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

14 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

15 ZION ESTRADA, an individual, on behalf of
16 herself and on behalf of all persons similarly
17 situated,

18 Plaintiff,

19 vs.

20 WILLIAMS LEA LLC, a Limited Liability
21 Company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

22 Defendants.

CASE NO.: **23STCV29851**

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

Hearing Date: February 10, 2026
Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.

Judge: Hon. Samantha Jessner
Dept: SS-7

Action Filed: May 20, 2024
Trial Date: Not set

1 I, Kyle Nordrehaug, declare as follows:

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

6 2. This declaration is being submitted in support of Plaintiff’s unopposed motion for
7 preliminary approval of the proposed class action settlement with Defendant Williams Lea LLC
8 (“Defendant”) which seeks entry of an order: (1) preliminarily approving the proposed settlement of
9 this class action with Defendant; (2) for settlement purposes only, conditionally certifying the Class,
10 which is comprised of “all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who
11 were classified as non-exempt in the State of California during the Class Period”, which is March
12 17, 2022 to August 21, 2025; (3) provisionally appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the
13 Class; (4) provisionally appointing Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class
14 Counsel; (5) approving the form and method for providing class-wide notice; (6) directing that
15 notice of the proposed settlement be given to the class; (7) appointing Apex Class Action LLC as
16 the Administrator, and (8) scheduling a final approval hearing date that is 120 days from
17 preliminary approval, to consider Plaintiff’s motion for final approval of the settlement and for
18 approval of attorneys’ fees, expenses and service award. Plaintiff and Defendant (collectively the
19 “Parties”) have reached a full and final settlement of the above-captioned action, which is set forth
20 in the Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”). A true and correct copy of
21 the signed Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit #1. The form of the Agreement is based upon
22 the Los Angeles County Superior Court model form for a class and PAGA settlement. A redline
23 comparison between the Agreement and the Court’s model form for a class and PAGA settlement is
24 attached hereto as Exhibit #2. This Declaration incorporates by reference the definitions in the
25 Agreement, and all terms defined therein shall have the same meaning as set forth in the
26 Agreement.

1 Fairness of Settlement

2 3. As consideration for this Settlement, the non-reversionary Gross Settlement Amount
3 of Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$750,000) (the “Gross Settlement Amount”) is to be
4 paid by Defendant, as set forth in the Agreement. The Gross Settlement Amount will settle all
5 issues pending in the Action between the Parties and will be made in full and final settlement of the
6 Released Class Claims in exchange for the payments to Participating Class Members from the Net
7 Settlement Amount, and also includes (a) the costs of administration of the settlement, (b) all
8 attorneys' fees and costs, (c) the Class Representative Service Payment, and (d) the PAGA Penalties
9 payment allocated 75% to the LWDA and 25% to the Aggrieved Employees. (Agreement at ¶
10 1.22.) The following is a table of the key financial terms of the Settlement and the proposed
11 deductions:

12 **\$750,000** (Gross Settlement Amount)

- 13 - \$15,000 (Plaintiff’s proposed service awards - not to exceed amount)
14 - \$23,000 (Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)
15 - \$250,000 (Class Counsel Fees Payment - not to exceed 1/3 of settlement)
16 - \$20,000 (PAGA Payment - 75% to LWDA / 25% to Aggrieved Employees)
17 - \$11,000 (Administration Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)

18 **\$431,000**(Net Settlement Amount)

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

24 5. On May 21, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation session presided
25 over by Tagore Subramaniam, Esq., a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class
26 actions. In preparation for the mediation, Defendant provided Class Counsel with payroll,
27 timekeeping and employment data and other information regarding the Class Members, various
28 internal documents, and other compensation and employment-related materials. Class Counsel

1 analyzed the data with the assistance of damages expert Berger Consulting and prepared and
2 submitted a mediation brief to the mediator. The final settlement terms were negotiated and set forth
3 in the Agreement now presented for this Court's approval. Importantly, Plaintiff and Class Counsel
4 believe that this Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

5
6 **6. Maximum Valuation and Discounted Valuation.** Based upon 546 Class Members
7 who collectively worked 46,007 workweeks (Declaration of Shaun Voigt at ¶4), the Gross
8 Settlement Amount provides an average value of \$1,373 per Class Member and \$16.30 per
9 workweek and after deductions, the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of
10 \$789.37 per Class Member and a recovery of \$9.36 per workweek. The calculations to compensate
11 for the amount due for the Class at the time of the mediation were calculated by Berger Consulting,
12 Plaintiff's damage expert. As to the Class whose claims are at issue in this Action, Plaintiff
13 retained this expert to analyze the data and determine the potential unpaid wages for the employees.
14 The maximum potential damages were calculated to be \$1,524,532 for the alleged unpaid wages
15 due to off-the-clock work at 1 hour per week, \$3,805 for the alleged underpaid overtime wage based
16 on the alleged miscalculation of the regular rate, \$3,969 for the alleged unpaid meal break
17 premiums and sick pay based on the miscalculation of the regular rate, \$0 for the alleged missed
18 meal periods because the number of meal premiums paid exceeded the number of violations
19 observed in the time records, \$326,797 for alleged rest period damages based upon the 7% potential
20 violation rate observed for meal periods, \$51,080 for alleged unreimbursed business expenses for
21 personal cell phone usage at \$5 per month. As a result, the total damage valuation was calculated
22 that Defendant was subject to a maximum damage claim in the amount of \$1,910,200. As to
23 potential penalties, Plaintiff calculated that potential waiting time penalties were a maximum of
24 between \$168,946 and \$1,671,359, depending on the predicate violation, and potential maximum
25 wage statement penalties were \$1,601,700.¹ Defendant vigorously disputed Plaintiff's calculations

26
27 ¹ While Plaintiff alleged claims for statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code Sections 203 and
28 226, at mediation Plaintiff recognized that these claims were subject to additional, separate defenses
asserted by Defendant, including, a good faith dispute defense as to whether any premium wages

1 and exposure theories. Consequently, the Gross Settlement Amount of \$750,000 represents more
2 than 39% of the maximum value of the alleged damages at issue in this case at the time this
3 Settlement was negotiated.² Importantly, the recent decision that good faith belief of compliance by
4 the employer in *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (2024), could
5 completely negate the claims for waiting time and wage statement penalties, even if wages were
6 owed to the Class. The above maximum calculations should then be adjusted in consideration for
7 both the risk of class certification and the risk of establishing class-wide liability on all claims.
8 Given the amount of the settlement as compared to the potential value of claims in this case and the
9 defenses asserted by Defendant, this settlement is fair and reasonable. Specific details as to the
10 calculation and valuation of the claims for purposes of mediation and the negotiation of the
11 Settlement are as follows:

12 **A. Payroll and Timekeeping Data.** Defendant provides business support
13 services, outsourcing, and technology solutions to financial, legal, and
14 professional services firms. Plaintiff received and Plaintiff's expert analyzed
15 payroll and time punch data which covered 60 employees, 31,568 shifts
16 worked and 6,910 workweeks covering the period 3/17/2022 - 4/11/2025,
17 which was then extrapolated to the entire Class at the time of mediation.
18 Based on the data received, the average rate of pay for the Class used in the
19 class-wide valuation calculations was \$24.65.

20 **B. Alleged Off-The-Clock Work.** The off-the-clock claim is based on
21 allegations that Defendant knew or should have known the Class Members
22 worked off the clock due to pre-shift and post-shift activities such as
23

24 for meal or rest periods or other wages were owed given Defendant's position that Plaintiff and
25 Class Members were properly compensated. *See Nordstrom Commission Cases*, 186 Cal. App. 4th
26 576, 584 (2010) ("There is no willful failure to pay wages if the employer and employee have a
good faith dispute as to whether and when the wages were due.").

27 ² Because the PAGA claim is not a class claim and primarily is paid to the State of California,
28 Plaintiff has not included the PAGA claim in this discussion of the value of the class claims. The
PAGA claim is addressed below at ¶33.

1 computer boot ups and opening and closing offices. As a result, they were
2 systematically subjected to this alleged uncompensated work time.
3 Off-the-clock damages assume employees were not paid 1 hour per
4 workweek. Unpaid off-the-clock time based on 1 hour per week sums up to
5 43,373 total unpaid OTC hours. 91.8% of these hours are assumed overtime.
6 Unpaid OTC wages are calculated as the sum of unpaid regular OTC wages
7 (at hourly rate) and unpaid overtime OTC wages (at 1.5x hourly rate). As a
8 result, the maximum value of the claim for unpaid wages due to alleged off-
9 the-clock work was \$1,524,532. In light of the Defendant's policies
10 requiring work time to be recorded in the manner required by the Defendant,
11 Plaintiff believes that class certification for this claim is a medium risk and
12 off-the-clock claims are difficult to prove on a class-wide basis for liability
13 and recovery given the lack of documentation and the potential for individual
14 variances as to time and experience, not to mention Defendant's position that
15 this work time is in fact recorded. Plaintiff discounted this maximum
16 valuation for this claim by 50% for the risk of certification and 50% for the
17 risks of class-wide liability, resulting in a discounted value of \$381,133.

18 **C. Alleged Underpayment of Overtime Wages.** Plaintiff alleges that when
19 paying overtime, the Defendant incorrectly calculated the regular rate used
20 for these wages. Plaintiff alleged that the following additional remunerations
21 were not included in the regular rate: Client Incentive Bonus (4), Referral
22 Bonus (3), Sign On Bonus (1). 10% of employees and 0.2% of pay periods
23 have alleged overtime underpayments. The damages are calculated as the
24 differences between the overtime earnings, assuming these earnings were
25 paid properly at the regular rate including all remunerations above, and the
26 actual payouts. The alleged unpaid wages from the miscalculation of the
27 regular rate applicable to overtime was calculated to total \$3,805. Plaintiff
28 believes this was a clear basis for liability as a matter of pure math, however,

1 the damages for the Class are low. Plaintiff maintains that there is a high
2 degree this claim would be certified and a high degree that liability could be
3 establish on a class-wide basis. As a result, Plaintiff did not really discount
4 this claim when evaluating the reasonableness of a settlement.

