PAGA action management.			
KN	05/16/2024	Analysis of arbitration issues; review documents and facts; advise staff	0.50	\$950.00	\$475.00
CJ	05/16/2024	Continue analysis of arb agreement issue, advise KN, research prior correspondence and status of Plaintiff's employment	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/16/2024	Analyze KN's input, advise PM, revise Request for Dismissal and ensure filed, correspond with OPC re same and mediation	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/20/2024	Review case and claims, evaluate case notes and complaint along with judge's orders re Joint Reports	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/20/2024	Draft Joint Report, revise and send to OPC	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/21/2024	Revise Joint Report so on behalf of Plaintiff only, ensure all topics are covered in CMO, finalize and send for service	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/24/2024	Evaluate stip to stay from OPC, research stip to stay language to add re arb agreement adn posture of case	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/28/2024	Research ROA re status of CMC in PAGA action, determine next steps	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
PM	05/30/2024	Review and analyze Def. arbitration agreement; review and revise stipulation regarding arbitration.	0.75	\$750.00	\$562.50
SB	07/03/2024	Review complaint, analyze, advise ND	2.60	\$450.00	\$1,170.00
CJ	07/16/2024	Evaluate Stipulation re Arb, analyze, execute, return	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
GG	09/05/2024	Review email from OPC re arbitration demand, check ROA re order on stip re arb and to stay matter. Send email to team with order.	0.20	\$250.00	\$50.00
CJ	09/06/2024	Prepare for and conduct T/C with OPC	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
AR	10/11/2024	Receive and review correspondence from JAMS; draft follow up correspondence.	0.40	\$550.00	\$220.00
GG	10/16/2024	Finalize, file, and serve CMC statement in PAGA action.	0.60	\$250.00	\$150.00
CJ	10/16/2024	Research case status, claims and posture, review deadlines related to CMC	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	10/16/2024	Draft Joint CMC Statement, revise, review prior orders and requirements, revise statement	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
GG	10/18/2024	ROA check/add remote appearance for upcoming	0.10	\$250.00	\$25.00

		CMC, and circulate email			
AR	11/01/2024	Receive and review mediation correspondence; draft multiple correspondence regarding stipulation to stay.	0.40	\$550.00	\$220.00
AR	11/05/2024	Multiple correspondence with opposing counsel regarding mediation and arbitration deadlines; draft follow up correspondence regarding status of mediation.	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
AR	11/08/2024	Multiple follow up correspondence with JAMS regarding mediation.	0.20	\$550.00	\$110.00
GG	11/20/2024	Draft Mediation data Request letter.	0.50	\$250.00	\$125.00
CJ	11/22/2024	Review revise Mediation Data request, sent to AJB, finalize and sent to OPC	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
GG	03/10/2025	Reviewed notice of continued CMC	0.10	\$250.00	\$25.00
CJ	04/07/2025	Evaluate status of Defendant's document production, correspond with OPC re same, annotate in chart	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
GG	04/25/2025	Reviewed email from Def. counsel with mediation document production, downloaded, saved to file, and sent to experts.	0.30	\$250.00	\$75.00
CJ	04/29/2025	Review claims, documents produced to date and data, annotate and advise expert for mediation	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
NDB	05/02/2025	Review document file and court docket. Review discovery and data produced for mediation purposes. Review wage and hour policy documents. Legal research. Prepare for mediation.	4.20	\$850.00	\$3,570.00
CJ	05/07/2025	Research status of documents and begin evaluating for mediation brief	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/08/2025	Research case and claims in preparation for call with Plaintiff	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/09/2025	Continue to analyze claims in preparation for call with Plaintiff	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/09/2025	T/c with Plaintiff, annotate re claims and analyze issues for mediation brief	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
NDB	05/10/2025	Review case demographics. Research previous PAGA settlements with similar claims and pay periods for mediation valuation. Review arbitration agreement and recent court opinions on unconscionability. Legal research regarding the same.	3.10	\$850.00	\$2,635.00
NDB	05/13/2025	Review and analyze case file. Draft mediation	4.90	\$850.00	\$4,165.00

		brief.			
CJ	05/14/2025	Correspond with expert, review data and pull exhibits for mediation	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
CJ	05/15/2025	Continue to evaluate applicable law to add to the mediation brief, analyze case notes	1.25	\$550.00	\$687.50
CJ	05/15/2025	Evaluate Plaintiff's correspondence re ee handbook and failure to pay holiday pay	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
GG	05/16/2025	Reviewed email re upcoming mediation brief, reviewed case file re documents, organized chronologically, bates numbered, and saved to file.	0.80	\$250.00	\$200.00
CJ	05/16/2025	Continue analysis of damages from expert, revise mediation brief, correspond with expert and advise NDB	2.00	\$550.00	\$1,100.00
CJ	05/19/2025	Finalize mediation brief, advise NDB, sent to mediator	1.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
SB	05/20/2025	Prepare for mediation, review and analyze mediation brief, advise ND	2.60	\$450.00	\$1,170.00
SB	05/22/2025	Attend mediation	8.00	\$450.00	\$3,600.00
NDB	05/22/2025	Prepare for and attend mediation with Kelly Knight.	8.00	\$850.00	\$6,800.00
NDB	05/25/2025	Review mediation notes and results. Analyze resignation issue and individual damages. Conference with Plaintiff to discuss settlement and resignation.	1.00	\$850.00	\$850.00
NDB	05/26/2025	Review and respond to mediator's proposal. Discuss with Plaintiff. Draft MOU.	1.50	\$850.00	\$1,275.00
AR	06/24/2025	Review file for status of mediation; draft summary correspondence.	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
VR	06/26/2025	Receipt and Review of Correspondence: review correspondence between parties; review settlement and status; review arbitrator's orders; advise CJ	0.40	\$750.00	\$300.00
CJ	06/26/2025	Research CMC St deadlines and status of settlement	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
CJ	07/03/2025	Prepare for CMC, research, continued	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
NDB	08/31/2025	Review and revise MOU. Review mediation results and notes. Analyze emails and notes from calls with Defense counsel. Send to Defense counsel.	1.80	\$850.00	\$1,530.00
NDB	08/31/2025	Review and revise individual resignation	0.60	\$850.00	\$510.00

		agreement.			
VR	09/22/2025	Review and Revise: review and revise stipulation re CMC; review court's orders and docket; review correspondence between parties; advise NDB	0.80	\$750.00	\$600.00
GG	09/26/2025	Reviewed ROA and checked calendar re status of upcoming CMC, updated/scheduled remote appearance, and updated events email with hearing information.	0.10	\$250.00	\$25.00
VR	10/01/2025	Draft: draft settlement agreement; review MOU; review correspondence between parties; review complaint	2.50	\$750.00	\$1,875.00
CJ	10/01/2025	Research cmc deadlines and status of case	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
VR	10/08/2025	Draft: draft settlement agreement; review complaint; review MOU; review correspondence between parties	2.10	\$750.00	\$1,575.00
VR	10/09/2025	Draft: draft settlement agreement; review MOU; review correspondence between parties; review complaint; advise PM	2.20	\$750.00	\$1,650.00
AR	10/27/2025	Multiple correspondence regarding status; review file.	0.30	\$550.00	\$165.00
VR	11/10/2025	Correspondence with Opposing Counsel: correspondence to Def; review settlement agreement; advise KN	0.50	\$750.00	\$375.00
KN	12/08/2025	Review revisions to draft PAGA Agreement; review issues from TR; advise TR	0.75	\$950.00	\$712.50
VR	12/12/2025	Review and Revise: review and revise longform settlement agreement; review correspondence between parties; advise KN	1.50	\$750.00	\$1,125.00
VR	12/30/2025	Receipt and Review of Correspondence: review correspondence between parties; review court's orders	0.50	\$750.00	\$375.00
CJ	01/07/2026	Evaluate ROA, review case posture, ensure CMC vacated	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
VR	01/26/2026	Review and Revise: review and revise settlement agreement; review MOU; review correspondence between parties; advise KN and NDB	2.10	\$750.00	\$1,575.00
VR	03/07/2026	Draft: draft motion for PAGA Approval; review settlement agreement; review correspondence between parties; review complaint and arbitration; review individual settlement agreement	2.50	\$750.00	\$1,875.00
VR	03/08/2026	Review and Revise: review and revise motion for PAGA Approval; review settlement agreement; review correspondence between parties	1.10	\$750.00	\$825.00

KN	03/18/2026	Review draft motion; advise VR	0.30	\$950.00	\$285.00
VR	03/18/2026	Review and Revise: review and revise motion for approval of representative settlement; advise KN	0.70	\$750.00	\$525.00
CJ	04/06/2026	Evaluate status of case and claims, review next dates and review Plaintiff's correspondence, follow up with Plaintiff to advise	0.50	\$550.00	\$275.00
VR	04/08/2026	Review and Revise: review and revise motion for approval of PAGA settlement; advise KN	1.30	\$750.00	\$975.00
VR	04/21/2026	Review and Revise: review Def's revisions to settlement agreement; review correspondence between parties; advise KN	0.60	\$750.00	\$450.00
VR	04/24/2026	Review and Analyze: review PAGA approval motion; review def's edits; conference call with Def; correspondence to Def; advise PM	1.10	\$750.00	\$825.00
VR	05/11/2026	Draft: draft motion for leave to file under seal; legal research re confidentiality and sealing; advise PM	5.60	\$750.00	\$4,200.00
VR	05/12/2026	Draft: draft motion for leave to file under seal; legal research re requirements to file under seal; review correspondence between parties; advise PM	3.50	\$750.00	\$2,625.00
VR	05/12/2026	Review and Revise: review and revise motion for approval of PAGA settlement; correspondence to Def	0.50	\$750.00	\$375.00
VR	05/25/2026	Review and Revise: review and revise motion for approval of PAGA settlement; review and revise motion to file under seal; review correspondence between parties	1.20	\$750.00	\$900.00
VR	05/26/2026	Review and Revise: review and revise PAGA approval motion and motion to seal; draft declaration and proposed order; advise KN	3.20	\$750.00	\$2,400.00
VR	06/02/2026	Receipt and Review of Correspondence: review correspondence between parties; review motion for approval of PAGA settlement; advise KN; correspondence to Def	0.60	\$750.00	\$450.00
KN	06/03/2026	Review proposed order; prepare redlines; advise VR regarding issues for motion; review billing for accuracy	1.00	\$950.00	\$950.00

Quantity Subtotal **140.6**

Services Subtotal **\$97,497.50**

Expenses

Type	Date	Notes	Quantity	Rate	Total
Expense	10/09/2023	PAGA Filing Fee	1.00	\$75.00	\$75.00
Expense	01/30/2024	Onelegal/Court Fees	1.00	\$1,495.04	\$1,495.04
Expense	03/19/2024	Court records request fee	1.00	\$7.50	\$7.50
Expense	03/21/2024	KNOX Filing and Messenger Service	1.00	\$174.25	\$174.25
Expense	03/22/2024	Onelegal/court fees	1.00	\$17.71	\$17.71
Expense	03/23/2024	Onelegal/court fees	1.00	\$51.48	\$51.48
Expense	03/25/2024	KNOX Filing and Messenger Service	1.00	\$147.25	\$147.25
Expense	04/10/2024	Onelegal/court fees	1.00	\$51.48	\$51.48
Expense	04/10/2024	Onelegal/court fees	1.00	\$17.71	\$17.71
Expense	05/20/2024	One Legal filing fee	1.00	\$17.71	\$17.71
Expense	05/22/2024	One Legal filing fee	1.00	\$18.48	\$18.48
Expense	06/05/2024	One Legal filing fee	1.00	\$17.71	\$17.71
Expense	06/14/2024	File and serve convenience fee	1.00	\$2.35	\$2.35
Expense	10/16/2024	One Legal Filing Fee: One Legal Filing Fee	1.00	\$15.44	\$15.44
Expense	05/13/2025	Mediation Fee - Judicate West.	1.00	\$9,450.00	\$9,450.00
Expense	05/29/2025	Berger Consulting Fees.	1.00	\$5,445.00	\$5,445.00
Expense	06/04/2026	Filing fee - motion	1.00	\$60.00	\$60.00
Expenses Subtotal					\$17,064.11

Time Keeper	Quantity	Rate	Total
Scott Blumenthal	13.2	\$450.00	\$5,940.00
Nicholas De Blouw	40.1	\$850.00	\$34,085.00
Ricardo Ehmann	15.1	\$675.00	\$10,192.50
Charlotte James	28.25	\$550.00	\$15,537.50
Piya Mukherjee	1.5	\$750.00	\$1,125.00
Kyle Nordrehaug	2.95	\$950.00	\$2,802.50
Victoria Rivapalacio	34.5	\$750.00	\$25,875.00
Andrew Ronan	2.3	\$550.00	\$1,265.00
Gerardo Galaviz	2.7	\$250.00	\$675.00

Quantity Total	140.6
Subtotal	\$114,561.61
Total	\$114,561.61

Detailed Statement of Account

Current Invoice

Invoice Number	Due On	Amount Due	Payments Received	Balance Due
1	07/04/2026	\$114,561.61	\$0.00	\$114,561.61
Outstanding Balance				\$114,561.61
Total Amount Outstanding				\$114,561.61

Please make all amounts payable to: Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik DeBlouw LLP

Please pay within 30 days.

Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik DeBlouw LLP

2255 CALLE CLARA
LA JOLLA, CA - California 92037-3107

INVOICE

Invoice # 1
Date: 06/04/2026
Due On: 07/04/2026

Mary Higgins
5615 River Way Apt E
Buena Park, CA 90621

CA3022.002

Spigen - Mary Higgins/Arbitration

Services

Attorney	Date	Notes	Quantity	Rate	Total
GG	08/02/2024	ROA Review re stip/order to arbitrate PAGA claim, send email to TG re arbitration demand.	0.40	\$250.00	\$100.00
PM	08/13/2024	Review draft arbitration demand.	0.50	\$750.00	\$375.00
AR	08/14/2024	Receive and review draft complaint in arbitration; review against claims in file; draft follow up correspondence.	0.80	\$550.00	\$440.00
AR	11/07/2024	Review and outline arbitration agreement; research potential arbitrators for strike/rank list; update summary.	0.80	\$550.00	\$440.00
AR	11/07/2024	Multiple correspondence with opposing counsel regarding status of arbitration and mediation.	0.40	\$550.00	\$220.00
GG	12/09/2024	Checked Arb. portal, reviewed file and status of arbitration, to determine status of discovery and updated charts with hearings dates.	0.20	\$250.00	\$50.00
AR	12/01/2025	Multiple correspondence with JAMS regarding status.	0.30	\$550.00	\$165.00
AR	01/14/2026	Multiple correspondence with JAMS regarding status.	0.40	\$550.00	\$220.00
AR	03/31/2026	Review and outline file for status; multiple correspondence with JAMS regarding the same.	0.40	\$550.00	\$220.00

Quantity Subtotal 4.2

Services Subtotal \$2,230.00

Expenses

Type	Date	Notes	Quantity	Rate	Total
Expense	08/14/2024	Arb Filing Fee	1.00	\$411.96	\$411.96
Expenses Subtotal					\$411.96

Time Keeper	Quantity	Rate	Total
Piya Mukherjee	0.5	\$750.00	\$375.00
Andrew Ronan	3.1	\$550.00	\$1,705.00
Gerardo Galaviz	0.6	\$250.00	\$150.00
Quantity Total			4.2
Subtotal			\$2,641.96
Total			\$2,641.96

Detailed Statement of Account**Current Invoice**

Invoice Number	Due On	Amount Due	Payments Received	Balance Due
1	07/04/2026	\$2,641.96	\$0.00	\$2,641.96
Outstanding Balance				\$2,641.96
Total Amount Outstanding				\$2,641.96

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EXHIBIT 3

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.,

LLC, No. EDCV 13-0646 JGB (SPx), 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 106345 (C.D. Cal. July 30, 2014); Metrow v. Liberty Mut. Managed Care LLC - Class Certification Granted, Metrow v. Liberty Mut. Managed Care LLC, No. EDCV 16-1133 JGB (KKx), 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 73656 (C.D. Cal. May 1, 2017); Nelson v. Avon Products, Inc., Class Certification Granted, U.S. District Court for The Northern District of California, Case No. 13-cv-02276-BLF, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 51104 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2015); Orozco v. Illinois Tool Works Inc., Class Certification Granted, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23179 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 16, 2017); Rieve v. Coventry Health Care, Summary Judgment *Sua Sponte* Granted for Plaintiff, Rieve v. Coventry Health Care, Inc., 870 F. Supp. 2d 856 (C.D. Cal. 2012)

CLASS ACTION & REPRESENTATIVE CASES

4G Wireless Wage Cases, Orange County Superior Court, JCCP No. 4736; Classic Party Rentals Wage & Hour Cases, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. JCCP No. 4672; Abu-Arafeh v. Norco Delivery Service, Inc., San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-14-540601; Aburto v. Verizon, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 11-cv-0088; Adkins v. Washington Mutual Bank, Class Certification Granted, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. GIC819546; Agah v. CompUSA, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SA CV05-1087 DOC (Anx); Akers v. The San Diego Union Tribune, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No 37-2010-00088571; Altman v. SolarCity Corporation, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00023450-CU-OE-CTL; Aquino v. Macy's West Stores, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00395420; Baker v. Advanced Disability Management, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2014-00160711; Barcia v. Contain-A-Way, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 07 cv 0938; Bates v. Verengo, Inc., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2012-00619985-CU-OE-CXC; Battle v. Charming Charlie Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00005608; Behar v. Union Bank, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2009-00317275; Bell v. John Stweart Company, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG14728792; Bennett v. Custom Built Personal Training Monterey County Superior Court, Case No. M127596; Bermant v. Bank of America, Investment Services, Inc., Los Angeles Superior Court, Civil Action No. BC342505; Bethley v. Raytheon Company, United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV10-01741; Betorina v. Randstad US, L.P., U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 3:15-cv-03646-MEJ; Beverage v. Edcoa Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 2013-00138279; Bova v. Washington Mutual Bank / JP Morgan Chase, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 07-cv-2410; Bowden v. Sunset Parking Services, LLC & LAZ Parking California, LLC - Settled San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00101751-CU-OE-CTL; Briseno v. American Savings Bank, Class Certification Granted, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 774773; Brueske v. Welk Resorts, San Diego Superior Court, Case No 37-2010-00086460; Bueche v. Fidelity National Management Services, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 13-cv-01114; Bunch v. Pinnacle Travel Services, LLC, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC552048; Butler v. Stericycle, Inc & Appletree Answering Services of California, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2015-00180282; Cabral v. Creative Communication Tech., Class Certification Granted, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC402239; Cardoza v. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc., U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 4:15-cv-01634-DMR; Castro v. Vivint Solar, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00031385-CU-OE-CTL; Cavazos v. Heartland Automotive Services, Inc., Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. PSC 1401759; Cohen v. Bosch Tool, San Diego Superior Court, Case No. GIC 853562; Comstock v. Washington Mutual Bank - Class Certification Granted, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. GIC820803; Conley v. Norwest, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. N73741; Connell v. Sun Microsystems, Alameda Superior Court, Case No. RG06252310; Corrente

v. Luxe Valet, Inc., San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-15-545961; Cruz v. Redfin Corporation, U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 3:14-cv-05234-THE; Culley v. Lincare Inc. & Alpha Respiratory Inc., U.S. District Court eastern District of California, Case No. 2:15-cv-00081-GEb-CMK; Cunningham v. Leslie's Poolmart, Inc., U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 13-cv-02122-CAS; Curry v. California Testing Bureau/McGraw Hill, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. C-05-4003 JW; Daniels, et al. v. Philip Morris,(In Re Tobacco Cases II) – Class Certification Granted, San Diego Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4042; Davis v. Genex Holdings Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-13-cv-240830; Davis v. Clear Connection, LLC, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00035173-CU-OE-CTL; Day v. WDC Exploration, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00433770; Dedrick v. Hollandia Dairy, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00004311-Cu-OE-CTL; Delmare v. Sungard Higher Education - Settled U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 07-cv-1801; Del Rio v. Tumi Stores, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2015-00022008-CU-OE-CTL; Dewane v. Prudential, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SA CV 05-1031; Diesel v. Wells Fargo Bank, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2011-00441368; Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-2745; Dobrosky v. Arthur J. Gallagher Service Company, LLC, Class certification Granted, No. EDCV 13-0646 JGB (Spx); Dodds v. Zaven Tootikian, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC494402; Drumheller v. Radioshack Corporation, United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV11-355; Enger v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-1670; Escobar v. Silicon Valley Security & Patrol, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-14-cv272514; Fierro v. Chase Manhattan - Class Certification Granted, Settled San Diego Superior Court, Case No. GIN033490; Figueroa v. Circle K Stores, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00101193-CU-OE-CTL; Finch v. Lamps Plus, (Lamps Plus Credit Transaction Cases), San Diego Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4532; Fletcher v. Verizon, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-1736; Francisco v. Diebold, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-1889; Friend v. Wellpoint, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC345147; Frudakis v. Merck Sharp & Dohme, U.S. District Court, Central District California, Case No. SACV 11-00146; Fulcher v. Olan Mills, Inc., U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 11-cv-1821; Gabisan v. Pelican Products, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 08 cv 1361; Galindo v. Sunrun Installation Services Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2015-00008350-CU-OE-CTL; Gallagher v. Legacy Partners Commercial, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 112-cv-221688; Ghattas v. Footlocker Retail, Inc., U.S. District Court Central District of California, Case No. CV 13-0001678 PA; Gibson v. World Savings, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 762321; Goerzen v. Interstate Realty Management, Co., Stanislaus County Superior Court, Case No. 679545; Gomez v. Enterprise Rent-A-Car, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:10-cv-02373; Gordon v. Wells Fargo Bank, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:11-cv-00090; Grabowski v. CH Robinson, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 10-cv-1658; Gross v. ACS Compig Corporation, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2012-00587846-CU-OE-CXC; Gripenstraw v. Buffalo Wild Wings, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 12-CV-00233; Gruender v. First American Title, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 06 CC 00197; Guillen v. Univision Television Group, Inc. & Univision Management Co., San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-12-526445; Gujjar v. Consultancy Services Limited, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00365905; Gutierrez v. Five Guys Operations, LLC, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00086185-CU-OE-CTL; Handler v. Oppenheimer, Los Angeles Superior Court, Civil Action No. BC343542; Harley v. Tavistock Freebirds, LLC, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2014-00173010; Harrington v. Corinthian Colleges – Class Certification Granted, Orange Superior Court; United States Bankruptcy Court

District of Delaware; Harvey v. PQ Operations, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC497964; Henshaw v. Home Depot U.S.A., United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV10-01392; Heithold v. United Education Institute, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2013-00623416-CU-OE-CXC; Hibler v. Coca Cola Bottling, Settled U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 11cv0298; Hildebrandt v. TWC Administration LLC & Time Warner NY Cable, LLC, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. ED-cv-13-02276-JGB; Hopkins v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Los Angeles, United States District Court, Central District of California; U.S. Court of Appeals 9th Circuit; Howard v. Southern California Permanente Medical Group, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC586369; Hughes v. Parexel International, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC485950; Hurley v. Comcast of California/Colorado/Texas/Washington, Inc., Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. SCV-253801; Irving v. Solarcity Corporation, San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. CIV525975; Jacobs v. Nu Horizons - Settled Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 111cv194797; Jefferson v. Bottling Group LLC (Pepsi) - Class Certification Granted, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2009-0018010; Jones v. E*Trade Mortgage, U.S. District Court, Southern District California Case No. 02-CV-1123 L (JAH); Kennedy v. Natural Balance - Dismissal Reversed on Appeal, San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2007-00066201; Keshishzadeh v. Arthur J. Gallagher Service Co., U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-0168; Kinney v. AIG Domestic Claims / Chartis, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 8:10-cv-00399; Kizer v. Tristar Risk Management, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2014-00707394-CU-OE-CXC; Kleinberg v. Reeve Trucking Company, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2015-00001601-CU-OE-CTL; Kove v. Old Republic Title, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG09477437; Krellcom v. Medley Communications, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2013-00050245-CU-OE-CTL; Ladd v. Extreme Recovery, LP, Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. MSC11-02790; Langille v. EMC, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-0168; Lawson v. Marquee Staffing, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00103717-CU-OE-CTL; Lazar v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-14-cv-273289; Lemmons v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2012-00125488; Levine v. Groeniger, Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG09476193; Linder v. OCWEN (In re Ocwen Federal Bank FSB Servicing Litig.) U.S. District Court, Central District California, Case No. 07cv501, U.S. District Court, Northern Dist. Illinois, Case No. MDL 1604; Litton v. Diebold, Incorporated, San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. CIV524776; Lohn v. Sodexo, Inc. & SDH Services West, LLC, U.S. District Court Central District of California, Case No. 2:15-CV-05409; Lopez v. K-Mart, Ventura County Superior Court, Case No. BC351983; Louie / Stringer v. Kaiser, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 08-cv-0795; Lucero v. Sears, U.S. District Court Southern District of California, Case No. 3:14-cv-01620-AJB; Lucero v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2013-00075933-CU-OE-CTL; Magallanes v. TSA Stores, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-15-cv-283586; Magana v. El Pollo Loco, Inc., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2012-00613901-CU-OE-CXC; Maitland v. Marriott, U.S. District Court, Central District California, Case No. SACV 10-00374; Mann v. NEC Electronics America, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 109CV132089; Martinez v. Hydro-Scape Products, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00029157-CU-OE-CTL; Mathies v. Union Bank - Class Certification Granted, San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-10-498077; McDermott v. Catalina Restaurant Group Inc., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2012-00574113-CU-OE-CXC; McPhail v. First Command, United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Case No. 05CV0179 IEG (JMA); Medina v. Universal Protection Service, LP, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. BC572848; Meierdiercks v. 8x8, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 110CV162413; Metrow v. Liberty Mut. Managed Care LLC - Class Certification Granted, U.S. District Court Eastern District of California, Case No. 16-1133