5 **D. Alleged Underpayment of Meal Premiums and Sick Pay.** Plaintiff alleges
6 that when paying meal premiums and sick pay, the Defendant incorrectly
7 calculated the regular rate used for these wages. Plaintiff alleged that the
8 following additional remunerations were not included in the regular rate:
9 Client Incentive Bonus (4), Referral Bonus (3), Sign On Bonus (1). 3.4% of
10 employees and 0.1% of pay periods have meal premiums and additional
11 remunerations earned. There were no employees or payperiods in which sick
12 pay occurred with the additional remuneration. The damages are calculated
13 as the differences between the meal premium earnings, assuming these
14 earnings were paid properly at the regular rate including all remunerations
15 above, and the actual payouts. The alleged unpaid wages from the
16 miscalculation of the regular rate applicable to meal premiums was calculated
17 to total \$3,969. Plaintiff believes that liability was strong, however, the
18 recovery of damages for the Class are difficult and uncertain given that there
19 is not a clear established private cause of action to recover sick pay wages,
20 particularly for current employees. Plaintiff maintains that there is a high
21 degree this claim would be certified and a medium degree that liability could
22 be establish on a class-wide basis. As a result, Plaintiff did not really
23 discount this claim for the risk of certification, but discounted the claim by
24 50% for the risk of a class wide recovery, resulting in a discounted value of
25 \$1,995.

26 **E. Meal Period Violations.** The meal period claim is based upon the analysis
27 of time punch records. The time punch records reflect a meal break violation
28 rate with waiver of 7% of shifts greater than 6 hours (11,577 unique possible

1 violations out of 189,458 shifts greater than 6 hours). The pay data reflects
2 meal break premiums paid in 12,984 instances, which exceeds the number of
3 possible violations observed in the time records. As a result, the maximum
4 potential damages for alleged meal period violations using the 76% potential
5 violation rate, and after deduction of the meal premiums paid by Defendant,
6 were therefore calculated to be \$0 for the alleged missed meal periods
7 because the number of meal premiums paid exceeded the number of
8 violations observed in the time records.

9 **F. Alleged Rest Period Violations.** The rest period claim is difficult to
10 calculate because California law does not require rest periods to be recorded.
11 For this claim, Plaintiff used a 7% violation assumption based on what was
12 observed for meal breaks based upon the fact that the circumstances resulting
13 in the meal period violation could likewise result in a similar failure to
14 provide off duty rest periods. This likely overstates the rest period claim
15 value as there were likely some times a rest period was taken by Class
16 Members even where a meal period was missed given the rest periods are
17 easier to take. The damages for a missed period is one hour of pay under
18 Labor Code §§266.7 and 512. As a result, the maximum potential damages
19 for alleged rest period violations using this 76% violation rate were estimated
20 to be \$326,797. The rest period claim presents a low likelihood of class
21 certification and a low likelihood that class-wide recovery could be obtained
22 at trial. Plaintiff discounted this maximum valuation for this claim by 30%
23 for the risk of certification and by 30% for the risks of class-wide liability,
24 resulting in a discounted value of \$29,412.

25 **G. Alleged Business Expenses Reimbursement.** The expense reimbursement
26 claim was based upon the personal cell phone usage for work purposes, such
27 as calls with management. The value of this claim used was \$5 per month to
28 calculate that the maximum potential damages for the alleged failure to

1 reimburse business expenses were \$51,090. Plaintiff believes that there is a
2 high likelihood of class certification for this claim, and medium likelihood of
3 class-wide liability. Defendant contended that any personal cell phone usage
4 was merely convenient and voluntary such that reimbursement was not
5 legally required. This defense could result in a denial of a denial of liability
6 on this claim. Plaintiff believed that there was a strong likelihood of class
7 certification as to this claim, and therefore only applied a 75% risk did not
8 discount for the risk of certification, but discounted the claim by 50% for the
9 risks of class-wide liability and recovery, resulting in a discounted value of
10 \$19,155.

11 **H. Alleged Waiting Time Penalties.** Waiting Time Penalties are calculated for
12 all 277 terminated employees x 30 days x 8.1 hours per day. An alternative
13 waiting time penalty was calculated as to the 28 terminated employees with
14 alleged regular rate violation. As such, the maximum value of the potential
15 waiting time penalties were calculated to be a maximum of between
16 \$168,946 and \$1,671,359. This claim is entirely derivative of the unpaid
17 wage claims above, and therefore suffers from the same risks, plus Defendant
18 maintains additional defenses of a good faith defense specific to this claim.
19 The recent decision that good faith belief dispute as to wages owed by the
20 employer in *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065
21 (2024), could completely negate this claim even if wages were owed to the
22 class. In light of the state of the law, and the Defendant's defenses not only
23 to the predicate claims and certification, but also as to a good faith defense to
24 the wage statement claim resulting in an additional risk discount by 25%,
25 Plaintiff discounted this claim significantly to \$104,460.

26 **I. Alleged Wage Statement Penalties.** Wage Statement Penalties are
27 calculated at \$50 for the initial violation and \$100 for each subsequent
28 violation with a max of \$4,000 per employee (assumes 100% violation). The

1 Wage Statement claim is predicated and is derivative of the above claims, so
2 the maximum valuation assumed there was a violation in every pay period
3 within the applicable one-year statute of limitation. The maximum value of
4 the potential wage statement penalties were therefore calculated to be
5 \$1,601,700. This claim is entirely derivative of the unpaid wage claims
6 above, and therefore suffers from the same risks, plus Defendant maintains
7 additional defenses of a lack of knowing and willful conduct specific to this
8 claim. The recent decision that good faith belief of compliance by the
9 employer in *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065
10 (2024), could completely negate this claim even if wages were owed to the
11 class. In light of the state of the law, and the Defendant's defenses not only
12 to the predicate claims but also as to a good faith defense to the wage
13 statement claim resulting in an additional risk discounting by 25%, Plaintiff
14 discounted this claim significantly to \$100,106.

15 **J. Total Discounted Valuation.** Based upon the above discounted valuations
16 for each of the above class claims, the total discounted valuation for all class
17 claims would be \$640,066, which compares favorably to the Gross
18 Settlement Amount in this Settlement.

19 **K. Alleged PAGA Claim.** The PAGA Claim is not a class claim and the PAGA
20 penalties are paid primarily (75%) to the State of California, and do not
21 compensate for or release the individual claims of the employees. As such,
22 the PAGA Claim is not included in this valuation, however, the PAGA claim
23 is addressed separately below at paragraph 33.

24
25 Procedural History of the Litigation

26 7. On November 3, 2023, Plaintiff filed with the LWDA and served on Defendant
27 a notice under Labor Code section 2699.3 identifying the alleged Labor Code violations to recover
28 civil penalties on behalf of Aggrieved Employees for various Labor Code violations. The PAGA

1 Notice specifically alleged violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 et seq., 210, 218, 221,
2 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code
3 of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title
4 8, Section 1 1070(14)(Failure to Provide Seating), and violation of the applicable Wage Order(s).
5 This PAGA Notice is attached hereto as Exhibit #3 for the Court's reference and also included a
6 copy of the draft complaint with the PAGA Notice.

7 8. On December 7, 2023, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Class Action
8 Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los
9 Angeles. This Class Action Complaint asserted class claims against Defendant for: (1) unfair
10 competition in violation of Cal. Bus & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.; (2) failure to to pay minimum
11 wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1; (3) failure to pay overtime
12 wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198; (4) failure to provide required
13 meal periods in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; (5) failure to provide required rest
14 periods in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; (6) failure to provide accurate itemized
15 wage statements in violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; (7) failure to to reimburse
16 employees for required expenses in violation of California Labor Code § 2802; (8) failure to
17 provide wages when due in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202 and 203; and, (9) failure
18 to pay sick pay wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201-204, 233, 246. On January 29,
19 2024, Plaintiff filed a separate Representative Action Complaint alleging a single cause of action
20 for civil penalties in violation of the Private Attorney General Act, Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq.
21 ("PAGA").³

22 9. On or about September 25, 2025, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint in this
23 Action adding a cause of action for civil penalties under PAGA. The First Amended Class and
24 Representative Action Complaint is the operative complaint in the Action (the "Operative
25 Complaint").

27 ³ The PAGA complaint will be dismissed without prejudice, following the filing of Plaintiff's
28 First Amended Complaint in this Action.

1 10. Over the course of litigation, the Parties engaged in the investigation of the claims,
2 including informal discovery, and the production of documents, class data, and other information,
3 allowing for the full and complete analysis of liabilities and defenses to the claims in the Action.
4 The information for mediation obtained by Plaintiff included: (1) data concerning the class; (2)
5 payroll data and time punch data for the Class covering 60 employees, 31,568 shifts worked, and
6 8,910 workweeks; (3) Defendant's wage and hour policies; (4) the employment file for the Plaintiff;
7 and, (5) samples of wage statements provided by Defendant. As such, Class Counsel received the
8 data and information for the Class, which was sufficient for Plaintiff's expert to prepare the
9 valuations of the claims for the Class.

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

17 12. Plaintiff and Defendant agreed to discuss resolution of the Action through a
18 mediation. Prior to mediation, the Parties engaged in the above investigation and the exchange of
19 documents and information in connection with the Action. On May 21, 2025, the Parties
20 participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Tagore Subramaniam, a respected mediator of
21 wage and hour representative and class actions. Following the mediation, each side, represented by
22 its respective counsel, were able to agree to settle the Action based upon a mediator's proposal
23 which was memorialized in a memorandum of understanding. The Parties then negotiated the final
24 terms of the settlement as set forth in the Agreement. At all times, the negotiations were arm's
25 length and contentious.

26 13. Although a settlement has been reached, Defendant denies any liability or
27 wrongdoing of any kind associated with the claims alleged in the Action and further denies that, for
28 any purpose other than settlement, the Action is appropriate for class and/or representative

1 treatment. Defendant contends, among other things, that it has complied at all times with the
2 California Labor Code, applicable Wage Order, and all other laws and regulations. Further,
3 Defendant contends that class certification is inappropriate for any reason other than for settlement.
4 Plaintiff contend that Defendant violated California wage and hour laws. Plaintiff further contend
5 that the Action is appropriate for class certification on the basis that the claims meet the requisites
6 for class certification. Without admitting that class certification is proper, Defendant has stipulated
7 that the above Class may be certified for settlement purposes only. (Agreement at ¶ 2.8). The
8 Parties agree that certification for settlement purposes is not an admission that class certification is
9 proper. Further, the Agreement is not admissible in this or any other proceeding as evidence that
10 the Class could be certified absent a settlement. Solely for purposes of settling the Action, the
11 Parties stipulate and agree that the requisites for establishing class certification with respect to the
12 Class are satisfied.

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

25
26 Settlement Terms and Plan of Allocation

27 15. The Gross Settlement Amount is Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars
28 (\$750,000). (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) Under the Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount consists of

1 the following elements: (1) payment of the Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class
2 Members; (2) Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment; (3)
3 Administration Expenses Payment; (4) the Class Representative Service Payment to the Plaintiff;
4 and (5) the PAGA Penalties payment allocated 75% to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% to the
5 Individual PAGA Payments. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) The Gross Settlement Amount does not
6 include Defendant's share of payroll taxes. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) The Gross Settlement Amount
7 shall be all-in with no reversion to Defendant. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.)

8 16. Defendant shall fund the Gross Settlement Amount and the amount necessary to pay
9 payroll taxes thereon no later than 30 days after the Effective Date. (Agreement at ¶ 4.3.) The
10 distribution of Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members will be made within 14
11 days after Defendant funds the Gross Settlement Amount. (Agreement at ¶ 5.1.)

12 17. The amount remaining in the Gross Settlement Amount after the deduction of
13 Court-approved amounts for Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Class
14 Representative Service Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation
15 Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment (called the "Net Settlement
16 Amount") shall be allocated to Class Members as their Individual Class Payments. (Agreement at
17 ¶¶ 1.28 and 3.2.) The Administrator will calculate each Individual Class Payment by (a) dividing
18 the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class
19 Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class
20 Member's Workweeks. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(e).) Workweeks will initially be based on Defendant's
21 records, however, Class Members will have the right to challenge the number of Workweeks.

22 18. Class Members may choose to opt-out of the Settlement by following the directions
23 in the Class Notice. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5, Ex. A.) All Class Members who do not "opt out" will be
24 deemed Participating Class Members who will be bound by the Settlement and will be entitled to
25 receive an Individual Class Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5(c).) All Aggrieved Employees,
26 including those who submit an opt-out request, will be paid their allocation of the PAGA Penalties
27 and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of their request for
28 exclusion from the Class. (Agreement at ¶¶ 6.3 and 8.5(d).) Finally, the Class Notice will advise

1 the Class Members of their right to object to the Settlement and/or dispute their Workweeks.
2 (Agreement at ¶¶ 8.6 and 8.7, and Ex. A.)

3 19. Participating Class Members must cash their Individual Class Payment check within
4 180 days after it is mailed. (Agreement at ¶ 5.2.) Any settlement checks not cashed within 180
5 days will be voided and any funds represented by such checks sent to the California Controller's
6 Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the individual who failed to cash the check. (Agreement
7 at ¶ 5.4.)

8 20. Subject to Court approval, the Parties have agreed on Apex Class Action LLC to
9 administer the settlement in this action ("Administrator"). (Agreement at ¶ 1.2.) The Administrator
10 will be paid for settlement administration in an amount not to exceed \$11,000. (Agreement at ¶
11 3.2(c).) Apex Class Action provided an estimate of \$9,885 for administration expenses as set forth
12 in the declaration from Apex Class Action, submitted herewith.

13 21. Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for Class Counsel to be awarded
14 a sum not to exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, as the Class Counsel Fees Payment.
15 (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(b).) Class Counsel will also be allowed to apply separately for an award of
16 Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment in an amount not to exceed \$23,000. (Agreement at ¶
17 3.2(b).) Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for a payment of no more than \$15,000
18 to the Plaintiff as his Class Representative Service Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).)

19 22. Subject to Court approval, the PAGA Penalties will be paid from the Gross
20 Settlement Amount for PAGA penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act, Cal.
21 Labor Code Section 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA"). The PAGA Penalties are \$20,000. (Agreement at ¶¶
22 1.34 and 3.2(d).) Pursuant to the express requirements of Labor Code § 2699(i), the PAGA
23 Payment shall be allocated as follows: 75% shall be allocated to the Labor Workforce Development
24 Agency ("LWDA") as its share of the civil penalties and 25% allocated to the Individual PAGA
25 Payments to be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees based on the number of their respective
26
27
28

1 PAGA Pay Periods.⁴ (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) As set forth in the accompanying proof of service, the
2 LWDA has been served with this motion and the Agreement.

3
4 Risks of Continued Litigation and Standards for Approval

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

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

24
25 _____
26 ⁴ The PAGA claim was initiated by the PAGA Notice prior to June 2024, and therefore the prior
27 version of Labor Code ¶2699 applies to the 75/25 allocation. The Administrator will calculate each
28 Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the PAGA Group Members' 25% share of
PAGA Penalties (\$10,000) by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all PAGA Group
Members during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each PAGA Group Member's
PAGA Pay Periods. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d)(i).)

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

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

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

- 22 A. **Risks With Specific Claims and Their Class-Wide Valuations** - The specific
23 claims also had risks which impacted both liability and the valuation of the claim.
24 While liability and certification of the claim based on the underpayment of overtime
25 was strong in my opinion, the damages to the Class were very small. The meal
26 period claim showed no liability because the instances of meal premium payments
27 by the Defendant exceeded the potential violations observed in the time records, so
28 the Class is only left with small damages for the alleged underpayment of meal

1 premiums based on the miscalculation of the regular rate. The rest break claims
2 present significant hurdles for class certification because of the potential for
3 individual issues as to why a break was missed as well as the lack of records
4 pertaining to rest breaks which are not required under California law. In my
5 experience, this claim would be difficult to certify and to establish a class wide
6 recovery. As to the alleged claim for off-the-clock-work, again this claims presented
7 problems both as to certification and liability. Defendant could argue that the
8 alleged tasks were either performed while clocked in or were otherwise negligible
9 work time. Defendant disputed that the alleged off-the-clock work would amount to
10 1 hour per week as Plaintiff calculated, as Defendant contended that even if there
11 was such unaccounted time, it was a sporadic such as log in delay and just a few
12 minutes. Therefore, this claim would be difficult to prove and to value on a class-
13 wide basis even if certified. Finally, as to the statutory penalties relating to waiting
14 time and wage statements, these claims are both derivative of the above claims and
15 are subject to their own defenses. As discussed above, the Defendant asserted
16 significant defenses to all of the predicate violations, which means that under the
17 new decision in *Naranjo*, even if the violations were proven, these penalties would
18 be denied. As a result, the claims for statutory penalties could have no value through
19 continued litigation.

20 27. Plaintiff will apply to the Court for a Class Representative Service Payment in
21 consideration for his service and for the risks undertaken on behalf of the Class. (Agreement at ¶
22 3.2(a).) Plaintiff performed his duties admirably by working with Class Counsel over the course of
23 litigation. The Declaration of the Plaintiff is submitted in support. At this stage, the not to exceed
24 amount for the requested service award is within the accepted range of awards for purposes of
25 preliminary approval, subject to the Court's determination at final approval. *See e.g. Andrews v.*
26 *Plains All Am. Pipeline L.P.*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 172183, at *11 (C.D. Cal. 2022) (finding that
27 the requested service awards of \$15,000 each are appropriate); *Reynolds v. Direct Flow Med., Inc.*,
28 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 149865, at *19 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (granting request for \$12,500 service

award); *Mathein v. Pier 1 Imps. (U.S.), Inc.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71386 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (awarding \$12,500 where average class member payment was \$351); *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 2008 WL 4473183, *7 (S.D.Cal. Oct. 06, 2008) (awarding \$25,000 service award to each of six plaintiffs in overtime class action); *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL 221862, *16-17 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (awarding \$25,000 service award in overtime class action and a pool of \$100,000 in enhancements).

28. The stage of the proceedings at which this Settlement was reached also militates in favor of preliminary approval and ultimately, final approval of the Settlement. Class Counsel has conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the class action. Class Counsel began investigating the Class Members' claims before the Action was filed, and during the course of litigation, Class Counsel engaged in informal discovery to obtain necessary information. Class Counsel conducted a review and analysis of the relevant documents and data. Class Counsel was also experienced with the claims at issue here, as Class Counsel previously litigated and settled similar employment claims in other actions. Accordingly, the agreement to settle did not occur until Class Counsel possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further litigation.

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

Class Certification Issues

30. Plaintiff contends that the proposed settlement meets all of the requirements for class certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 as demonstrated below, and therefore, the Court may appropriately approve the Class as defined in the Agreement. This Court should

1 conditionally certify the Class for settlement purposes only, defined as follows:

2 All individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who were
3 classified as non-exempt in the State of California during the Class Period.

4 (Agreement at ¶ 1.5.)

5 The Class Period is from March 17, 2022 to August 21, 2025. (Agreement at ¶ 1.13.)

6 a. **Numerosity** - Plaintiff asserts that the 508 current and former employees
7 that comprise the Class can be identified based on Defendant's records and are sufficiently
8 numerous for class certification.

9 b. **Common Issues Predominate** - Plaintiff contends that common questions of
10 law and fact are present, specifically the common questions of whether Defendant's employment
11 practices were lawful, whether Defendant failed to provide meal and rest periods to Class Members,
12 whether Defendant miscalculated the regular rate when paying wages, whether Class Members
13 were lawfully compensated for all hours worked, whether Defendant failed to provide required
14 expense reimbursement, and whether Class Members are entitled to damages and penalties as a
15 result of these practices. Plaintiff contends that certification of this Class is appropriate because
16 Defendant allegedly engaged in uniform practices with respect to the Class Members. As a result,
17 these common questions of liability could be answered on a class wide basis.

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

25 d. **Adequacy** - Plaintiff contends that the Class Members are adequately
26 represented here because Plaintiff and representing counsel (a) do not have any conflicts of interest
27 with other class members, and (b) will prosecute the case vigorously on behalf of the class. This
28 requirement is met here. First, Plaintiff is well aware of his duties as the representative of the Class

1 and has actively participated in the prosecution of this case to date. Plaintiff effectively
2 communicated with Class Counsel, provided documents and information to Class Counsel, and
3 participated in the investigation and resolution of the Action. The personal involvement of the
4 Plaintiff was essential to the prosecution of the Action and the monetary settlement reached.
5 Second, Plaintiff retained competent counsel who are experienced in employment class actions and
6 who have no conflicts. Third, there is no antagonism between the interests of the Plaintiff and those
7 of the Class. Both the Plaintiff and the Class Members seek monetary relief under the same set of
8 facts and legal theories. Under such circumstances, there can be no conflicts of interest, and
9 adequacy of representation is satisfied.