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v. Qualxserv, LLC / Worldwide Techservices - Class Certification Granted, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-0017; Serrato v. Sociedad Textil Lonia, Corp., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00101195-CU-OE-CTL; Shrivastara v. Fry's Electronics, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 111cv192189; Sierra v. Oakley Sales Corp., Orange County Superior Court, U.S. District Court Central District of California; U.S. Court of Appeals 9th Circuit; Sirota v. Swing-N-Slide, Wisconsin District Court, County of Rock Wisconsin, Case No. 95CV726J; Small v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals - Settled San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2011-00099011-CU-OE-CTL; Smith v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 08-cv-02353; Smith v. Fedex Ground Package system, Inc., Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG14734322; Sones v. World Savings / Wachovia; U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 3:08-cv-04811; Spradlin v. Trump, U.S. District Court, District of Nevada, Case No. 2:08-cv-01428; Steele v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 07-5743; Steffan v. Fry's Electronics, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-13-CV-254011; Steroid Hormone Product Cases, Los Angeles Superior Court, JCCP4363; Strauss v. Bayer Corporation, United States District Court, District of Minnesota; Sustersic v. International Paper Co., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2009-00331538; Sutton v. Seasons Hospice & Palliative Care of California, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC590870; Swartout v. First Alarm Security & Patrol, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 112-cv-231989; Talamantez v. The Wellpoint Companies, Inc., U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 12-cv-08058; Tan v. California State Automobile Assn. - Class Certification Granted, U.S. District Court, Central District California, Case No. 07cv1011, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2008-00231219; Tauber v. Alaska Airlines, et al., Los Angeles Superior Court; Thai v. Staff Assistance, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC567943; Thomas v. Stanford Health Care d/b/a Stanford University Medical Center, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-14-cv-273362; Thomas-Byass v. Michael Kors Stores (California), Inc., U.S. District Court Central District of California, Case No. 5:15-cv-00369-JGB; Trujillo v. LivHome, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2008-00100372, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4570; Tull v. Stewart Title, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 08-CV-1095; Turner v. C.R. England, U.S. District Court Central District of California, Case No. 5:14-cv-02207-PSG; Turner v. Ampac Fine Chemicals, LLC, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2015-00176993; Valadez v. Schering-Plough, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 10-CV-2595; Van Gorp v. Ameriquest Mortgage/Deutsche Bank, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV05-907 CJC (Anx); Varela v. The Walking Company, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC562520; Veloz v. Ross Dress For Less, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC485949; Vogel v. Price-Simms, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 114CV261268; Vrab v. DNC Parks & Resorts at Tenaya, Inc., Mariposa County Superior Court, Case No. 0010225; Vultaggio-Kish v. Golden State Lumber, Inc., San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. CIV 51661; Wadhwa v. Escrow Plus, Los Angeles Superior Court; Waldhart v. Mastec North Amercia, Inc., San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1419318; Walker v. Brink's Global Services USA, Inc. & Brinks Incorporated, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC564369; Walsh v. Apple, Inc., U.S. District Court, Northern District California, Case No. 08-04918; Weinman v. Midbar Condo Development (Las Vegas One), U.S. District Court, District of Nevada, Case No. 2:08-cv-00684; Weltman v. Ortho Mattress - Class Certification Granted, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 08-cv-0840, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2009-00327802; West v. Jerome's Furniture Warehouse, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2013-00147707-CU-OE-GDS; Wheat v. Jerome's Furniture Warehouse, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00094419-CU-OE-CTL; Wietzke v. Costar Realty, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 09-cv-2743; Williams v. Lockheed Martin Corporation, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 3:09-cv-01669; Wilson v. Wal-Mart

Associates, Inc., U.S. District Court Central District of California, Case No. 8:14-cv-1021-FMO; Winston v. Lemoire Transportation, Inc., Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. C-15-00897; Wise v. Cubic, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 08-cv-2315; Witman v. Level 3 Communications, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00091649-CU-OE-CTL; Yam v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, U.S. District Court, Northern District California, Case No. 10-cv-05225-SBA; Zurlo v. Mission Linen, U.S. District Court, Central District, Case No. 08cv1326; Baxt v. Scor U.S., Delaware Court of Chancery; Bronson v. Blech Securities - Settled U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York; Castro & Cardwell v. B & H Education, Inc., Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC456198; Dibella v. Olympic Financial, U.S. District Court, District of Minnesota; Doyle v. Lorna Jane USA, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC526837; Estrella v. B-Per Electronic, Inc. & My Wireless, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2013-00048951-CU-OE-CTL; Ferrari v. Read-Rite, U. S. District Court, Northern District of California; Forever 21 Wage and Hour Cases - Settled San Diego County Superior Court, JCC Proceeding No. 4745; Hart v. United States Tobacco Co., Los Angeles Superior Court; In re Bank of America Wage and Hour Employment Practices Litigation, U.S. District Court, District of Kansas, Case No. MDL 2138; In re Walgreen Co. Wage and Hour Litigation, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 11-cv-07664; Jackson v. Fresh & Easy Neighborhood Market Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC497964; U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of Delaware Case No. 13-12569 (KJC); Jordan/Ramos v. DMV -Sacramento County Superior Court; Kensington Capital v. Oakley, U. S. District Court, Southern District of California; Kensington Capital v. Vesta,U. S. District Court, Northern District of Alabama; Lopez v. Tire centers, LLC, U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 3:13-cv-05444-JCS; Miller v. Western Athletic Clubs, LLC, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 112-cv-228670; Moffett v. WIS International, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2011-00099909-CU-OE-CTL; Perez v. Urban Outfitters, Inc., U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 13-cv-02628-JSW; Ridgewood Capital Management v. Gensia, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, #CV-92-1500H; Sandoval v. Redfin Corporation, U.S. District Court Northern District, Case No. 3:14-cv-04444-SC; Shurman v. Scimed, State of Minnesota District Court, Fourth District, #94-17640; Sioson v. AMP Holding, Inc., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2013-00663825; Slatton v. G.E. Capital Mortgage Services, Camden County Superior Court, New Jersey, #CAML0256198; Somkin v. Molten Metal, U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, #9710325PBS; Sparks v AT&T, Illinois District Court - Madison County; Sullivan v. Lyon Management Group, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2013-00649432-CU-BT-CXC; Herencia v. Alexander's Steakhouse, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-16-550551; Reinhardt v. Beverly Fabrics, Inc. – Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. SCV-257217; DeBettencourt v. Interstate realty Management Company – San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2015-0011942; Torres v. Bhandal Bros, Inc. – Santa Cruz County Superior Court, Case No. 16CV01555; Rodriguez v. El Toro Medical Investors Limited Partnership – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 16-CV-00059-JLS-KES; Velez v. Timec Specialty Services, Inc. & Transfield Services– Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC614318; Henry v. Central Freight Lines, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 16-CV-00280-JAM-EFB; Taylor v. TIC – The Industrial Company – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 16-CV-00186-VAP(SPX); Harvey v. Sears, Roebuck And Co. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2017-00207556; Tapia v. Panda Express, LLC et al. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, JCCP No. 4919; Severson v. Lowe's HIW, Inc. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2016-00189508; Bendon v. DTG Operations, Inc. - U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 16-CV-00861-FMO-AGR; Talavera v. ACS Dataline, LP – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC617159; McHenry v. Prologix Distribution Services (West), LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC608948; Stone v. Prologistics Distribution, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, JCCP No 4881; Easton v. Handy Technologies, Inc. – San Diego County Superior

Court, Case No. 37-2016-00004419-CU-OE-CTL; Singh v. Total Renal Care, Inc. – San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-16-550847; Conners v. Rag Traders Melrose, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC591413; Saporito v. Space Explorations Technologies Corporation, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC554258; Calhoun v. Celadon Trucking Services, Inc., U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 16-CV-01351-PSG-FFM; Conners v. Mission Valley Kilt, LLC - San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2015-00036888-CU-OE-CTL; Shibley v. New Prime, Inc. - U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 17-CV-00321-DOC; Lawrenz v. Blacktalon Enterprises, Inc. - Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. SCV-258205; Jamison v. Fitness 19 CA 121, LLC - Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS046697; Brooks v. Archer Trucking, Inc. – Mendocino County Superior Court, Case No. SCUK-CVG-16-67106; Montgomery v. New Prime, Inc. - San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1611884; Mills v. Core-Mark International, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, case No. 37-2016-00009669-CU-OE-CTL; Lopez v. Networked Insurance Agents, LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2016-00843587-CU-OE-CXC; Yberri v. Agent Provocateur, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC620413; Woodard v. BKD Twenty-One Management Company, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00009682-CU-OE-CTL; Gallagher v. H.H. Restaurant, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00031247-CU-OE-CTL; San Nicolas v. West Covina Corporate Fitness, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC16304; Summerlin v. Maplebear Inc., d/b/a Instacart – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC 603030; Padilla v. Sutter West Bay Hospitals – San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. CIV538977; Quagliariello v. Victory Entertainment, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC620273; Mohammad v. Tee It Up LLC – Contra Costa Superior Court, Case No. C16-01188; Pucilowski v. Esurance Insurance Services, Inc. – Placer County Superior Court, Case No. SCV0038790; Arias v. Alamitos Enterprises, LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2016-00865183-CU-OE-CXC; Orzano v. Hazelwood Enterprises, Inc. - San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00029231-CU-OE-CTL; Tejero v. Firstmed Ambulance Services, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2016-00885355-CU-OE-CXC; Artis v. T-W Transport, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00013010-CU-OE-CTL; Searles v. Navajo Express, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1613846; Lara v. Commercial Protective Service, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC648921; Picos v. Culinart of California, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4892; Samaniego v. A&I Transport, Inc. – Santa Cruz County Superior Court, Case No. 16CV01894; Bailey v. Romanoff Floor Covering, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 17-CV-00685-TLN-CMK; Aguirre v. Bitech, Inc. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2016-002022; Phillips v. DI Overnite LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00016800-CU-OE-CTL; Jacob v. Pride Transport, Inc. – Santa Cruz County Superior Court, Case No. 16CV1337; Bennett v. Heartland Express, Inc. of Iowa – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00015056-CU-OE-CTL; Stapf v. Mercer Health & Benefits Administration LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC643007; Armstrong v. Ruan Transport Corporation – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1605897; Geiger v. Floyd's 99-California LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2016-00874943-CU-OE-CXC; Mondrian v. Trius Trucking, Inc. – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 16CECG01501; Johnson v. Fedex Office and Print Services, Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG17856291; Rios v. Pacific Western Bank - San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00038083; Sanders v. Old Dominion Freight Lines, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00030725-CU-OE-CTL; Taylor v. Gardner Trucking, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1614280; Couture v. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, case No. 16-CV-02202-VC; Bertuol v. AHMC Anaheim Regional Medical Center LP – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2017-00899024-CO-OE-CXC; Espinoza v. Prime Communications of California, LLC – San Mateo

County Superior Court, Case No. 16CIV01563; Archuletta v. Tidy Services, Inc.– Orange County Superior court, Case No. 30-2016-008611892-CU-OE-CXC; Puccini v. Earthbound Farm, LLC– Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV308643; Vikram v. First Student Management, LLC – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 17-CV-04656-KAW; Blair v. Ashley Distribution Services, LTD. – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 17-CV-01427-JAK-SP; Richardson v. Service Staffing, LLC– Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2017-00899039-CU-OE-CXC; Coffin v. Certified Freight Logistics, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00036523-CU-OE-CTL; Encarnacion v. S.A.S. Services Group, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-00026726-CU-OE-CTL; Vasquez v. Golden State Overnight Delivery Service, Inc.– Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG17862924; Karr v. Tristar Managed Care, Inc. – Contra Costa Superior Court, case No. MSC17-00650; Gouveia v. Central Cal Transportation – San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2017-0001765; Miranda v. Genex Services, LLC – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 17-CV-01438-JD; Spears v. Health Net of California, Inc. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2017-00210560; Martinez v. Geil Enterprises, Inc. – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 17CECG01879; McComack v. Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 17CV1663 BEN WVG; Velasco v. Lemonade Restaurant Group, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC672235; Smith v. Personnel Services, Inc.– U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case NO. 17-CV-03594-SK; Gabriel v. Kuni SDA, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-000251191-CU-OE-CTL; Miller v. Mattress Firm, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV313148; Provost v. Yourmechanic, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-00024056-CU-OE-CTL; Zirpolo v. UAG Stevens Creek II, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV313457; Salazar v. Aids Healthcare Foundation – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-00033482-CU-OE-CTL; Knipe v. Amazon.com, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2017-00029426-CU-OE-CTL; Erwin v. Caremeridian, LLC – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 17CECG03048; Davis v. Cox Communications California, LLC – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 16-CV-00989-BAS-BLM; Lara v. RMI International, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC597695; Harper v. C.R. England, Inc.– U.S. District Court, Utah Central Division, Case No. 16-CV-00906-DB; Mrazik v. C.H. Robinson Company – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 12-CV-02067-CAS-PLA; Horn v. Rise Medical Staffing, LLC – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:17-cv-01967-MCE-KJN; Pasallo v. GSG Protective Services CA Inc.– San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00037611-CU-OE-CTL; Smith v. Pacific Personnel Services, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 17-cv-03594-SK; Terrado v. Accredited Debt Relief, LLC – San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00014181-CU-OE-CTL; Escobedo v. Pacific Western Bank – Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC682686; Wade v. Automobile Club of Southern California – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2017-00960268-CU-OE-CXC; Montano v. American Automobile Association of Northern California – Contra Costa County Superior Court, Case No. CIVMSC18-01539; Perez v. Summit Interconnect, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2018-00995403-CU-OE-CXC; Wolleson v. Gosch Imports, Inc. – Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC170356; Banuelos v. Ortho Mattress, Inc. – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2020-01161304-CU-OE-CXC; Castellanos v. Miller Automotive Group, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC699211; Tressler v. Spoonful Management, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC71940; Delph v. Employee Retention Services, LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00007885; Romero v. May Trucking Company – U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 5:17-cv-02166-JGB-SHK; Miranda v. Genex Services, LLC – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1700779; Moore v. Zirx Transportation Services, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-18-566655; Sottile v. Motion Recruitment Partners – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No.