10 31. Class Counsel's Adequacy of Representation and Absence of Conflict: Blumenthal
11 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP is experienced in prosecuting class action lawsuits and can
12 competently represent the Class. Other lawyers at my firm and I have extensive class litigation
13 experience. We have handled a number of class actions and complex cases and have acted both as
14 counsel and as lead and co-lead counsel in a variety of these matters. We have successfully
15 prosecuted and obtained significant recoveries in numerous class action lawsuits and other lawsuits
16 involving complex issues of law and fact. My firm is particularly experienced in wage and hour
17 employment law class actions, including claims for misclassification, overtime, expense
18 reimbursement, unlawful deduction of wages, and missed rest and meal periods. Blumenthal
19 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has been involved as class counsel in over hundreds of wage
20 and hour class actions. Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has been found to be
21 adequate counsel by the courts throughout California. We have been approved as experienced class
22 counsel by both state and federal courts in California in contested class certification proceedings. A
23 true and correct copy of the resume of my firm is attached hereto as Exhibit #4. The Class in this
24 settlement is defined as "all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who
25 were classified as non-exempt in the State of California during the Class Period." I have reviewed
26 my firm's cases and representation of other plaintiffs and there is no conflict or representation
27 which would prevent my firm from representing the interests of the Class this case. My firm only
28 represents employees, and not employers. My firm has never represented Defendant nor any

1 affiliate of the Defendant. My firm's only interest in the subject matter of this litigation is to ensure
2 a recovery to the Class and to maximize that recovery. Finally, our allegiance to the Class and the
3 claims of the Class is not inconsistent with our allegiance to pursue the claims on behalf of other
4 employees and classes as the claims are all against different and distinct employers. I can think of
5 no conflict that would arise in our representation of the Class and our adequate representation of the
6 Class is evidenced by the successful prosecution of the class claims to reach an excellent recovery
7 for the Class. Moreover, neither the Plaintiff nor Class Counsel have any affiliation with the
8 proposed Administrator for this settlement nor the proposed Cy Pres Recipient. Thus, the adequacy
9 requirement for my firm is satisfied.

10 32. The Class Notice, drafted jointly and agreed upon by the Parties through their
11 respective counsel and to be approved by the Court, is based on the Los Angeles model form and
12 includes all relevant information. (See Exhibit "A" to the Agreement.) A Spanish translation of the
13 Class Notice will be included in the mailing. (Agreement at ¶ 1.11.) The Class Notice will include,
14 among other information: (i) information regarding the Action; (ii) the impact on the rights of the
15 Class Members if they do not opt out, including a description of the applicable release; (iii)
16 information to the Class Members regarding how to opt out and how to object to the Settlement;
17 (iv) the estimated Individual Class Payment for each of the Class Members; (iii) the amount of
18 attorneys' fees and expenses to be sought; (v) the amount of the Plaintiff's service award request;
19 and (vi) the anticipated expenses of the Administrator. The Class Notice will state that the Class
20 Members shall have sixty (60) days from the date that the Class Notice is mailed to them (the
21 "Response Deadline") to request exclusion (opt-out) or to submit a written objection. (Agreement
22 at ¶¶ 1.43, 8.5, 8.7.) Class Members shall be given the opportunity to object to the Settlement
23 and/or requests for attorneys' fees and expenses and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.
24 (Agreement at ¶ 8.7.) Class Members who do not submit a timely and proper request to opt-out will
25 automatically receive a payment of their Individual Class Payment. This notice program was
26 designed to meaningfully reach the Class Members and it advises them of all pertinent information
27 concerning the Settlement.
28

1 33. The PAGA Claim -

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

14 b. **Valuation of the PAGA Claim.** For mediation, Plaintiff calculated the
15 maximum value of the alleged PAGA claim as to Aggrieved Employees for civil penalties to be
16 between \$842,700 and \$1,685,400 for a single violation in every one of the 16,854 pay periods at
17 issue in the PAGA Period, depending on whether the violation was \$50 per pay period as in the case
18 of Labor Code § 558(a)(1) or the standard amount of \$100 per pay period for violation of Labor
19 Code § 1198. This valuation assumed that PAGA civil penalties would be awarded at the maximum
20 rate per pay period but without stacking.⁵ The PAGA allocation in the Settlement is the amount of
21 \$20,000. This allocation is justified by several important considerations. First, the PAGA claim
22 was subject to the same risks as the underlying class claims. Second, Defendant asserted additional
23 defenses to the PAGA claim, not only as to liability but also as to the amount of the penalties.

25 ⁵ Stacking is where more than one civil penalty is imposed in a pay period for the same conduct.
26 The valuation of between \$842,700 and \$1,685,400 is the civil penalty amount without stacking. If
27 stacking is permitted, then the valuation increases with each additional penalty added to each pay
28 period. Plaintiff, however, are not aware of any PAGA award which permitted stacking and in the
cases cited herein, only one penalty per pay period was assessed. The 2024 amendment to PAGA
casts further doubt on whether stacking would be permitted.

1 Defendant could also argue that no penalties prior to the PAGA notification should be awarded, and
2 I am aware of one Court which has so ruled. These additional defenses present a risk to the PAGA
3 claim and the potential that some or all of the PAGA penalties sought may not be awarded. Third,
4 in *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.*, 30 Cal. App. 5th 504 (2018), the court affirmed a judgment which
5 only provided for a PAGA penalty of \$5 per violation. Therefore, at trial, any PAGA penalties
6 awarded could be significantly less than Plaintiff's calculation even where Plaintiff prevailed on the
7 PAGA claim. Even if we assume that violations for all 16,854 pay periods were established, using
8 the valuation from *Carrington* results in a potential recovery of only \$84,270 under PAGA. This
9 means that the PAGA allocation in the Agreement is a reasonable percentage of this potential
10 PAGA recovery. Fourth, the interests of PAGA are also served by the Class recovery under the
11 reasoning of the LWDA in *O'Connor v. Uber*.

12 c. **Comparable PAGA Settlements.** In reaching the settlement of the PAGA
13 claim, Class Counsel was also aware of what allocations other Courts have approved for similar
14 PAGA settlements as compared to the total settlement amount. A class settlement that allocates
15 approximately 2.6% of the total settlement value to resolve the PAGA claims applicable to the class
16 is also supported by what has been approved in other wage-and-hour class settlements. Indeed,
17 Courts typically approve PAGA settlement amounts in the range of between 0.27 to 2 percent of the
18 total settlement. See *Davis v. Brown Shoe Co.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 149010 (E.D. Cal. 2015)
19 (PAGA Payment of \$5,000 in a \$1.5 million class settlement); *Zamora v. Ryder Integrated*
20 *Logistics, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 184096 (S.D. Cal. 2014) (\$7,500 payment to LWDA for
21 PAGA on a \$1.5 million class settlement); *Lusby v. Gamestop Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42637
22 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (PAGA Payment of \$5,000 in a \$500,000 class settlement); *Cruz v. Sky Chefs,*
23 *Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist Lexis 17693 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (approving payment of \$10,000 to the LWDA
24 for PAGA out of \$1,750,000 class settlement); *Chu v. Wells Fargo Investments, LLC*, 2011 WL
25 672645, *1 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (approving PAGA payment of \$7,500 to the LWDA out of \$6.9
26 million common-fund settlement); *Franco v. Ruiz Food Products, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5941801, *13
27 (E.D. Cal. 2012) (approving PAGA payment of \$7,500 to the LWDA out of \$2.5 million
28 common-fund settlement); *Hopson v. Hanesbrands Inc.*, 2009 WL 928133, *9 (N.D. Cal. 2009)

1 (approving PAGA allocation that was .49% of \$408,420.32 gross settlement); *Garcia v. Gordon*
2 *Trucking, Inc.*, 10-cv-00324-AWI-SKO, Dkt. 149-3, 165 (E.D. Cal.) (approving a class settlement
3 of \$3,700,000, with \$10,000 allocated to the PAGA claim); *McKenzie v. Federal Express Corp.*,
4 CV 10-02420 GAF (PLAx), Dkt. 139 & 141 (C.D. Cal.) (court approved a settlement in an amount
5 of \$8.25 million, with \$82,500 allotted to the PAGA claim); *DeStefan v Frito-Lay*,
6 8:10-cv-00112-DOC (C.D. Cal.) (court approved a class settlement of \$2 million, with \$10,000
7 allocated to PAGA); *Martino v. Ecolab Inc.*, No. 3:14CV04358 (N.D. Cal. 2017) (\$100,000 allotted
8 as PAGA penalties or 0.48% of \$21,000,000 settlement amount); *East v. Comprehensive*
9 *Educational Services Inc.*, Fresno Superior Court Case No. 11-CECG-04226 (2015) (\$10,000
10 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.13% of \$7,595,846 settlement amount); *Bararsani v. Coldwell*
11 *Banker Residential Brokerage Company*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC495767 (2016)
12 (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.22% of \$4,500,000 settlement amount); *Moppin v. Los*
13 *Robles Medical Center*, No. 5:15CV01551 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (\$15,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or
14 0.40% of \$3,775,000 settlement amount); *Scott-George v. PVH Corporation*. No., 2:13CV00441
15 (E.D. Cal. 2017) (\$15,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.46% of \$3,250,000 settlement amount);
16 *Nehrlich v. RPM Mortgage Inc.*, Orange County Superior Court Case No.
17 30-2013-00666783-CU-OE-CXC (2017) (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.40% of
18 \$2,500,000 settlement amount); *Rubio v. KTI Incorporated*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case
19 No. CIVDS-14-06132 (2015) (\$1,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.18% of \$550,000 settlement
20 amount); *Gray v. Mountain View Child Care Inc.*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case No.
21 CIVDS-14-02285 (2016) (\$2,500 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.37% of \$675,000 settlement
22 amount); *Perez v. West Coast Liquidators Inc. d/b/a Big Lots*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case
23 No. CIVDS-14-17863 (2016) (\$3,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.33% of \$900,000 settlement
24 amount); *Penaloza vs. PPG Industries Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court No. BC471369 (2013)
25 (\$5,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.38% of \$1,300,000 settlement amount); *Mejia v. DHL*
26 *Express (USA) Inc.*, No. 2:15CV00890 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (\$5,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or
27 0.34% of \$1,450,000 settlement amount).