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

Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS053067; Murphy v. Rockler Retail Group, Inc. – Sacramento Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00251220; Shahbazian v. Onewest Bank – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV23722; Bruemmer v. Tempur Retail Stores LLC – Marin County Superior Court, Case No. CIV1803646; Antonios v. Interface Rehab, Inc. – Orange County Superior, Case No. 30-2019-01067547-CU-OE-CXC; Tavallodi v. DC Auto, Inc. – San Bernardino, Case No. CIVDS1833598; Miranda v. The Lloyd Pest Control Co. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00052510-CU-OE-CTL; Soenardi v. Magnussen Imports, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 18CV340003; Thai v. Team Industrial Services, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV21953; Castillo v. A.J. Kirkwood & Associates, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV04435; Moss v. Jabil Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. HG20050536; Billosillo, Jr. v. Crown Energy Services, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2018-00058254-CU-OE-CTL; Tarkington v. Freetime, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00011473-CU-OE-CTL; McIntyre v. J.J.R. Enterprises, Inc. – Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2019-00251220; Bucur v. Pharmaca Integrative Pharmacy, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00009409-CU-OE-CTL; Batin v. McGee Air Services, Inc. – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV347733; Terry v. McGee Air Services, Inc. – King County Superior Court of Washington, Case No. 19-2-3321-5 KNT; Weiss v. Niznik Behavioral Health Resources, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00039441-CU-OE-CTL; Cavada v. Inter-Continental Hotels Group, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:19-cv-01675-GPC-AHG; Lesevic v. Spectraforce Technologies, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 5:19-cv-03126-LHK; Mutchler v. Circle K Stores, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00016331-CU-OE-CTL, Azima v. CSI Medical Group, – Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 19CV345450; Porras v. Baypointe Enterprises, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV31015; Mitchell v. Mack Trucking, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1928334; Watts v. T.R.L. Systems, Incorporated – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2019-01102457-CU-OE-CXC; Price v. DMSD Restaurants Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-00024062-CU-OE-CTL; Jacobs v. Nortek Security & Control LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2019-0019735-CU-OE-CTL; Gonzalez v. Hub International Midwest – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1900463; Cisneros v. Bluepearl California, Inc. – San Mateo Superior Court, Case No. 19-CIV-05707; Garcia v. Gallagher Basset Services – San Bernardino Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2004140; Callow v. Adventist Health System/West – Placer County Superior Court, Case No. SCV0043607; Dominguez v. Kimco Facility Services, LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV37592; Searles v. Robert Heath Trucking, Inc. – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 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 4

LAFFEY MATRIX

[History](#)
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			Years Out of Law School *				
Year	Adjustmt Factor**	Paralegal/ Law Clerk	1-3	4-7	8-10	11-19	20 +
6/01/24- 5/31/25	1.080182	\$258	\$473	\$581	\$839	\$948	\$1141
6/01/23- 5/31/24	1.059295	\$239	\$437	\$538	\$777	\$878	\$1057
6/01/22- 5/31/23	1.085091	\$225	\$413	\$508	\$733	\$829	\$997
6/01/21- 5/31/22	1.006053	\$208	\$381	\$468	\$676	\$764	\$919
6/01/20- 5/31/21	1.015894	\$206	\$378	\$465	\$672	\$759	\$914
6/01/19- 5/31/20	1.0049	\$203	\$372	\$458	\$661	\$747	\$899
6/01/18- 5/31/19	1.0350	\$202	\$371	\$455	\$658	\$742	\$894
6/01/17- 5/31/18	1.0463	\$196	\$359	\$440	\$636	\$717	\$864
6/01/16- 5/31/17	1.0369	\$187	\$343	\$421	\$608	\$685	\$826
6/01/15- 5/31/16	1.0089	\$180	\$331	\$406	\$586	\$661	\$796
6/01/14- 5/31/15	1.0235	\$179	\$328	\$402	\$581	\$655	\$789
6/01/13- 5/31/14	1.0244	\$175	\$320	\$393	\$567	\$640	\$771
6/01/12- 5/31/13	1.0258	\$170	\$312	\$383	\$554	\$625	\$753
6/01/11- 5/31/12	1.0352	\$166	\$305	\$374	\$540	\$609	\$734
6/01/10- 5/31/11	1.0337	\$161	\$294	\$361	\$522	\$589	\$709
6/01/09- 5/31/10	1.0220	\$155	\$285	\$349	\$505	\$569	\$686
6/01/08- 5/31/09	1.0399	\$152	\$279	\$342	\$494	\$557	\$671
6/01/07-5/31/08	1.0516	\$146	\$268	\$329	\$475	\$536	\$645
6/01/06-5/31/07	1.0256	\$139	\$255	\$313	\$452	\$509	\$614
6/1/05-5/31/06	1.0427	\$136	\$249	\$305	\$441	\$497	\$598
6/1/04-5/31/05	1.0455	\$130	\$239	\$293	\$423	\$476	\$574
6/1/03-6/1/04	1.0507	\$124	\$228	\$280	\$405	\$456	\$549
6/1/02-5/31/03	1.0727	\$118	\$217	\$267	\$385	\$434	\$522
6/1/01-5/31/02	1.0407	\$110	\$203	\$249	\$359	\$404	\$487
6/1/00-5/31/01	1.0529	\$106	\$195	\$239	\$345	\$388	\$468
6/1/99-5/31/00	1.0491	\$101	\$185	\$227	\$328	\$369	\$444
6/1/98-5/31/99	1.0439	\$96	\$176	\$216	\$312	\$352	\$424
6/1/97-5/31/98	1.0419	\$92	\$169	\$207	\$299	\$337	\$406
6/1/96-5/31/97	1.0396	\$88	\$162	\$198	\$287	\$323	\$389

6/1/95-5/31/96	1.032	\$85	\$155	\$191	\$276	\$311	\$375
6/1/94-5/31/95	1.0237	\$82	\$151	\$185	\$267	\$301	\$363

The methodology of calculation and benchmarking for this Updated Laffey Matrix has been approved in a number of cases. See, e.g., *DL v. District of Columbia*, 267 F.Supp.3d 55, 69 (D.D.C. 2017)

* $i_{\frac{1}{2}}$ Years Out of Law School $i_{\frac{1}{2}}$ is calculated from June 1 of each year, when most law students graduate. $i_{\frac{1}{2}}1-3$ " includes an attorney in his 1st, 2nd and 3rd years of practice, measured from date of graduation (June 1). $i_{\frac{1}{2}}4-7$ " applies to attorneys in their 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years of practice. An attorney who graduated in May 1996 would be in tier $i_{\frac{1}{2}}1-3$ " from June 1, 1996 until May 31, 1999, would move into tier $i_{\frac{1}{2}}4-7$ " on June 1, 1999, and tier $i_{\frac{1}{2}}8-10$ " on June 1, 2003.

** The Adjustment Factor refers to the nation-wide Legal Services Component of the Consumer Price Index produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

EXHIBIT 5

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1004

October 9, 2023
CA3022

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

Spigen Inc.
Certified Mail #9589071052700182374798
DAE YOUNG KIM
8845 IRVINE CENTER DRIVE 100
IRVINE, CA 92618

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 Spigen Inc. in California, including any employees staffed with Spigen Inc. by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of October 9, 2022 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff Mary Higgins (“Plaintiff”) and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Spigen Inc. (“Defendant”). Plaintiff has been employed by Defendant in California since December of 2021. Plaintiff has been 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 her, 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 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/ Nicholas J. De Blouw

Nicholas J. De Blouw, Esq.

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7 Attorneys for Plaintiff

8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

9 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE**

10 MARY HIGGINS, an individual, on behalf of
herself and on behalf of all persons similarly
11 situated,

12
13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 SPIGEN INC., a California Corporation; and
DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

16
17 Defendants.
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Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

1. UNFAIR COMPETITION IN VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.*;
2. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1;
3. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 510;
4. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED MEAL PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;
5. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED REST PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;
6. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED STATEMENTS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 226;
7. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE EMPLOYEES FOR REQUIRED EXPENSES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 2802;
- and,
8. FAILURE TO PAY SICK PAY WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB CODE §§201-204, 233, 246.

DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

1 Mary Higgins (“PLAINTIFF”), an individual, on behalf of herself and all other similarly
2 situated current and former employees alleges on information and belief, except for her own acts
3 and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following.

4
5 **THE PARTIES**

6 1. Spigen Inc. (“DEFENDANT”) is a California Corporation that at all relevant
7 times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in California.

8 2. DEFENDANT provides mobile phone accessories.

9 3. PLAINTIFF has been employed by DEFENDANT in California since December
10 of 2021. PLAINTIFF has been at all times classified by DEFENDANT as a non-exempt
11 employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and
12 payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked.

13 4. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of herself and a California class,
14 defined as all individuals who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in California,
15 including any employees staffed with DEFENDANT by a third party, and classified as non-
16 exempt employees (the “CALIFORNIA CLASS”) at any time during the period beginning four
17 (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court
18 (the “CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD”). The amount in controversy for the aggregate claim
19 of CALIFORNIA CLASS Members is under five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

20 5. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of herself and a CALIFORNIA
21 CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their losses incurred
22 during the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANT’s policy and practice
23 which failed to lawfully compensate these employees. DEFENDANT’s policy and practice
24 alleged herein was an unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practice whereby
25 DEFENDANT retained and continues to retain wages due PLAINTIFF and the other
26 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
27 CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANT in the
28 future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA

1 CLASS who have been economically injured by DEFENDANT's past and current unlawful
2 conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable relief.

3 6. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,
4 partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are
5 presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious
6 names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this
7 Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when
8 they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information
9 and belief alleges, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through
10 50, inclusive, are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings
11 that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

12 7. The agents, servants and/or employees of the Defendants and each of them
13 acting on behalf of the Defendants acted within the course and scope of his, her or its
14 authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the Defendants, and personally
15 participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the Defendants with respect to the
16 conduct alleged herein. Consequently, the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to
17 the other Defendants and all Defendants are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and
18 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, for the loss sustained as a proximate result
19 of the conduct of the Defendants' agents, servants and/or employees.

20 21 THE CONDUCT

22 8. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT
23 was required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all their time
24 worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an
25 employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work.
26 DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to work without
27 paying them for all the time they are under DEFENDANT's control. Among other things,
28 DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what is supposed to

1 be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time to time interrupted by
2 work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal
3 break. DEFENDANT, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, administers
4 a uniform practice of rounding the actual time worked and recorded by PLAINTIFF and
5 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, always to the benefit of DEFENDANT, so that during the
6 course of their employment, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are paid less
7 than they would have been paid had they been paid for actual recorded time rather than
8 "rounded" time. Additionally, DEFENDANT engages in the practice of requiring
9 PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to perform work off the clock in that
10 DEFENDANT, as a condition of employment, required these employees to submit to
11 mandatory temperature checks and symptom questionnaires for COVID-19 screening prior
12 to clocking into DEFENDANT's timekeeping system for the workday. As a result,
13 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members forfeit minimum wage, overtime
14 wage compensation, and off-duty meal breaks by working without their time being correctly
15 recorded and without compensation at the applicable rates. DEFENDANT's policy and
16 practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time
17 worked, is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records.

18 9. State and federal law provides that employees must be paid overtime and meal
19 and rest break premiums at one-and-one-half times their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF
20 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive
21 pay that is tied to specific elements of an employee's performance.

22 10. The second component of PLAINTIFF's and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
23 Members' compensation is DEFENDANT's non-discretionary incentive program that paid
24 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members incentive wages based on their
25 performance for DEFENDANT. The non-discretionary incentive program provided all
26 employees paid on an hourly basis with incentive compensation when the employees met the
27 various performance goals set by DEFENDANT. However, when calculating the regular
28 rate of pay in order to pay overtime and meal and rest break premiums to PLAINTIFF and

1 other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, DEFENDANT failed to include the incentive
2 compensation as part of the employees' "regular rate of pay" for purposes of calculating
3 overtime pay and meal and rest break premium pay. Management and supervisors described
4 the incentive program to potential and new employees as part of the compensation package.
5 As a matter of law, the incentive compensation received by PLAINTIFF and other
6 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members must be included in the "regular rate of pay." The failure
7 to do so has resulted in a underpayment of overtime compensation and meal and rest break
8 premiums to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members by DEFENDANT.

9 11. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other
10 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute
11 off duty meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF
12 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were required from time to time to perform
13 work as ordered by DEFENDANT for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without
14 receiving a meal break. Further, DEFENDANT from time to time failed to provide
15 PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with a second off-duty meal period for
16 some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANT to work ten (10)
17 hours of work. DEFENDANT also engaged in the practice of rounding the meal period
18 times to avoid paying penalties to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.
19 PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeit meal breaks
20 without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's corporate policy
21 and practice.