1 34. Attorneys' Fees - The Class Counsel Fees Payment is capped at one-third of the
2 Gross Settlement Amount. A fee award that is capped at one-third of the common fund is fair and
3 reasonable, and at the time of final approval, my firm will present lodestar to further support the
4 reasonableness of the requested fee award. My firm has been regularly awarded attorney's fees
5 equal to one-third of the common fund in Court-approved wage and hour class settlements. Some
6 of the class action awards obtained by Class Counsel in similar employment actions throughout the
7 state bear out the reasonableness of a fee and costs award equivalent to one-third (1/3) of the total
8 settlement value: On February 1, 2019, in *Solarcity Wage and Hour Cases* (San Mateo Superior
9 Court, Case No. JCCP 4945) Judge Marie Weiner awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a
10 wage and hour class settlement. On July 30, 2019, in *Erickson v. John Muir Health*, (Contra Costa
11 Superior Court Case No. MSC18-00307) Judge Edward Weil awarded Class Counsel a one-third
12 fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On December 18, 2019, in *Velasco v. Lemonade*
13 *Restaurant Group*, (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC672235) Judge William Highberger
14 awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On January 31,
15 2020, in *El Pollo Loco Wage and Hour Cases* (Orange County Superior Court Case No. JCCP
16 4957) Judge William Claster awarded Class Counsel a one-third award in a wage and hour class
17 settlement. On December 3, 2020, in *Blackshear v. California Fine Wine & Spirits* (Sacramento
18 Superior Court Case No. 34-2018-00245842) Judge Christopher Krueger awarded BNBD a one-
19 third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On June 2, 2021, in *Pacia v. CIM Group, L.P.*
20 (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC709666), Judge Amy D. Hogue awarded Class Counsel a
21 one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 8, 2021, in *Securitas Wage*
22 *and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. JCCP4837) Judge David Cunningham
23 awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On March 17, 2022, in *See's*
24 *Candies Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. JCCP5004) Judge Maren
25 Nelson awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On April 12,
26 2022, in *O'Donnell v. Okta, Inc.*, (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-20-587665) Judge
27 Richard Ulmer awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On June
28 30, 2022, in *Armstrong, et al. v. Prometric LLC* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.

20STCV29967), Judge Maren E. Nelson awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action. On July 13, 2022, in *Crum v. S&D Carwash Management LLC*, (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 2019-00251338), Judge Christopher E. Krueger awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On August 10, 2022, in *Spears, et al. v. Health Net of California, Inc.*, (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 34-2017-00210560-CU-OE-GDS), Judge Christopher E. Krueger awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On September 7, 2022, in *Lucchese, et al. v. Kone, Inc.*, (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-20-588225), Judge Richard B. Ulmer, Jr. awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On November 4, 2022, in *Infinity Energy Wage and Hour Cases* (San Diego Superior Court, Case No. JCCP5139), Judge Keri Katz awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On February 1, 2023, in *Hogan v. AECOM Technical Services, Inc.* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 19STCV40072), Judge Stuart Rice awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 28, 2023, in *Farthing v. Milestone Technologies* (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-21-591251), Judge Richard B. Ulmer, Jr. awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On March 2, 2023, in *Leon v. Calaveras Materials* (Kings County Superior Court Case No. 21C-0105), Judge Melissa D'Morias awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On June 20, 2023, in *Gonzalez v. Pacific Western Bank* (San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2127657) Judge David Cohn awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement, On June 30, 2023, in *Aguirre v. Headlands Ventures* (Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 34-2021-00297290), Judge Jill Talley approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On September 15, 2023, in *Moran v. Sharp Healthcare* (San Diego County Superior Court Case No. 37-2019-00050203), Judge Richard Whitney awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On October 10, 2023, in *Arango v. Schlumberger Technology*, (Orange County Case No. 30-2019-01056839-CU- OE-CXC), Judge William Cluster approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action. On October 16, 2023, in *Flores v. Walmart*, (San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVDS2023061) Judge Joseph T. Ortiz awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 17, 2023, in

1 *Silva v. Woodward HRT* (Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 21STCV42692), Judge
2 Maren Nelson awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November
3 29, 2023, in *Ochoa-Andrade v. See's Candies* (San Mateo County Superior Court Case no. 22-CIV-
4 02481), Judge Marie Weiner approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement.
5 On August 9, 2024, in *Cranton v. Grossmont Hospital* (San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-
6 2022-00001574), Judge Gregory Pollack approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class
7 settlement. On September 12, 2024, in *Murdock v. Aspen Surgery Center* (Contra Costa County
8 Superior Court Case No. MSC21-02047), Judge Charles Treat approved a one-third fee award in a
9 wage and hour class settlement. On October 8, 2024, in *Rattler v. Pacific Coast Container*
10 (Alameda Superior Court Case No. 22CV015216), Judge Michael Markman approved a one-third
11 fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On January 14, 2025, in *Curry v. United Health*
12 *Care Staffing* (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-21-597339), Judge Curtis Karnow
13 approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On January 17, 2025, in
14 *Virgen v. Curaleaf* (Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 34-2022-00314655), Judge Lauri
15 Damrell approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 7, 2025,
16 in *Wong v. Nurse Logistics* (Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 22CV408939), Judge
17 Theodore Zayner approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. A fee award
18 equal to one-third of the common fund is therefore reasonable in light of the fees that have been
19 awarded in other similar cases.

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

1 Superior Court (June 24, 2010)(awarding \$15,000 service award); *Baker v. L.A. Fitness Int'l, LLC*,
2 Case No. BC438654, L.A. County Superior Court (Dec. 12, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service
3 awards to three named plaintiffs); *Blue v. Coldwell banker Residential Brokerage Co.*, Case No.
4 BC417335, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar. 21, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
5 *Buckmire v. Jo-Ann Stores, Inc.*, Case No. BC394795, Los Angeles County Superior Court (June,
6 11, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service awards); *Coleman v. Estes Express Lines, Inc.*, Case No.
7 BC429042, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Oct. 3, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
8 *Ethridge v. Universal Health Services, Inc.*, Case No. BC391958, Los Angeles County Superior
9 Court (May 27, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Hickson v. South Coast Auto Ins.*
10 *Marketing, Inc.*, Case No. BC390395, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar. 27,
11 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Hill v. sunglass Hut Int'l, Inc.*, Case No. BC422934, Los
12 Angeles County Superior Court (July 2, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Kambamba v.*
13 *Victoria's Secret Stores, LLC*, Case No. BC368528, Los Angeles County Superior Court, (Aug. 19,
14 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award together with additional compensation for their general
15 release); *Nevarez v. Trader Joe's Co.*, Case No. BC373910, Los Angeles County Superior Court
16 (Jan. 29, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Ordaz v. Rose Hills Mortuary, L.P.*, Case No.
17 BC386500, Los Angeles County Superior Court, (Mar. 19, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
18 *Sheldon v. AHMC Monterey Park Hosp. LP*, Case No. BC440282, Los Angeles County Superior
19 Court (Feb. 22, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Silva v. Catholic Mortuary Services, Inc.*,
20 Case No. BC408054, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Feb. 8, 2011)(awarding \$10,000
21 enhancement award); *Weisbarth v. Banc West Investment Services, Inc.*, Case No. BC422202, Los
22 Angeles County Superior Court (May 24, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Lazar v. Kaiser*
23 *Foundation Health Plan*, Case No. 14-cv-273289, Santa Clara County Superior Court (Dec. 28,
24 2015) (awarding \$10,000 service award); *Acheson v. Express, LLC*, Case No. 109CV135335, Santa
25 Clara County Superior Court (Sept. 13, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Bejarano v.*
26 *Amerisave Mortgage Corp.*, Case No. EDCV 08-00599 SGL (Opx)(C.D. Cal. June 22,
27 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Carbajal v. Sally Beauty Supply LLC*, Case No. CIVVS
28 1004307, San Bernardino County Superior Court (Aug. 6, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award);

1 *Contreras v. Serco Inc.*, Case No. 10-cv-04526-CAS-JEMx (C.D. Cal. Sep. 10, 2012)(awarding
2 \$10,000 service award); *Guerro v. R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.*, Case No. RIC 10005196, Riverside
3 County Superior Court (July 16, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Kisliuk v. ADT Security*
4 *Services Inc.*, Case No. CV08-03241 DSF (RZx)(C.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2011)(awarding \$10,000
5 service award); *Morales v. BCBG Maxazria Int'l Holdings, Inc.*, Case No. JCCP 4582, Orange
6 County Superior Court (Jan. 24, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Barrett v. Doyon Security*
7 *Services, LLC*, Case No. BS900199, BS900517, San Bernardino County Superior Court (Apr. 23,
8 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Zirpolo v. UAG Stevens Creek II*, Santa Clara Superior
9 Court Case no. 17CV313457 (July 10, 2018) (awarding \$10,000 service award); *Taylor v. TIC - The*
10 *Inductrial Complanly*, U.S.D.C. Central District of California Case No. EDCV 16-186-VAP (Aug.
11 1, 2018) (awarding \$10,000 service award).

12
13 36. Potentially Related Other Actions - Besides this Action, I am unaware of any other
14 related cases pending against Defendant which would be impacted by this settlement. I have
15 searched the LWDA database which evidences that there are no other currently pending PAGA
16 actions against Defendant (other than PAGA Notice served in this Action).

17
18 37. Administration - After seeking bids from qualified administrators, Apex Class
19 Action was selected as the Administrator, as Apex Class Action provided an estimate of \$9,885 to
20 perform the settlement administration for a Class of up 560. I have used Apex Class Action
21 successfully as the administrator in more than twenty class settlements in the last couple years and
22 know them to be competent and experienced. My firm has no relationship or connection with Apex
23 Class Action, and thus no conflict of interest exists. Submitted herewith is the Declaration of Sean
24 Hartranft from Apex Class Action which includes the estimate for administration from Apex Class
25 Action.