22 12. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other
23 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were also required from time to time to work in excess of
24 four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees
25 were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at
26 least two (2) to four (4) hours from time to time, a first and second rest period of at least ten
27 (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to
28 time, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts

1 worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
2 CLASS Members were also not provided with one hour wages in lieu thereof. Additionally,
3 the applicable California Wage Order requires employers to provide employees with off-
4 duty rest periods, which the California Supreme Court defined as time during which an
5 employee is relieved from all work related duties and free from employer control. In so
6 doing, the Court held that the requirement under California law that employers authorize and
7 permit all employees to take rest period means that employers must relieve employees of all
8 duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time which includes control
9 over the locations where employees may take their rest period. Employers cannot impose
10 controls that prohibit an employee from taking a brief walk - five minutes out, five minutes
11 back. Here, DEFENDANT's policy restricted PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
12 CLASS Members from unconstrained walks and is unlawful based on DEFENDANT's rule
13 which states PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members cannot leave the work
14 premises during their rest period.

15 13. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT failed to
16 accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for the
17 actual amount of time these employees worked. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare
18 Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT was required to pay PLAINTIFF and other
19 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time worked, meaning the time during which an
20 employee was subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee was
21 permitted or suffered to permit this work. DEFENDANT required these employees to work
22 off the clock without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANT's control.
23 As such, DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
24 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for all time worked. As a
25 result, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members forfeited time worked by
26 working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the
27 applicable minimum wage and overtime wage rates. To the extent that the time worked off
28 the clock does not qualify for overtime premium payment, DEFENDANT fails to pay

1 minimum wages for the time worked off-the-clock in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194,
2 1197, and 1197.1.

3 14. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
4 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements
5 which failed to show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages earned. Cal. Lab.
6 Code § 226 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an
7 accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages
8 earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding
9 amount of time worked at each hourly rate. PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS
10 Members were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all
11 applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable
12 pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section
13 226(a). The wage statements DEFENDANT provided to PLAINTIFF and other
14 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members failed to identify such information. More specifically, the
15 wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period. When
16 the hours shown on the wage statements were added up, they did not equal the actual total
17 hours worked during the pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code 226(a)(2). Aside, from
18 the violations listed above in this paragraph, DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF
19 an itemized wage statement that lists all the requirements under California Labor Code 226
20 *et seq.* As a result, DEFENDANT from time to time provided PLAINTIFF and the other
21 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code
22 § 226.

23 15. Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d) provides, the requirements of this section shall be
24 deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if
25 the wages are paid not more than seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll
26 period. Cal. Lab. Code § 210 provides:

27 in [I]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided
28 this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in
Sections. . . 204. . . shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial

1 violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) For
2 each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars
3 (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount
4 unlawfully withheld.

5 16. DEFENDANT from time to time failed to pay PLAINTIFF and members of
6 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members within seven (7) days of the close of the
7 payroll period in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d), including but not limited to for
8 the “Hourly” regular wage payments.

9 17. DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and other
10 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members by failing to pay such wages at the regular rate of pay in
11 violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 246. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other non-exempt
12 employees earn non-discretionary remuneration. Rather than pay sick pay at the regular rate
13 of pay, DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
14 Members at their base rates of pay.

15 18. Cal. Lab. Code Section 246(1)(2) requires that paid sick time for nonexempt
16 employees be calculated by dividing the employee’s total wages, not including overtime
17 premium pay, by the employee’s total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90
18 days of employment.

19 19. DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab. Code Section 246 by failing to pay sick pay
20 at the regular rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members routinely
21 earned non-discretionary incentive wages which increased their regular rate of pay.
22 However, when sick pay was paid, it was paid at the base rate of pay for PLAINTIFF and
23 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, as opposed to the correct, higher regular rate of pay,
24 as required under Cal. Lab. Code Section 246.

25 20. As a pattern and practice, DEFENDANT regularly failed to pay PLAINTIFF
26 and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS their correct wages and accordingly owe
27 waiting time penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 203. Further, PLAINTIFF is
28 informed and believes and based thereon alleges that such failure to pay sick pay at regular
rate was willful, such that PLAINTIFF and members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose

1 employment has separated are entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code
2 Sections 201-203.

3 21. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 221, "It shall be unlawful for any employer
4 to collect or receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer
5 to said employee." DEFENDANT failed to pay all compensation due to PLAINTIFF and
6 other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members, made unlawful deductions from
7 compensation payable to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members,
8 failed to disclose all aspects of the deductions from compensation payable to PLAINTIFF
9 and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members, and thereby failed to pay these
10 employees all wages due at each applicable pay period and upon termination. PLAINTIFF
11 and members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS seek recovery of all illegal
12 deductions from wages according to proof, related penalties, interest, attorney fees and costs.

13 22. DEFENDANT intentionally and knowingly failed to reimburse and indemnify
14 PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for required business expenses
15 incurred by the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members in direct
16 consequence of discharging their duties on behalf of DEFENDANT. Under California
17 Labor Code Section 2802, employers are required to indemnify employees for all expenses
18 incurred in the course and scope of their employment. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 expressly
19 states that "an employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures
20 or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her
21 duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful,
22 unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful."

23 23. In the course of their employment PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
24 CLASS Members as a business expense, were required by DEFENDANT to use their own
25 personal cellular phones as a result of and in furtherance of their job duties as employees for
26 DEFENDANT but are not reimbursed or indemnified by DEFENDANT for the cost
27 associated with the use of their personal cellular phones for DEFENDANT's benefit.
28 Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were required by

1 DEFENDANT to use their personal cellular phones. As a result, in the course of their
2 employment with DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA
3 CLASS incurred unreimbursed business expenses which included, but were not limited to,
4 costs related to the use of their personal cellular phones all on behalf of and for the benefit
5 of DEFENDANT.

6 24. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the
7 requirements of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order,
8 DEFENDANT as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally,
9 knowingly and systematically failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the other Aggrieved
10 Employees suitable seating when the nature of these employees' work reasonably permitted
11 sitting.

12 25. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and other
13 Aggrieved Employees were entitled to suitable seating and/or were entitled to sit when it did
14 not interfere with the performance of their duties, and that DEFENDANT did not provide
15 suitable seating and/or did not allow them to sit when it did not interfere with the
16 performance of their duties.

17 26. By reason of this conduct applicable to PLAINTIFF and all Aggrieved
18 Employees, DEFENDANT violated California Labor Code Section 1198 and California
19 Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Wage Order
20 4-2001, Section 14 by failing to provide suitable seats. PLAINTIFF seeks penalties on
21 behalf of PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees as provided herein. Providing
22 suitable seating is the DEFENDANT's burden. As a result of DEFENDANT's intentional
23 disregard of the obligation to meet this burden, DEFENDANT violated the California Labor
24 Code and regulations promulgated thereunder as herein alleged.

25 27. Specifically as to PLAINTIFF, DEFENDANT failed to provide all the legally
26 required off-duty meal and rest breaks to PLAINTIFF as required by the applicable Wage
27 Order and Labor Code and failed to pay PLAINTIFF all minimum and overtime wages due
28 to PLAINTIFF. DEFENDANT did not have a policy or practice which provided timely off-

1 duty meal and rest breaks to PLAINTIFF and also failed to compensate PLAINTIFF for
2 PLAINTIFF's missed meal and rest breaks. The nature of the work performed by the
3 PLAINTIFF did not prevent PLAINTIFF from being relieved of all of PLAINTIFF's duties
4 for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result, DEFENDANT's failure to
5 provide PLAINTIFF with the legally required meal periods is evidenced by DEFENDANT's
6 business records. The amount in controversy for PLAINTIFF individually does not exceed
7 the sum or value of \$75,000.

8 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9 28. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of
10 Civil Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section
11 17203. This action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly
12 situated employees of DEFENDANT pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382.

13 29. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure,
14 Sections 395 and 395.5, because PLAINTIFF worked in this County for DEFENDANT and
15 DEFENDANT (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times maintained offices and
16 facilities in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii)
17 committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against members of the
18 CALIFORNIA CLASS.

19 **THE CALIFORNIA CLASS**

20 30. PLAINTIFF brings the First Cause of Action for Unfair, Unlawful and
21 Deceptive Business Practices pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the
22 "UCL") as a Class Action, pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, on behalf of a
23 California class, defined as all individuals who are or previously were employed by
24 DEFENDANT in California, including any employees staffed with DEFENDANT by a third
25 party, and classified as non-exempt employees (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time
26 during the period beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on
27
28

1 the date as determined by the Court (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD"). The amount
2 in controversy for the aggregate claim of CALIFORNIA CLASS Members is under five
3 million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

4 31. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA
5 CLASS against DEFENDANT, the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted
6 accordingly.

7 32. DEFENDANT, as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, and in
8 violation of the applicable Labor Code, Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage
9 Order requirements, and the applicable provisions of California law, intentionally,
10 knowingly, and wilfully, engaged in a practice whereby DEFENDANT failed to record all
11 meal and rest breaks missed by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members,
12 even though DEFENDANT enjoyed the benefit of this work, required employees to perform
13 this work and permits or suffers to permit this work.

14 33. DEFENDANT has the legal burden to establish that each and every
15 CALIFORNIA CLASS Member was paid accurately for all meal and rest breaks missed as
16 required by California laws. The DEFENDANT, however, as a matter of policy and
17 procedure failed to have in place during the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD and still fails
18 to have in place a policy or practice to ensure that each and every CALIFORNIA CLASS
19 Member is paid as required by law. This common business practice is applicable to each
20 and every CALIFORNIA CLASS Member can be adjudicated on a class-wide basis as
21 unlawful, unfair, and/or deceptive under Cal. Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*
22 (the "UCL") as causation, damages, and reliance are not elements of this claim.

23 34. The CALIFORNIA CLASS, is so numerous that joinder of all CALIFORNIA
24 CLASS Members is impracticable.

25 35. DEFENDANT violated the rights of the CALIFORNIA CLASS under
26 California law by:

- 27 (a) Committing an act of unfair competition in violation of , Cal. Bus. &
28 Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the "UCL"), by unlawfully, unfairly

1 and/or deceptively having in place company policies, practices and
2 procedures that failed to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other
3 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked, including
4 minimum wages owed and overtime wages owed for work performed
5 by these employees; and,

- 6 (b) Committing an act of unfair competition in violation of the UCL, by
7 failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and rest periods.

9 36. This Class Action meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a
10 Class Action as set forth in Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

- 11 (a) The persons who comprise the CALIFORNIA CLASS are so numerous
12 that the joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition
13 of their claims as a class will benefit the parties and the Court;
14 (b) Nearly all factual, legal, statutory, declaratory and injunctive relief
15 issues that are raised in this Complaint are common to the
16 CALIFORNIA CLASS will apply to every member of the
17 CALIFORNIA CLASS;
18 (c) The claims of the representative PLAINTIFF are typical of the claims
19 of each member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF, like all
20 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, was classified as a
21 non-exempt employee paid on an hourly basis who was subjected to the
22 DEFENDANT's deceptive practice and policy which failed to provide
23 the legally required meal and rest periods to the CALIFORNIA CLASS
24 and thereby underpaid compensation to PLAINTIFF and
25 CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF sustained economic injury as a
26 result of DEFENDANT's employment practices. PLAINTIFF and the
27 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were and are similarly or
28

1 identically harmed by the same unlawful, deceptive and unfair
2 misconduct engaged in by DEFENDANT; and,

- 3 (d) The representative PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and
4 protect the interest of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, and has retained
5 counsel who are competent and experienced in Class Action litigation.
6 There are no material conflicts between the claims of the representative
7 PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS that would
8 make class certification inappropriate. Counsel for the CALIFORNIA
9 CLASS will vigorously assert the claims of all CALIFORNIA CLASS
10 Members.

11 37. In addition to meeting the statutory prerequisites to a Class Action, this action
12 is properly maintained as a Class Action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

- 13 (a) Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive,
14 statutory and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution
15 of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA
16 CLASS will create the risk of:

- 17 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
18 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would establish
19 incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the
20 CALIFORNIA CLASS; and/or,
21 2) Adjudication with respect to individual members of the
22 CALIFORNIA CLASS which would as a practical matter be
23 dispositive of interests of the other members not party to the
24 adjudication or substantially impair or impede their ability to
25 protect their interests.

- 26 (b) The parties opposing the CALIFORNIA CLASS have acted or refused
27 to act on grounds generally applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS,
28 making appropriate class-wide relief with respect to the CALIFORNIA

1 CLASS as a whole in that DEFENDANT failed to pay all wages due to
2 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by law;

3 1) With respect to the First Cause of Action, the final relief on
4 behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS sought does not relate
5 exclusively to restitution because through this claim
6 PLAINTIFF seeks declaratory relief holding that the
7 DEFENDANT's policy and practices constitute unfair
8 competition, along with declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and
9 incidental equitable relief as may be necessary to prevent and
10 remedy the conduct declared to constitute unfair competition;

11 (c) Common questions of law and fact exist as to the members of the
12 CALIFORNIA CLASS, with respect to the practices and violations of
13 California law as listed above, and predominate over any question
14 affecting only individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, and a Class
15 Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
16 adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

17 1) The interests of the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in
18 individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate
19 actions in that the substantial expense of individual actions will
20 be avoided to recover the relatively small amount of economic
21 losses sustained by the individual CALIFORNIA CLASS
22 Members when compared to the substantial expense and burden
23 of individual prosecution of this litigation;

24 2) Class certification will obviate the need for unduly duplicative
25 litigation that would create the risk of:

26 A. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to
27 individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, which
28

1 would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the
2 DEFENDANT; and/or,

3 B. Adjudications with respect to individual members of the
4 CALIFORNIA CLASS would as a practical matter be
5 dispositive of the interests of the other members not
6 parties to the adjudication or substantially impair or
7 impede their ability to protect their interests;

8 3) In the context of wage litigation because a substantial number of
9 individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members will avoid asserting
10 their legal rights out of fear of retaliation by DEFENDANT,
11 which may adversely affect an individual's job with
12 DEFENDANT or with a subsequent employer, the Class Action
13 is the only means to assert their claims through a representative;
14 and,

15 4) A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair
16 and efficient adjudication of this litigation because class
17 treatment will obviate the need for unduly and unnecessary
18 duplicative litigation that is likely to result in the absence of
19 certification of this action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. §
20 382.