26
27 Service on the LWDA:

28 38. At the same time as the filing and service of this declaration, I also served the

1 LWDA with the entire motion for preliminary approval which service included the Class Action
2 and PAGA Settlement Agreement, which service is verified by the accompanying proof of service.
3 The service of the Agreement on the LWDA was made on September 29, 2025 and a copy of the
4 email receipt for this service is attached hereto as Exhibit #5.

5
6 Defendant's Declaration Pursuant to Paragraph 7.1:

7 39. The Defendant provided the Declaration required by paragraph 7.1 of the
8 Agreement. The Declaration of Shaun Voigt is attached hereto as Exhibit #6. The Declaration of
9 Voigt confirms that Defendant has no connection to the Administrator, confirms there are no other
10 actions that would be affected by this Settlement, and confirms the final Class figures of 546 Class
11 Members that collectively worked 46,007 Workweeks during the Class Period. Based on this
12 Declaration, the escalator provision is **not** triggered.

13
14 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
15 is true and correct. Executed this 30th day of September, 2025, at La Jolla, California.

16
17 By: /s/ Kyle Nordrehaug
18 Kyle Nordrehaug
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EXHIBIT #1

CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

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

1. DEFINITIONS

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

- 1.1. “Action” means the Plaintiffs’ lawsuit alleging (1) class action wage and hour violations against Defendant captioned *Zion Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC*, Case No. 23STCV29851, initiated on December 7, 2023 and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles and (2) *Zion Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC*, Case No. 24CIV00430 initiated on January 29, 2024 pending Superior Court the State of California County of San Mateo.
- 1.2. “Administrator” means Apex Class Administration (“Apex”) the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.
- 1.3. “Administration Expenses Payment” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with Preliminary Approval.
- 1.4. “Aggrieved Employees” means the non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California during the PAGA Period.
- 1.5. “Class” means all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who were classified as non-exempt in the State of California during the Class Period.
- 1.6. “Class Counsel” means Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Aparajit Bhowmik, Christine T. LeVu, Brooke Waldrop and Adolfo Sanchez Contreras of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP.
- 1.7. “Class Counsel Fees Payment” and “Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” mean the amounts to be paid to Class Counsel for fees and expenses, respectively, as approved by the Court, to compensate Class Counsel for their legal work in connection with the Action, including their pre-filing investigation, their filing of the Action, all related litigation activities, all Settlement work, all post-Settlement compliance

procedures, and related litigation expenses billed in connection with the Action.

- 1.8. “Class Data” means Class Member identifying information in Defendant’s possession including the Class Member’s name, last-known mailing address, Social Security number, email address (if known and available to Defendant), and number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods.
- 1.9. “Class Member” means a member of the Class, as either a Participating Class Member or Non-Participating Class Member (including a Non- Participating Class Member who qualifies as an Aggrieved Employee).
- 1.10. “Class Member Address Search” means the Administrator’s investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members by use of available email addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, and credit reports,.
- 1.11. “Class Notice” means the COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL, to be mailed to Class Members in English with a Spanish translation, in the form, without material variation, attached as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference into this Agreement. The class notice will contain an estimated individual settlement payment, number of weeks worked, dates of employment, how to opt out of the settlement, how to object to the settlement, and how to dispute the number of estimated weeks worked.
- 1.12. “Class Notice Packet” means the Class Notice to be provided to the Class Members by the Administrator in the form set forth as Exhibit A to this Agreement (other than formatting changes to facilitate printing by the Administrator).
- 1.13. “Class Period” means the period of time from March 17, 2022 to August 21, 2025.
- 1.14. “Class Representative” means the named Plaintiff in the Operative Complaint in the Action seeking Court approval to serve as a Class Representative.
- 1.15. “Class Representative Service Payment” means the service payment made to the Plaintiff as Class Representative in order to compensate for initiating the Action, performing work in support of the Action, undertaking the risk of liability for Defendant’s expenses, and for the general release of all claims by the Plaintiff.
- 1.16. “Court” means the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.
- 1.17. “Defendant” means Williams Lea LLC.

- 1.18. “Defense Counsel means Shaun J. Voigt and Lirit A. King of Fisher & Phillips LLP.
- 1.19. “Effective Date” means the date by when both of the following have occurred (a) the Court enters a Judgment on its Order Granting Final Approval of the Settlement; and (b) the Judgment is final. The Judgment is final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (a) if no Participating Class Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment; (b) if one or more Participating Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for filing a notice of appeal from the Judgment; or if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur.
- 1.20. “Final Approval” means the Court’s order granting final approval of the Settlement substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C to this Agreement and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.21. “Final Approval Hearing” means the Court’s hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement to determine whether to approve finally and implement the terms of this Agreement and enter the Judgment.
- 1.22. “Gross Settlement Amount” means Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$750,000.00) which is the total amount to be paid by Defendant as provided by this Agreement except as provided in Paragraph 9 below. The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Class Representative Service Payment and the Administration Expenses Payment. This Gross Settlement Amount is an all-in amount without any reversion to Defendant, and excludes any employer payroll taxes, if any, due on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages which shall not be paid from the Gross Settlement and shall be the separate additional obligation of Defendant.
- 1.23. “Individual Class Payment” means the Participating Class Member’s pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.
- 1.24. “Individual PAGA Payment” means the Aggrieved Employee’s pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.
- 1.25. “Judgment” means the judgment entered by the Court based upon Final Approval substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C to this Agreement and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.26. “LWDA” means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the

agency entitled, under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).

- 1.27. “LWDA PAGA Payment” means the 75% of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.28. “Net Settlement Amount” means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment. The Net Settlement Amount is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.
- 1.29. “Non-Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who opts out of the Class Settlement by submitting a valid and timely Request for Exclusion to the Administrator.
- 1.30. “Operative Complaint” is the Amended Class Action Complaint, filed on ____.
- 1.31. “PAGA Pay Period” means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period.
- 1.32. “PAGA Period” means the period of time from November 3, 2022 to August 21, 2025.
- 1.33. “PAGA” means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.).
- 1.34. “PAGA Notice” means the Plaintiff’s November 3, 2023 letter to Defendant and the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).
- 1.35. “PAGA Penalties” means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees (\$5,000.00) and the 75% to LWDA (\$15,000.00) in settlement of PAGA claims.
- 1.36. “Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion.
- 1.37. “Plaintiff” means Zion Estrada, the named plaintiff in the Action.
- 1.38. “Preliminary Approval” means the Court’s Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B to this Agreement and incorporated by this reference herein.
- 1.39. “Released Class Claims” means all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Class Period during employment in a non-exempt position in California and

expressly excluding all other claims including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, California class claims outside of the Class Period.

- 1.40. "Released PAGA Claims" means all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notices, which occurred during the PAGA Period during employment in a nonexempt position in California, and expressly excluding all other claims including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA period.
- 1.41. "Released Parties" means: Defendant and each of its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns and subsidiaries.
- 1.42. "Request for Exclusion" means a Class Member's submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement signed by the Class Member.
- 1.43. "Response Deadline" means sixty (60) calendar days after the Administrator mails Class Notice Packet to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) submit Requests for Exclusion from the Settlement, or (b) submit his or her Objection to the Settlement. Class Members to whom Class Notice Packets are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional 14 calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired. Neither side shall encourage any Class Member to opt out.
- 1.44. "Settlement" means the disposition of the Action and all related claims effectuated by this Agreement and the Judgment.
- 1.45. "Workweek" means any week during the Class Period in which a Class Member worked for Defendant as a Class Member for at least one day.

2. RECITALS

- 2.1. On December 7, 2023, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Class Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles. Plaintiff's Complaint asserted claims that Defendant:
- (a) Violated California Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
 - (b) Failed to pay minimum wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1;
 - (c) Failed to pay overtime wages in violation of California Labor Code § 510, et seq.;

- (d) Failed to provide required meal periods in violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;
- (e) Failed to provide required rest periods in violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;
- (f) Failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code § 226;
- (g) Failed to reimburse employees for required expenses in violation of California Labor Code § 2802;
- (h) Failed to provide wages when due in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202 and 203; and,
- (i) Failed to pay sick pay in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201-204, 233 and 246.

2.2. On January 29, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Representative Action Complaint alleging a single cause of action against Defendant for recovery of civil penalties for violation of Private Attorney General Act, Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq. (“PAGA”) in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo (“PAGA Action”).

2.3. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivision (a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Defendant and the LWDA sending the PAGA Notice.

2.4. Before the hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Approval, Plaintiff will file a First Amended Complaint in the Action adding the PAGA claim and all of the factual allegations and theories of ability from the PAGA Action. The forthcoming First Amended Complaint is the operative complaint in the Action (the “Operative Complaint.”) Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, 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.

2.5. After the First Amended Complaint is filed, Plaintiff will dismiss her Representative Complaint without prejudice alleging a single cause of action against Defendant for recovery of civil penalties for violation of Private Attorney General Act, Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq. (“PAGA”) in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo (“PAGA Action”).

2.6. On May 21, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Tagore Subramaniam, a respected mediator of wage and hour representative and class actions. Following the mediation, each side, represented by its respective counsel, were able to agree to settle the Action based upon a mediator’s proposal which was memorialized in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding. This Agreement replaces and supersedes the Memorandum of Understanding and any other agreements, understandings, or representations between the Parties.

- 2.7. Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained sufficient documents and information to sufficiently investigate the claims such that Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 ("*Dunk/Kullar*").
- 2.8. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or will be construed as an admission by Defendant that the claims in the Action of Plaintiff or the Class have merit or that Defendant bears any liability to Plaintiff or the Class on those claims or any other claims, or as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendant's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree to certification of the Class for purposes of this Settlement only. If for any reason the settlement does not become effective, Defendant reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reason and reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action.
- 2.9. The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the Settlement.

3. MONETARY TERMS

- 3.1. Gross Settlement Amount. Except as otherwise provided by Paragraph 9 below, Defendant promises to pay \$750,000 and no more as the Gross Settlement Amount. This amount is all-inclusive of all payments contemplated in this resolution, excluding any employer-side payroll taxes on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages which shall be separately paid by Defendant to the Administrator. Defendant has no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.3 of this Agreement. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross Settlement Amount without asking or requiring Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees to submit any claim as a condition of payment. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant.
- 3.2. Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Administrator will make the following payments out of the Gross Settlement Amount, in the amounts specified by the Court in the Final Approval.
- (a) To Plaintiff: Class Representative Service Payment to the Class Representative of not more than \$15,000 (in addition to any Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment the Class Representative is entitled to receive as a Participating Class Member). Defendant will not oppose Plaintiff's request for a Class Representative Service Payment that does not exceed this amount. As part of the motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment, Plaintiff will seek Court approval for any Class Representative Service Payments no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Representative

Service Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Service Payment.

- (b) To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be \$250,000, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than \$23,000. Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments provided that do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will file a motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds Defendant harmless, and indemnifies Defendant, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these payments.
- (c) To the Administrator: An Administration Expenses Payment not to exceed \$11,000 except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administration Expenses Payment is less or the Court approves payment less than \$11,000, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
- (d) To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$20,000.00 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% (\$15,000.00) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$5,000.00) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.
 - i. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$5,000) by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.

- ii. If the Court approves PAGA Penalties of less than the amount requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.
- (e) To Each Participating Class Member: An Individual Class Payment calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks.
- i. Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments. 20% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portions are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. 80% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of claims for non-wages, expense reimbursement, interest and penalties (the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portions are not subject to wage withholdings and will be reported on IRS 1099 Forms. Participating Class Members assume full responsibility and liability for any employee taxes owed on their Individual Class Payment.
 - ii. Effect of Non-Participating Class Members on Calculation of Individual Class Payments. Non-Participating Class Members will not receive any Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will retain amounts equal to their Individual Class Payments in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members on a pro rata basis.
- (f) The settlement payments made to Plaintiff and Class Members under this settlement, and any other payments made pursuant to this Agreement, will not be utilized to calculate any additional benefits under any benefit plans to which any Class Members may be eligible, including, but not limited to, profit-sharing plans, bonus plans, 401(k) plans, stock purchase plans, vacation plans, sick leave plans, PTO plans, and any other benefit plan. The Parties' intention that this settlement will not affect any rights, contributions, or amounts to which Plaintiff and Class Members may be entitled under any benefit plans. The payment under this Agreement shall not obligate Defendant to confer any additional benefits or make any additional payments to Class Members beyond those specified in this Agreement.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING

- 4.1. Class Workweeks and Aggrieved Employee Pay Periods. Based on its records as of the May 21, 2025 mediation date, Defendant has represented that the Class consists of 508 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 42,000 Workweeks, and 450 Aggrieved Employees who worked a total of 16,854 PAGA Pay Periods.
- 4.2. Class Data. Not later than 30 days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, Defendant will deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a

Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect Class Members' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. Defendant has a continuing duty to immediately notify Class Counsel if it discovers that the Class Data omitted Class Member identifying information and to provide corrected or updated Class Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which Defendant must send the Class Data to the Administrator, the Parties and their counsel will expeditiously use best efforts, in good faith, to reconstruct or otherwise resolve any issues related to missing or omitted Class Data.

- 4.3. Funding of the Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant's share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than 30 days after the Effective Date.

5. PAYMENTS FROM THE GROSS SETTLEMENT AMOUNT

- 5.1. Within 14 days after Defendant funds the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Class Representative Service Payment.
- 5.2. The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments and/or Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the Class Members via First Class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the "void date", which is 180 days after the date of mailing, when the check will be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual Class Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. Before mailing any checks, the Administrator must update the recipients' mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database. If a Participating Class Member's or Aggrieved Employee's check is not cashed within 120 days after its last mailing to the affected individual, the Administrator will also send the individual a notice informing him or her that unless the check is cashed by the void date, it will expire and become non-negotiable, and offer to replace the check if it was lost or misplaced but not cashed.

- 5.3. The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without USPS forwarding address. Within 7 days of receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior to the void date.
- 5.4. For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the California State Unclaimed Property Fund.
- 5.5. The payment of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments shall not obligate Defendant to confer any additional benefits or make any additional payments to Class Members (such as 401(k) contributions or bonuses) beyond those specified in this Agreement.
- 6. RELEASE OF CLAIMS.** Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, Plaintiff, Participating Class Members, Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:
- 6.1. Plaintiff's General Release of All Claims. Plaintiff and his or her respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release and discharge Released Parties from all claims, transactions, or occurrences that occurred prior to the date that Plaintiff executes this Agreement, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, including, but not limited to: (a) all claims that arise from or are related to Plaintiff's employment with Defendant; (b) all claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged, based on the facts contained, in the Operative Complaint and (c) all PAGA claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged based on facts contained in the Operative Complaint, Plaintiff's PAGA Notice ("Plaintiff's Release"). Plaintiff's Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement, or to any claims for vested benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, social security benefits, or workers' compensation benefits that arose at any time, or based on occurrences after Plaintiff executes this Agreement. Plaintiff acknowledges that Plaintiff may discover facts or law different from, or in addition to, the facts or law that Plaintiff now knows or believes to be true but agrees, nonetheless, that Plaintiff's Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff's discovery of them.

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

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

- 6.2. Release by Participating Class Members. All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from the Released Class Claims.
- 6.3. Release of PAGA Claims. All Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims.
7. **MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL**. The Parties agree to jointly prepare and file a motion for preliminary approval ("Motion for Preliminary Approval") that complies with the Court's procedures and instructions.
- 7.1. Defendant's Responsibilities. In this Declaration, Defendant shall also aver as to the number of Class Members and the number of Workweeks for the Class during the Class Period.
- 7.2. Plaintiff's Responsibilities. Plaintiff will prepare and deliver to Defense Counsel all documents necessary for obtaining Preliminary Approval, including: (i) a draft of the notice, and memorandum in support, of the Motion for Preliminary Approval that includes an analysis of the Settlement under *Dunk/Kullar* and a request for approval of the PAGA Settlement under Labor Code Section 2699, subd. (f)(2)); (ii) a draft proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement; (iii) a draft proposed Class Notice; (iv) a signed declaration from the Administrator attaching its "not to exceed" bid for administering the Settlement and attesting to its willingness to serve; competency; operative procedures for protecting the security of Class Data; amounts of insurance coverage for any data breach, defalcation of funds or other misfeasance; all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members and/or the proposed Cy Pres Recipient; and the nature and extent of any financial relationship with Plaintiff, Class Counsel or Defense Counsel; (v) a signed declaration from Plaintiff confirming willingness and competency to serve and disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members, and/or the Administrator and/or the proposed Cy Pres Recipient; (v) a signed declaration from each Class Counsel firm attesting to its competency to represent the Class Members; its timely transmission to the LWDA of all necessary PAGA documents (initial notice of violations (Labor Code

section 2699.3, subd. (a)), Operative Complaint (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (1)(1)), this Agreement (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (1)(2)); (vi) a redlined version of the parties' Agreement showing all modifications made to the Model Agreement ready for filing with the Court; and (vii) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members, the Administrator and/or the Cy Pres Recipient, if any. In their Declarations, Plaintiff and Class Counsel Declaration shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement

7.3. Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel are jointly responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than September 30, 2025; obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval to the Administrator.

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

8. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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

- 8.2. Employer Identification Number. The Administrator shall have and use its own Employer Identification Number for purposes of calculating payroll tax withholdings and providing reports state and federal tax authorities.
- 8.3. Qualified Settlement Fund. The Administrator shall establish a settlement fund that meets the requirements of a Qualified Settlement Fund (“QSF”) under US Treasury Regulation section 468B-1.
- 8.4. Notice to Class Members.
- (a) No later than three (3) business days after receipt of the Class Data, the Administrator shall notify Class Counsel that the list has been received and state the number of Class Members, PAGA Members, Workweeks, and Pay Periods in the Class Data.
 - (b) Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service (“USPS”) mail, the Class Notice with Spanish translation, substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member, and the number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if applicable) used to calculate these amounts. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.
 - (c) Not later than 7 days after the Administrator’s receipt of any Class Notice returned by the USPS as undelivered, the Administrator shall re-mail the Class Notice using any forwarding address provided by the USPS. If the USPS does not provide a forwarding address, the Administrator shall conduct a Class Member Address Search, and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address obtained. The Administrator has no obligation to make further attempts to locate or send Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the USPS a second time.
 - (d) The deadlines for Class Members’ written objections, Challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional 14 days beyond the Response Deadline provided in the Class Notice for all Class Members whose notice is re-mailed. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.
 - (e) If the Administrator, the Parties, Defense Counsel or Class Counsel is contacted by or otherwise discovers any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and should have received Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, in an effort to agree on whether to include them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, and the Administrator

will send, via email or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than 14 days after receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, which ever are later.

8.5. Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

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

8.6. Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks. Each Class Member shall have until the Response Deadline (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice is

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

8.7. Objections to Settlement.

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

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

- (a) Website, Email Address and Toll-Free Number. The Administrator will establish and maintain and use an internet website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time and location for the Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Settlement Agreement, Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Preliminary Approval, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, the Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and Class Representative Service Payment, the Final Approval and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes and emails.

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

attesting to its disbursement of all payments required under this Agreement. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration in Court. If a second declaration attesting to the distribution of uncashed checks is required, the Administrator shall provide this second declaration at least 7 days before any deadline for a second declaration and Class Counsel shall be responsible for filing the second declaration with the Court.

- 9. CLASS SIZE MODIFICATION AND ESCALATOR CLAUSE.** Based on its records, Defendant provided Class Members collectively worked a total of 42,000 Workweeks as of the date of mediation. In regard hereto, Defendant is providing a declaration as set forth in section 7.1 above. If at the end of the release period the number of workweeks has increased by more than 10% (more than 46,200 workweeks), defendant may elect to a) purchase the additional workweeks pro rata or b) cut off the period as of the date the 10% cushion is exhausted. Defendant shall notify plaintiff's counsel of its election prior to the hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Approval.
- 10. DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO WITHDRAW.** If the number of valid Requests for Exclusion identified in the Exclusion List exceeds 5% of the total of all Class Members, Defendant may, but is not obligated, elect to withdraw from the Settlement. The Parties agree that, if Defendant withdraws, the Settlement shall be void ab initio, have no force or effect whatsoever, and that neither Party will have any further obligation to perform under this Agreement; provided, however, Defendant will remain responsible for paying all Administration Expenses incurred as of the date Defendant makes this election to withdraw. Defendant must notify Class Counsel and the Court of its election to withdraw not later than 7 days after the Administrator sends the final Exclusion List to Defense Counsel. Invalid Requests for Exclusion will have no effect on this threshold for an election.
- 11. MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL.** Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, not later than 16 court days before the calendared Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff will file in Court, a motion for final approval of the Settlement that includes a request for approval of the PAGA settlement under Labor Code section 2699(1), a Proposed Final Approval Order and a proposed Judgment (collectively "Motion for Final Approval"). Plaintiff shall provide drafts of these documents to Defense Counsel not later than 7 days prior to filing the Motion for Final Approval. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously meet and confer and in good faith, to resolve any disagreements concerning the Motion for Final Approval.
- 11.1. Response to Objections. Each Party retains the right to respond to any objection raised by a Participating Class Member, including the right to file responsive documents in Court no later than 5 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.
- 11.2. Duty to Cooperate. If the Court does not grant Final Approval or conditions Final Approval on any material change to the Settlement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), the Parties will expeditiously work together

in good faith to address the Court's concerns by revising the Agreement as necessary to obtain Final Approval. The Court's decision to award less than the amounts requested for a Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Administration Expenses Payment shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this paragraph.