21 38. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a Class Action
22 pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382 because:

23 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS
24 predominate over any question affecting only individual CALIFORNIA
25 CLASS Members because the DEFENDANT's employment practices
26 are applied with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS;

27 (b) A Class Action is superior to any other available method for the fair
28 and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the

1 CALIFORNIA CLASS because in the context of employment litigation
2 a substantial number of individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
3 will avoid asserting their rights individually out of fear of retaliation or
4 adverse impact on their employment;

5 (c) The members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are so numerous that it is
6 impractical to bring all members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS before
7 the Court;

8 (d) PLAINTIFF, and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, will not
9 be able to obtain effective and economic legal redress unless the action
10 is maintained as a Class Action;

11 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
12 equitable relief for the acts of unfair competition, statutory violations
13 and other improprieties, and in obtaining adequate compensation for
14 the damages and injuries which DEFENDANT's actions have inflicted
15 upon the CALIFORNIA CLASS;

16 (f) There is a community of interest in ensuring that the combined assets of
17 DEFENDANT are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of
18 the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries sustained;

19 (g) DEFENDANT has acted or refused to act on grounds generally
20 applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS, thereby making final class-
21 wide relief appropriate with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a
22 whole;

23 (h) The members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are readily ascertainable
24 from the business records of DEFENDANT; and,

25 (i) Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to
26 bring a efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and
27 hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANT as to
28 the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

1 39. DEFENDANT maintains records from which the Court can ascertain and
2 identify by job title each of DEFENDANT's employees who have been intentionally
3 subjected to DEFENDANT's company policy, practices and procedures as herein alleged.
4 PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend the Complaint to include any additional job titles of
5 similarly situated employees when they have been identified.

6
7 **THE CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**

8 40. PLAINTIFF further brings the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh
9 and Eighth causes Action on behalf of a California sub-class, defined as all members of the
10 CALIFORNIA CLASS who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in
11 California, including any employees staffed with DEFENDANT by a third party, and
12 classified as non-exempt employees (the "CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS") at any
13 time during the period three (3) years prior to the filing of the complaint and ending on the
14 date as determined by the Court (the "CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD")
15 pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382. The amount in controversy for the aggregate
16 claim of CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members is under five million dollars
17 (\$5,000,000.00).

18 41. DEFENDANT, in violation of the applicable Labor Code, Industrial Welfare
19 Commission ("IWC") Wage Order requirements, and the applicable provisions of California
20 law, intentionally, knowingly, and wilfully, engaged in a practice whereby DEFENDANT
21 failed to correctly calculate compensation for the time worked by PLAINTIFF and the other
22 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and reporting time wages owed to
23 these employees, even though DEFENDANT enjoyed the benefit of this work, required
24 employees to perform this work and permitted or suffered to permit this work.
25 DEFENDANT has denied these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members wages to
26 which these employees are entitled in order to unfairly cheat the competition and unlawfully
27 profit. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA LABOR
28

1 SUB-CLASS against DEFENDANT, the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD
2 should be adjusted accordingly.

3 42. DEFENDANT maintains records from which the Court can ascertain and
4 identify by name and job title, each of DEFENDANT's employees who have been
5 intentionally subjected to DEFENDANT's company policy, practices and procedures as
6 herein alleged. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend the complaint to include any
7 additional job titles of similarly situated employees when they have been identified.

8 43. The CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS is so numerous that joinder of all
9 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members is impracticable.

10 44. Common questions of law and fact exist as to members of the CALIFORNIA
11 LABOR SUB-CLASS, including, but not limited, to the following:

- 12 (a) Whether DEFENDANT unlawfully failed to correctly calculate and pay
13 compensation due to members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
14 CLASS for missed meal and rest breaks in violation of the California
15 Labor Code and California regulations and the applicable California
16 Wage Order;
- 17 (b) Whether DEFENDANT failed to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other
18 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with accurate
19 itemized wage statements;
- 20 (c) Whether DEFENDANT has engaged in unfair competition by the
21 above-listed conduct;
- 22 (d) The proper measure of damages and penalties owed to the members of
23 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS; and,
- 24 (e) Whether DEFENDANT's conduct was willful.

25 45. DEFENDANT violated the rights of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
26 CLASS under California law by:

- 27 (a) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 510, by failing to correctly pay the
28 PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-

1 CLASS all wages due for overtime worked, for which DEFENDANT is
2 liable pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 1194;

3 (b) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1 *et seq.*, by failing to
4 accurately pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA
5 LABOR SUB-CLASS the correct minimum wage pay for which
6 DEFENDANT is liable pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1197;

7 (c) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 226, by failing to provide PLAINTIFF and
8 the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with an
9 accurate itemized statement in writing showing the corresponding
10 correct amount of wages earned by the employee;

11 (d) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512, by failing to provide
12 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR
13 SUB-CLASS with all legally required off-duty, uninterrupted thirty
14 (30) minute meal breaks and the legally required off-duty rest breaks;

15 (e) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and/or 203, which provides that
16 when an employee is discharged or quits from employment, the
17 employer must pay the employee all wages due without abatement, by
18 failing to tender full payment and/or restitution of wages owed or in the
19 manner required by California law to the members of the
20 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS who have terminated their
21 employment; and,

22 (f) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 by failing to reimburse PLAINTIFF
23 and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members with necessary
24 expenses incurred in the discharge of their job duties.

25 46. This Class Action meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a
26 Class Action as set forth in Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

27 (a) The persons who comprise the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
28 are so numerous that the joinder of all CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-

1 CLASS Members is impracticable and the disposition of their claims as
2 a class will benefit the parties and the Court;

3 (b) Nearly all factual, legal, statutory, declaratory and injunctive relief
4 issues that are raised in this Complaint are common to the
5 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and will apply to every member
6 of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS;

7 (c) The claims of the representative PLAINTIFF are typical of the claims
8 of each member of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.
9 PLAINTIFF, like all the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR
10 SUB-CLASS, was a non-exempt employee paid on an hourly basis who
11 was subjected to the DEFENDANT's practice and policy which failed
12 to pay the correct amount of wages due to the CALIFORNIA LABOR
13 SUB-CLASS. PLAINTIFF sustained economic injury as a result of
14 DEFENDANT's employment practices. PLAINTIFF and the members
15 of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were and are similarly or
16 identically harmed by the same unlawful, deceptive, and unfair
17 misconduct engaged in by DEFENDANT; and,

18 (d) The representative PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and
19 protect the interest of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, and
20 has retained counsel who are competent and experienced in Class
21 Action litigation. There are no material conflicts between the claims of
22 the representative PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA
23 LABOR SUB-CLASS that would make class certification
24 inappropriate. Counsel for the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
25 will vigorously assert the claims of all CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
26 CLASS Members.

27 47. In addition to meeting the statutory prerequisites to a Class Action, this action
28 is properly maintained as a Class Action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

- 1 (a) Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive,
2 statutory and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution
3 of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA
4 LABOR SUB-CLASS will create the risk of:
- 5 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
6 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS which
7 would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the
8 parties opposing the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS; or,
9 2) Adjudication with respect to individual members of the
10 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS which would as a
11 practical matter be dispositive of interests of the other members
12 not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impede
13 their ability to protect their interests.
- 14 (b) The parties opposing the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have
15 acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the
16 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, making appropriate class-wide
17 relief with respect to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a
18 whole in that DEFENDANT fails to pay all wages due. Including the
19 correct wages for all time worked by the members of the
20 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as required by law;
- 21 (c) Common questions of law and fact predominate as to the members of
22 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, with respect to the practices
23 and violations of California Law as listed above, and predominate over
24 any question affecting only individual CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
25 CLASS Members, and a Class Action is superior to other available
26 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy,
27 including consideration of:
28

- 1) The interests of the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions in that the substantial expense of individual actions will be avoided to recover the relatively small amount of economic losses sustained by the individual CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members when compared to the substantial expense and burden of individual prosecution of this litigation;
- 2) Class certification will obviate the need for unduly duplicative litigation that would create the risk of:
 - A. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the DEFENDANT; and/or,
 - B. Adjudications with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudication or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests;
- 3) In the context of wage litigation because a substantial number of individual CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members will avoid asserting their legal rights out of fear of retaliation by DEFENDANT, which may adversely affect an individual's job with DEFENDANT or with a subsequent employer, the Class Action is the only means to assert their claims through a representative; and,
- 4) A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation because class

1 treatment will obviate the need for unduly and unnecessary
2 duplicative litigation that is likely to result in the absence of
3 certification of this action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. §
4 382.

5 48. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a Class Action
6 pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382 because:

- 7 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA LABOR
8 SUB-CLASS predominate over any question affecting only individual
9 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members;
- 10 (b) A Class Action is superior to any other available method for the fair
11 and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the
12 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS because in the context of
13 employment litigation a substantial number of individual
14 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members will avoid asserting
15 their rights individually out of fear of retaliation or adverse impact on
16 their employment;
- 17 (c) The members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS are so
18 numerous that it is impractical to bring all members of the
19 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS before the Court;
- 20 (d) PLAINTIFF, and the other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
21 Members, will not be able to obtain effective and economic legal
22 redress unless the action is maintained as a Class Action;
- 23 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
24 equitable relief for the acts of unfair competition, statutory violations
25 and other improprieties, and in obtaining adequate compensation for
26 the damages and injuries which DEFENDANT's actions have inflicted
27 upon the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS;
28

- 1 (f) There is a community of interest in ensuring that the combined assets of
2 DEFENDANT are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of
3 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for the injuries sustained;
- 4 (g) DEFENDANT has acted or refused to act on grounds generally
5 applicable to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, thereby
6 making final class-wide relief appropriate with respect to the
7 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a whole;
- 8 (h) The members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS are readily
9 ascertainable from the business records of DEFENDANT. The
10 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS consists of all CALIFORNIA
11 CLASS Members who worked for DEFENDANT in California at any
12 time during the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD; and,
- 13 (i) Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to
14 bring a efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and
15 hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANT as to
16 the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.

17
18 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **For Unlawful Business Practices**

20 **[Cal. Bus. And Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*]**

21 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All Defendants)**

22 49. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege
23 and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of
24 this Complaint.

25 50. DEFENDANT is a “person” as that term is defined under Cal. Bus. and Prof.
26 Code § 17021.

27 51. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the “UCL”)
28 defines unfair competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice.

1 Section 17203 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to
2 unfair competition as follows:

3 Any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair
4 competition may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court
5 may make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver,
6 as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by any person of any
7 practice which constitutes unfair competition, as defined in this chapter, or as
8 may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property,
9 real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of such unfair
10 competition.

11 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

12 52. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT has engaged and continues to
13 engage in a business practice which violates California law, including but not limited to, the
14 applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California
15 Labor Code including Sections 204, 210, 221, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 1194, 1197, 1197.1,
16 1198, 2802 and the Fair Labor Standards Act and federal regulations promulgated
17 thereunder, for which this Court should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant
18 to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct
19 held to constitute unfair competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

20 53. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were unlawful and
21 unfair in that these practices violate public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive,
22 unscrupulous or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or
23 utility for which this Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section
24 17203 of the California Business & Professions Code, including restitution of wages
25 wrongfully withheld.

26 54. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were deceptive and
27 fraudulent in that DEFENDANT's policy and practice failed to provide the legally mandated
28 meal and rest periods, the required amount of compensation for missed meal and rest
periods and overtime and minimum wages owed, failed to timely pay wages, and failed to
reimburse all necessary business expenses incurred, and failed to provide Fair Labor
Standards Act overtime wages due for overtime worked as a result of failing to include non-

1 discretionary incentive compensation into their regular rates of pay for purposes of
2 computing the proper overtime pay due to a business practice that cannot be justified,
3 pursuant to the applicable Cal. Lab. Code, and Industrial Welfare Commission requirements
4 in violation of Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and for which this Court should issue
5 injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, including
6 restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

7 55. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were also unlawful,
8 unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANT's employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and
9 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment
10 with DEFENDANT.

11 56. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were also unlawful,
12 unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANT's policies, practices and procedures failed to
13 provide all legally required meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
14 CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512.

15 57. Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of herself and on behalf of each
16 CALIFORNIA CLASS Member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off-duty
17 meal period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of
18 pay for each workday in which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for
19 each ten (10) hours of work.

20 58. PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of herself and each member of the
21 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off
22 duty paid rest period was not timely provided as required by law.

23 59. By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein,
24 DEFENDANT has obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and
25 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for all time
26 worked, and has deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and
27 contract, all to the detriment of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANT so as to
28 allow DEFENDANT to unfairly compete against competitors who comply with the law.

60. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the California Labor Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

61. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are entitled to, and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to restore to them the money and property which DEFENDANT has acquired, or of which PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have been deprived, by means of the above described unlawful and unfair business practices, including earned but unpaid wages for all time worked.

62. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are further entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the described business practices are unlawful, unfair and deceptive, and that injunctive relief should be issued restraining DEFENDANT from engaging in any unlawful and unfair business practices in the future.

63. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have no plain, speedy and/or adequate remedy at law that will end the unlawful and unfair business practices of DEFENDANT. Further, the practices herein alleged presently continue to occur unabated. As a result of the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable legal and economic harm unless DEFENDANT is restrained from continuing to engage in these unlawful and unfair business practices.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure To Pay Minimum Wages
[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1]
(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
and Against All Defendants)

64. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

65. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANT's willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANT's failure to accurately calculate and pay minimum wages to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.

66. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.

67. Cal. Lab. Code § 1197 provides the minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

68. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages, including minimum wage compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit.

69. DEFENDANT maintained a wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS without regard to the correct amount of time they work. As set forth herein, DEFENDANT's policy and practice was to unlawfully and intentionally deny timely payment of wages due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.

70. DEFENDANT's unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and

1 the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS in regards to minimum
2 wage pay.

3 71. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANT
4 inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time
5 worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.
6 DEFENDANT acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and
7 other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission
8 requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.

9 72. As a direct result of DEFENDANT's unlawful wage practices as alleged
10 herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS did
11 not receive the correct minimum wage compensation for their time worked for
12 DEFENDANT.

13 73. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT
14 required, permitted or suffered PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
15 Members to work without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANT's
16 control. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the
17 other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were paid less for time worked
18 that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.

19 74. By virtue of DEFENDANT's unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned
20 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
21 CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
22 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an
23 economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be
24 ascertained according to proof at trial.

25 75. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
26 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were under compensated for their
27 time worked. DEFENDANT elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross
28 nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of company policy, practice

1 and procedure, and DEFENDANT perpetrated this scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF
2 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS the correct minimum
3 wages for their time worked.

4 76. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California
5 labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
6 CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite compensation,
7 DEFENDANT acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously
8 toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
9 with a conscious and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and
10 with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise
11 causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.

12 77. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
13 CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest,
14 statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANT,
15 in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the
16 extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA
17 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANT's
18 conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also
19 be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought
20 herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members. DEFENDANT's
21 conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further,
22 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members are entitled to seek
23 and recover statutory costs.

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1 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **For Failure To Pay Overtime Compensation**

3 **[Cal. Lab. Code § 510]**

4 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**
5 **Defendants)**

6 78. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
7 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though full set forth herein, the prior
8 paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 79. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
10 CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANT's willful and intentional violations of the
11 California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for
12 DEFENDANT's failure to pay these employees for all overtime worked, including, work
13 performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday,
14 and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.

15 80. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and
16 public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.

17 81. Cal. Lab. Code § 510 further provides that employees in California shall not
18 be employed more than eight (8) hours per workday and more than forty (40) hours per
19 workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in
20 amounts specified by law.

21 82. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid
22 wages, including minimum wage and overtime compensation and interest thereon, together
23 with the costs of suit. Cal. Lab. Code § 1198 further states that the employment of an
24 employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is
25 unlawful.

26 83. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and
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1 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were required, permitted or suffered by
2 DEFENDANT to work for DEFENDANT and were not paid for all the time they worked,
3 including overtime work.

4 84. DEFENDANT's unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without
5 limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a whole, as a result of
6 implementing a policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by
7 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members and denied accurate
8 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
9 CLASS for overtime worked, including, the overtime work performed in excess of eight (8)
10 hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any
11 workweek.

12 85. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANT
13 inaccurately recorded overtime worked and consequently underpaid the overtime worked by
14 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB CLASS Members. DEFENDANT
15 acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in
16 violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements
17 and other applicable laws and regulations. As a direct result of DEFENDANT's unlawful
18 wage practices as alleged herein, the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
19 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS did not receive full compensation for overtime
20 worked.

21 86. Cal. Lab. Code § 515 sets out various categories of employees who are exempt
22 from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to the
23 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS. Further,
24 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were not
25 subject to a valid collective bargaining agreement that would preclude the causes of action
26 contained herein this Complaint. Rather, PLAINTIFF brings this Action on behalf of
27 herself and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS based on DEFENDANT's violations
28 of non-negotiable, non-waiveable rights provided by the State of California.

1 87. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and
2 the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have been paid less for
3 overtime worked that they are entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.

4 88. DEFENDANT failed to accurately pay the PLAINTIFF and the other
5 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS overtime wages for the time they
6 worked which was in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by Cal.
7 Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198, even though PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
8 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were required to work, and did in fact work, overtime
9 as to which DEFENDANT failed to accurately record and pay as evidenced by
10 DEFENDANT's business records and witnessed by employees.

11 89. By virtue of DEFENDANT's unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned
12 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
13 CLASS for the true amount of time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
14 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an
15 economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be
16 ascertained according to proof at trial.

17 90. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
18 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were under compensated for all
19 overtime worked. DEFENDANT elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross
20 nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of company policy, practice
21 and procedure, and DEFENDANT perpetrated this scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF
22 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for overtime worked.

23 91. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California
24 labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
25 CLASS for all overtime worked and provide them with the requisite overtime compensation,
26 DEFENDANT acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously
27 toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
28 with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them,

1 and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and
2 otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these
3 employees.

4 92. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
5 CLASS therefore request recovery of all overtime wages, according to proof, interest,
6 statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANT,
7 in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the
8 extent minimum and/or overtime compensation is determined to be owed to the
9 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who have terminated their employment,
10 DEFENDANT's conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these
11 individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which
12 penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
13 Members. DEFENDANT's conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in
14 good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members
15 are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

16
17 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **For Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods**

19 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]**

20 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**
21 **Defendants)**

22 93. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
23 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior
24 paragraphs of this Complaint.

25 94. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT from time to time
26 failed to provide all the legally required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other
27 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members as required by the applicable Wage Order
28 and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA

1 LABOR SUB-CLASS MEMBERS did not prevent these employees from being relieved of
2 all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their rigorous
3 work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members
4 were from time to time not fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANT for their meal periods.
5 Additionally, DEFENDANT's failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
6 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members with legally required meal breaks prior to their fifth (5th)
7 hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records from time to time. Further,
8 DEFENDANT failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with a
9 second off-duty meal period in some workdays in which these employees were required by
10 DEFENDANT to work ten (10) hours of work from time to time. As a result, PLAINTIFF
11 and other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS therefore forfeited meal
12 breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's strict
13 corporate policy and practice.

14 95. DEFENDANT further violates California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the
15 applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA
16 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who were not provided a meal period, in accordance with
17 the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular
18 rate of pay for each workday that a meal period was not provided.

19 96. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and
20 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according
21 to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of
22 suit.

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1 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **For Failure to Provide Required Rest Periods**

3 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]**

4 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**
5 **Defendants)**

6 97. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
7 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior
8 paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 98. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were
10 from time to time required to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten
11 (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees from time to time were denied their first
12 rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4)
13 hours, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of
14 between six (6) and eight (8) hours, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten
15 (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time.

16 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were also not
17 provided with one hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules,
18 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were periodically
19 denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANT and DEFENDANT's managers.

20 99. DEFENDANT further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the
21 applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA
22 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with
23 the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular
24 rate of pay for each workday that rest period was not provided.

25 100. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and
26 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according
27 to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of
28 suit.

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1 wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total
2 hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to
3 California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements DEFENDANT provided to
4 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members failed to identify
5 such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total
6 hours worked each pay period. When the hours shown on the wage statements were added
7 up, they did not equal the actual total hours worked during the pay period in violation of Cal.
8 Lab. Code 226(a)(2). Aside, from the violations listed above in this paragraph,
9 DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage statement that lists all the
10 requirements under California Labor Code 226 *et seq.* As a result, DEFENDANT from time
11 to time provided PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
12 CLASS with wage statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

13 104. DEFENDANT knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Cal. Lab.
14 Code § 226, causing injury and damages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
15 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS. These damages include, but are not limited to, costs
16 expended calculating the correct wages for all missed meal and rest breaks and the amount
17 of employment taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities.
18 These damages are difficult to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of
19 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS may elect to recover liquidated damages of fifty
20 dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred, and one hundred
21 dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §
22 226, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no event more than four
23 thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective member of the
24 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS herein).

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1 and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members, DEFENDANT failed to indemnify
2 and reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members for
3 these expenses as an employer is required to do under the laws and regulations of California.

4 108. PLAINTIFF therefore demands reimbursement for expenditures or losses
5 incurred by herself and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members in the discharge
6 of their job duties for DEFENDANT, or their obedience to the directions of DEFENDANT,
7 with interest at the statutory rate and costs under Cal. Lab. Code § 2802.

8 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **For Failure to Pay Sick Pay Wages**

10 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-204, 210, 233, 246]**

11 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**

12 **and Against All Defendants)**

13 109. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
14 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior
15 paragraphs of this Complaint.

16 110. Cal Lab. Code § 233 provides that an employer must permit an employee to
17 use accrued sick leave in accordance with Cal Lab. Code § 246.5 at the employee's then
18 current rate of entitlement. Cal Lab. Code § 246 provides that an employee is entitled to
19 sick pay wages for use of accrued sick leave pursuant to Cal Lab. Code § 246.5.
20 Specifically, once accrued sick leave is used as paid sick time, an employee has a vested
21 right to sick pay wages, which an employer must calculate and compensate based on one of
22 two calculations: (i) "Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the
23 same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid
24 sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in that workweek," or (ii)
25 "Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated by dividing the employee's
26 total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in
27 the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment." Under Cal Lab. Code §§ 218 and
28 233, employees may sue to recover underpaid sick pay wages as damages.

1 111. As a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT pays sick pay wages to
2 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS at the
3 incorrect rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-
4 SUB-CLASS regularly use accrued sick leave in the workweeks in which they also earn
5 non-hourly remuneration. As a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT pays sick pay
6 wages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS
7 at the base hourly pay, as opposed to the regular rate of pay, which would consider all non-
8 hourly remuneration in addition to base hourly wages, or the rate resulting from dividing the
9 employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours
10 worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment. As a result,
11 DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
12 CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS.

13 112. Cal. Lab. Code § 204 provides that wages generally are due and payable twice
14 during each calendar month and are to be paid no later than the payday for the next regular
15 payroll period. Consistent with Cal. Lab. Code § 204, Cal. Lab. Code § 246 specifically
16 requires that, upon use of accrued sick leave, vested sick pay wages are due and to be paid
17 no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period after accrued sick leave is used as
18 paid sick time. Similarly, Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides that if an employer discharges an
19 employee, wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable
20 immediately. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 provides that an employee is entitled to receive all
21 unpaid wages no later than 72 hours after an employee quits his or her employment, unless
22 the employee has given 72-hour notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the
23 employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. The Labor Code penalizes
24 untimely payments. For example, Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides that if an employer
25 willfully fails to pay wages owed in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-202, then the
26 wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date, and at the same rate
27 until paid, but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days. Likewise, Cal.
28 Lab. Code § 210 provides penalties for violations of Cal. Lab. Code § 204 and untimely

1 payments during employment. Under Cal. Lab. Code §§ 203, 210 and 218, employees may
2 sue to recover applicable penalties.

3 113. As alleged herein and as a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT
4 routinely underpays sick pay wages and thus did not timely pay PLAINTIFF and the other
5 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS all owing and underpaid sick pay
6 wages. As a result, DEFENDANT violates Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-204, 210, 233, and 246,
7 among other Labor Code provisions. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes that
8 DEFENDANT was advised by skilled lawyers and knew, or should have known, of the
9 mandates of the Labor Code as it relates to PLAINTIFF's allegations, especially since the
10 California Supreme Court has explained that "[c]ourts have recognized that 'wages' also
11 include those benefits to which an employee is entitled as a part of his or her compensation,
12 including money, room, board, clothing, vacation pay, and sick pay." *Murphy v. Kenneth*
13 *Cole Prods., Inc.*, 40 Cal. 4th 1094, 1103 (2007)(emphasis added). Because DEFENDANT
14 willfully fails to timely pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
15 LABOR-SUB-CLASS all sick pay wages due, DEFENDANT is subject to applicable
16 penalties.

17 114. Such a pattern, practice, and uniform administration of corporate policy is
18 unlawful and entitles PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-
19 SUB-CLASS to underpaid sick pay wages, including interest thereon, applicable penalties,
20 attorney's fees, and costs of suit.

21 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

22 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and
23 severally, as follows:

24 1. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

25 A) That the Court certify the First Cause of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA
26 CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;

27 B) An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and restraining
28 DEFENDANT from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set forth herein;

- 1 C) An order requiring DEFENDANT to pay all wages and all sums unlawfully
2 withheld from compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
3 CALIFORNIA CLASS; and,
4 D) Restitutionary disgorgement of DEFENDANT's ill-gotten gains into a fluid fund
5 for restitution of the sums incidental to DEFENDANT's violations due to
6 PLAINTIFF and to the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

7 2. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS:

- 8 A) That the Court certify the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth
9 Causes of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a class
10 action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
11 B) Compensatory damages, according to proof at trial, including compensatory
12 damages for minimum and overtime compensation due PLAINTIFF and the other
13 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, during the applicable
14 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD plus interest thereon at the
15 statutory rate;
16 C) The greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period
17 in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per each member of
18 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for each violation in a subsequent pay
19 period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and
20 an award of costs for violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226;
21 D) Meal and rest period compensation pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512 and
22 the applicable IWC Wage Order;
23 E) For liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code Sections 1194.2 and
24 1197;
25 F) The amount of the expenses PLAINTIFF and each member of the CALIFORNIA
26 LABOR SUBCLASS incurred in the course of their job duties, plus interest, and
27 costs of suit.; and,
28

1 G) The wages of all terminated employees in the CALIFORNIA LABOR
2 SUB-CLASS as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or
3 until an action therefore is commenced, in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 203.

4 3. On all claims:

5 A) An award of interest, including prejudgment interest at the legal rate;

6 B) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable; and,

7 C) An award of penalties, attorneys' fees and cost of suit, as allowable under the
8 law, including, but not limited to, pursuant to Labor Code §221, §226, §1194,
9 and/or §2802.

10 Dated: October 2, 2023

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

13 By: _____

14 Norman B. Blumenthal
Nicholas J. De Blouw

15 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

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DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

PLAINTIFF demands a jury trial on issues triable to a jury.

Dated: October 2, 2023

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

By: _____
Norman B. Blumenthal
Nicholas J. De Blouw
Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT 6



Quotation Request:
Victoria Rivapalacio
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Victoria Rivapalacio@bamlawca.com
858.551.1224

Case Name: Spigen Inc.
Date: Thursday, October 9, 2025
RFP Number: 20111015

Prepared By:
Michael Sutherland
Apex Class Action LLC
mike@apexclassaction.com
321.223.5067

Settlement Specifications	
Number of Aggrieved Employees	250
Certified Language Translation:	No
Static Settlement Website	Yes
Percentage of Undeliverable Mail	20%

Professional Services	Fee Calculation	Rate(s)	Quantity	Estimated Cost
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Data Analytics and Standardization				
Import and Standardize Data*	Per Hour	\$125.00	1	\$125.00
Data Analyst	Per Hour	\$150.00	1	\$150.00
*Data provided must be in a workable format. Apex can standardize provided data at an additional cost of \$150/hr.				
			Sub Total:	\$275.00

Project Management				
Project Management	Per Hour	\$150.00	2	\$300.00
Project Coordinator	Per Hour	\$90.00	1	\$90.00
Data Analyst and Reporting	Per Hour	\$140.00	1	\$140.00
			Sub Total:	\$530.00

Toll-Free Contact Center, Website, Reporting & Pre-Distribution				
Form Set Up	Per Hour	\$120.00	1	WAIVED
Bilingual Toll-Free Contact Center	Static Rate	\$100.00	1	\$100.00
NCOA Address Update (USPS)	Static Rate	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
Settlement Website: Static Apex URL	Static Rate	\$400.00	1	\$400.00
Settlement Status Reports	Static Rate	\$750.00	1	Waived
			Sub Total:	\$550.00



Professional Services	Fee Calculation	Rate(s)	Quantity	Estimated Cost
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Distribution & Settlement Fund Management				
Settlement Calculations	Per Hour	\$120.00	3	\$360.00
Account Management and Reconciliation	Per Hour	\$140.00	2	\$280.00
Print & Mail Distribution Settlement Check (IRS Form 1099 if applicable)	Per Piece	\$1.00	250	\$250.00
USPS First Class Postage	Per Piece	\$0.78	250	\$195.00
Remail Distribution to Updated Address (Skip Trace)	Per Piece	\$2.00	25	\$50.00
Individual Income Tax Preparation & Reporting	Per Hour	\$100.00	4	\$400.00
QSF Income Tax Reporting (per calendar year)	Per Year	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
Unclaimed Funds: State Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund	Static Rate	\$250.00	1	\$250.00
Sub Total:				\$2,785.00

Post Distribution Reconciliation				
Bank Account Reconciliation	Per Hour	\$135.00	1	\$135.00
Project Management Reconciliation	Per Hour	\$100.00	1	\$100.00
Declarations	Per Hour	\$120.00	1	\$120.00
Sub Total:				\$355.00

WILL NOT EXCEED:			\$4,495.00
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Thank you for your business!



Terms & Conditions

The following Terms and Conditions govern the provision of all services to be provided by Apex Class Action and its affiliates ("Apex") to the Client. These terms and conditions are binding and shall apply to all services provided by Apex in relation to any related services or products.

1. **Services:** Apex commits to providing the Client with the administrative services detailed in the attached Proposal (the "Services").

2. **Payment Terms:** As compensation for the legal services to be provided, the Client agrees to pay Apex all fees detailed in the Proposal. The fees quoted in the Proposal (and any subsequent proposals for additional services) are estimates based on the information provided to Apex by the Client. Apex makes no representation that the estimated fees in the Proposal or any subsequent proposals for additional services shall equal the actual fees charged by Apex to the Client, which fees (including individual line items) may be greater or less than estimated. If additional services are requested on an hourly basis and are not specifically detailed in the Proposal, Apex will prepare estimates for such services subject to approval by the Client. In the performance of such additional services, Apex will charge standard hourly fees which shall apply.

3. **Incurred Expenses:** In relation to the provision of services outlined in this agreement, the Client agrees to reimburse Apex for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. Such expenses may include, but are not limited to, costs associated with postage, media production or publication, banking fees, brokerage fees, messenger and delivery service expenses, travel expenses, filing fees, office supplies, meals, staff overtime expenses, and other related costs and expenses. If not otherwise specified in writing, fees for print notice and certain expenses, such as media publication and postage, must be paid immediately upon invoicing and, in certain cases, at least ten (10) days prior to the date on which such expenses will be incurred.

4. **Invoicing:** Apex shall present invoices for its fees and expenses on a monthly basis, except as provided in Section 3. The Client agrees to pay each invoice within 30 days of receipt. In the event of non-payment within 90 days of the billing date, an additional service charge of 1.5% per month may apply. Apex reserves the right to increase its prices, charges, and rates annually, subject to reasonable adjustments. If any price increases exceed 10%, Apex shall give thirty (30) days' notice to the Client. In the event of any unpaid invoices beyond 120 days of the due date, Apex reserves the right to withhold services and reports until payment is received, subject to notice to the Client. It is important to note that Apex's failure to provide services and reports in such instances shall not constitute a default under this agreement.

5. **Case Duration:** The duration of these Terms and Conditions, except for the data storage obligations stated in Section 13, shall be in effect until 30 days following the completion of the Services as described in the Proposal. The parties may extend these Terms and Conditions in writing for a mutually agreed-upon period beyond this initial 30-day period.

6. **Termination of Services:** Either party may terminate the Services by providing thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. Alternatively, termination may occur immediately upon written notice for Cause, as defined below. Cause means (i) Apex's gross negligence or willful misconduct that causes serious and material harm to the Client; (ii) the Client's failure to pay Apex invoices for more than one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of the invoice; or (iii) the accrual of invoices or unpaid services where Apex reasonably believes it will not be paid. Termination of the Services shall not relieve the Client of its obligation to pay Apex for services rendered prior to the termination.

7. **Independent Contractor:** As an independent contractor, Apex will provide services under the terms of this agreement. It is agreed that neither Apex nor any of its employees will be considered an employee of the Client. Consequently, Apex and its employees will not be eligible for any benefits provided by the Client to its employees. The Client will not make any tax deductions from the payments due to Apex for state or federal tax purposes. Apex will be solely responsible for paying all taxes and other payments due on payments received from the Client under this agreement.

8. Apex warrants that the Services outlined in the Proposal will be performed in accordance with the standards generally adhered to by professionals providing similar services. It is acknowledged that the Services may entail the likelihood of some human and machine errors, omissions, delays, and losses that may result in damage. However, Apex shall not be held liable for such errors, omissions, delays, or losses unless they are caused by its gross negligence or willful misconduct. In the event of any breach of this warranty by Apex, the Client's sole remedy will be limited to Apex's rerunning, at its expense, any inaccurate output provided that such inaccuracies occurred solely as a result of Apex's gross negligence or willful misconduct under this agreement.

9. **Limitation of Liability:** The Client acknowledges that Apex shall not be held liable for any consequential, special, or incidental damages incurred by the Client in relation to the performance of Services, whether the claim is based on breach of warranty, contract, tort (including negligence), strict liability, or any other grounds. Under no circumstances shall Apex's liability to the Client, for any Losses (including court costs and reasonable attorney's fees), arising out of or in connection with these Terms and Conditions, exceed the total amount charged or chargeable to the Client for the specific service(s) that caused the Losses.

10. **Indemnification:** The Client agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Apex from any losses, suits, actions, judgments, fines, costs, liabilities, or claims arising from any action or proceeding relating to the Services provided by Apex, regardless of whether or not it results in liability (collectively referred to as "Indemnified Claims"). However, this indemnification provision shall not apply to the extent that such Indemnified Claims are caused by Apex's willful misconduct, gross negligence, or breach of these Terms and Conditions. This provision shall survive termination of the Services.

11. **Confidentiality:** Apex will uphold strict confidentiality between Apex and the Client and applies to all non-public records, documents, systems, procedures, processes, software, and other information received by either party in connection with the performance of services under these terms. Both Apex and the Client agree to keep confidential all such non-public information, including any material marked or identified as confidential or proprietary. Any such confidential information shall not be disclosed, provided, disseminated, or otherwise made available to any third party, except as required to fulfill the parties' obligations under these terms. The parties acknowledge that in the event of any request to disclose any confidential information in connection with a legal or administrative proceeding, or otherwise to comply with a legal requirement, prompt notice of such request must be given to the other party to enable that party to seek an appropriate protective order or other remedy or to waive compliance with the relevant provisions of these terms. If the Client seeks a protective order or another remedy, Apex, at the Client's expense, will cooperate with and assist the Client in such efforts. If the Client fails to obtain a protective order or waives compliance with the relevant provisions of these terms, Apex will disclose only that portion of the confidential information that it determines it is required to disclose. This confidentiality provision shall survive termination of the services provided. Both parties acknowledge and agree that any breach of this these terms may cause irreparable harm to the non-breaching party and that injunctive relief may be necessary to prevent any actual or threatened breach. The terms set forth between the parties supersede all prior negotiations, understandings, and agreements between the party's concerning confidentiality. These terms may only be amended in writing and signed by both parties.

12. **Ownership of the programs, system data, and materials provided by Apex to the Client during the course of providing services herein shall solely belong to Apex. It is acknowledged that fees and expenses paid by the Client do not confer any rights in such property. It is also understood that the said property is made available to the Client solely for the purpose of using it during and in connection with the services provided by Apex.**

13. Upon the completion of the administration and unless retention instructions are ordered by the court, Apex will notify the client that it will destroy and/or return all confidential information and property within 90 days upon the client's written request. Alternatively, the material may be stored for one year at a monthly fee of \$1.50 per storage box for paper documents and \$0.01 per image for electronic copies over a period of three years, which compensates Apex for its electronic and hard-copy storage costs. Apex will not be liable for any damages, liability, or expenses incurred in connection with any delay in delivery of, or damage to disks, magnetic tapes, or any input data provided by the client or its representatives unless Apex has agreed in writing to assume such responsibility.

14. **COMPLETE AGREEMENT.** These Terms and Conditions, along with the attached Proposal, represent the complete agreement and understanding between the parties and override any prior agreements (whether written or oral) between Apex and the Client regarding the subject matter. Any modification to these Terms and Conditions may only be made in writing and must be signed by both Apex and the Client. The headings in this document are included for convenience only and do not alter or restrict any provisions in these Terms and Conditions. They may not be used in the interpretation of these Terms and Conditions.

15. This provision outlines the requirements for providing notice or other communication under this agreement. All such communications must be in writing and can be delivered either by personal delivery or through U.S. Mail with prepaid postage or overnight courier. Once delivered personally or sent through the mail, the notice will be considered given after five (5) days from the deposit date in the U.S. Mail. Alternatively, if sent through an overnight courier, the notice will be considered given one business day after delivery to the such courier. It's important to note that the notice must be provided to a responsible officer or principal of the Client or Apex, depending on the case.

16. **Force Majeure:** In the event of any failure or delay in performance due to circumstances beyond Apex's control, including but not limited to strikes, lockouts, fires, floods, acts of God or public enemy, riots, civil disorders, insurrections, war or war conditions, or interference by civil or military authorities, Apex shall not be held liable for any resulting loss or damage. The time for performance under this agreement shall be extended for a period equal to the duration of the disabling cause and a reasonable time thereafter. This provision shall constitute a force majeure clause and shall be construed accordingly.

17. The applicable state and federal laws shall govern the interpretation and enforcement of these Terms and Conditions. No choice of law or conflict of laws provisions shall affect this governing law provision.

18. **Severability:** This applies to all clauses and covenants contained within these Terms and Conditions. In the event that any clause or covenant is deemed invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permissible by law. The validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall in no way be affected or impaired by the invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability of any provision deemed so.

19. **Nonwaiver:** This applies to these Terms and Conditions. This means that any failure by one party to enforce a provision of these terms on one or more occasions shall not be construed as a waiver of that provision. In other words, any failure to enforce a provision does not give up the right to enforce it in the future. All provisions of these Terms and Conditions remain in full force and effect, regardless of any prior failure to enforce them.

EXHIBIT 7

REDACTED