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

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

11.5. Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment. If the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the Judgment in a manner that requires a material modification of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), this Agreement shall be null and void. The Parties shall nevertheless expeditiously work together in good faith to address the appellate court's concerns and to obtain Final Approval and entry of Judgment, sharing, on an equal basis, any additional Administration Expenses reasonably incurred at the time of remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the Court's award of the Class Representative Service Payment or any payments to Class Counsel shall not constitute a material modification of the Judgment within the meaning of this paragraph, as long as the Gross Settlement Amount remains unchanged.

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

13. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

13.1. No Admission of Liability, Class Certification or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly

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

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

13.3. No Solicitation. The Parties separately agree that they and their respective counsel and employees have not and will not solicit any Class Member to opt out of or object to the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict Class Counsel's ability to communicate with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.

13.4. Integrated Agreement. Upon execution by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement together with its attached exhibits shall constitute the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the Settlement, superseding any and all oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements made to or by any Party.

- 13.5. Attorney Authorization. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel separately warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and Defendant, respectively, to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties pursuant to this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents reasonably required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement including any amendments to this Agreement.
- 13.6. Cooperation. The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts, in good faith, to implement the Settlement by, among other things, modifying the Settlement Agreement, submitting supplemental evidence and supplementing points and authorities as requested by the Court. In the event the Parties are unable to agree upon the form or content of any document necessary to implement the Settlement, or on any modification of the Agreement that may become necessary to implement the Settlement, the Parties will seek the assistance of a mediator and/or the Court for resolution.
- 13.7. Prior Assignments. The Parties separately represent and warrant that they have not directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity and portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action, or right released and discharged by the Party in this Settlement.
- 13.8. Tax Advice. Neither Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant nor Defense Counsel are providing any advice regarding taxes or taxability, nor shall anything in this Settlement be relied upon as such within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 CFR Part 10, as amended) or otherwise.
- 13.9. Modification of Agreement. This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court. The Parties expressly agree that amendments to this Settlement Agreement may be made through stipulation.
- 13.10. Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.
- 13.11. Applicable Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the internal laws of the state of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.
- 13.12. Cooperation in Drafting. The Parties have cooperated in the drafting and preparation of this Agreement. This Agreement will not be construed against any Party on the basis that the Party was the drafter or participated in the drafting.
- 13.13. Confidentiality. To the extent permitted by law, all agreements made, and orders entered during Action and in this Agreement relating to the confidentiality of information shall survive the execution of this Agreement.

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

To Plaintiffs and the Class:

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

To Defendant:

Shaun J. Voigt
Lirit A. King
FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP
444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500
Los Angeles, California 90071
Telephone: (213) 330-4500

Facsimile: (213) 330-4501
E-Mail: svoigt@fisherphillips.com
lking@fisherphillips.com

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

13.19. Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement that pursuant to CCP section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under CCP section 583.310 shall be extended for a period of not less than one (1) year starting from the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding by all parties, or June 16, 2025, until the entry of the final approval order and judgment or if not entered the date this agreement shall no longer be of any force or effect.

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

14. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

The Parties and their counsel hereby execute this Agreement.

Dated: 09/25/2025

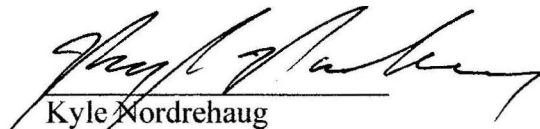


Zion Estrada (Sep 25, 2025 18:41:05 EDT)
Plaintiff _____

Dated: _____

[name]
For Defendant _____

Dated: 9/25/25



Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: _____

Facsimile: (213) 330-4501
E-Mail: svoigt@fisherphillips.com
lking@fisherphillips.com

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

13.19. Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement that pursuant to CCP section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under CCP section 583.310 shall be extended for a period of not less than one (1) year starting from the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding by all parties, or June 16, 2025, until the entry of the final approval order and judgment or if not entered the date this agreement shall no longer be of any force or effect.

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

14. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

The Parties and their counsel hereby execute this Agreement.

Dated: _____
Plaintiff _____

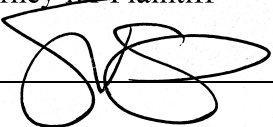
Dated: 09/25/25
Kara Goodwin
Kara Goodwin (Sep 26, 2025 11:45:25 CDT)

Kara Goodwin
For Defendant Williams Lea, LLC

Dated: _____

Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: 09/26/25



Shaun J. Voigt
Lirit A. King
Fisher & Phillips LLC
Attorney for Defendant

EXHIBIT A

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

EXHIBIT “A”

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

Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC,
Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Case No. 23STCV29851

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

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

You may be eligible to receive money from an employee class action lawsuit (“Action”) against Defendant Williams Lea LLC (“Defendant”) for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action was filed by Plaintiff Zion Estrada (“Plaintiff”) and seeks payment of (1) wages and other relief on behalf of all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who were classified as non-exempt in the State of California during the Class Period (March 17, 2022 through August 21, 2025) (“Class Members”), and (2) penalties and other relief on behalf of all non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California during the PAGA Period (November 3, 2022 through August 21, 2025) (“Aggrieved Employees”).

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

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

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

The Court has already preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement and approved this Notice. The Court has not yet decided whether to grant final approval. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or do not act. Read this Notice carefully. You will be deemed to have carefully read and understood it. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will decide whether to finally approve the Settlement and how much of the Settlement will be paid to Plaintiff and

Plaintiff's attorneys ("Class Counsel"). The Court will also decide whether to enter a judgment that requires Defendant to make payments under the Settlement and requires Class Members and Aggrieved Employees to give up their rights to assert certain claims against Defendant.

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT:	
You Don't Have to Do Anything to Participate in the Settlement	If you do nothing, you will be a Participating Class Member, eligible for an Individual Class Payment and an Individual PAGA Payment (if any). In exchange, you will give up your right to assert the wage claims against Defendant that are covered by this Settlement (Released Class Claims).
You Can Opt-out of the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement The Opt-out Deadline is ____.	If you don't want to fully participate in the proposed Settlement, you can opt-out of the Class Settlement by sending the Administrator a written Request for Exclusion. Once excluded, you will be a Non-Participating Class Member and no longer eligible for an Individual Class Payment. Non-Participating Class Members cannot object to any portion of the proposed Settlement. See Section 7 of this Notice. You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement. Defendant must pay Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees and the Aggrieved Employees must give up their rights to pursue Released PAGA Claims (defined below) regardless of whether you submit a request for exclusion.
Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class	All Class Members who do not opt-out ("Participating Class Members") can object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement. The Court's decision whether to finally approve the Settlement will include

Settlement Written Objections Must be Submitted by the Response Deadline _____	a determination of how much will be paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff who pursued the Action on behalf of the Class. You are not personally responsible for any payments to Class Counsel or Plaintiff, but every dollar paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff reduces the overall amount paid to Participating Class Members. You can object to the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff if you think they are unreasonable. See Section 8 of this Notice.
You Can Participate in the _____ Final Approval Hearing	The Court's Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on _____ at _____ [a.m./p.m.], at the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Spring Street Courthouse, located at 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012, in Department 7 before Judge Samantha Jessner. This hearing may change as explained below in Section 9. You don't have to attend but you do have the right to appear (or hire an attorney to appear on your behalf at your own cost), in person, by telephone or by using the Court's virtual appearance platform. Participating Class Members can verbally object to the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing. See Section 9 of this Notice
You Can Challenge the Calculation of Your Workweeks / Pay Periods Written Challenges Must be Submitted by the Response Deadline (_____)	The amount of your Individual Class Payment depends on how many workweeks you worked at least one day during the Class Period. The amount of your share of your Individual PAGA Payment (if any) depends on how many pay periods you worked at least one day during the PAGA Period. The number of Class Period workweeks and number of PAGA Period pay periods you worked according to Defendant's records is stated on the first page of this Notice. If you disagree with either of these numbers, you must challenge it by _____. See Section 5 of this Notice

1. What is action about?

Plaintiff was an employee of Defendant. The Action accuses Defendant of violating California labor laws by failing to pay minimum wages, failing to pay overtime wages, failing to provide required meal periods and unpaid premiums, failing to provide required rest periods and unpaid premiums, failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failing to provide required expense reimbursement, failing to provide wages when due, failure to pay sick pay, and engaging in unfair competition. Plaintiff also seeks civil penalties in a representative claim under the Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA").

Defendant strongly denies that it violated any laws or failed to pay any wages and further denies any liability whatsoever to Plaintiff, the Class, or Aggrieved Employees. Defendant contends it complied with all applicable laws.

2. What does it mean that the action has settled?

The Court has made no determination whether Defendant or Plaintiff are correct on the merits. In other words, the Court has not determined whether any laws have been violated, nor has it decided in favor of Plaintiff or Defendant. In the meantime, Plaintiff and Defendant hired an experienced, neutral mediator in an effort to resolve the Action by negotiating an to end the case by agreement (settle the case) with no decision or admission of who is right or wrong, rather than continuing the expensive and time-consuming process of litigation. The negotiations were successful. By signing a written Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) and agreeing to jointly ask the Court to enter a judgment ending the Action and enforcing the Agreement, Plaintiff and Defendant have negotiated a proposed Settlement that is subject to the Court’s Final Approval. Both sides agree the proposed Settlement is a compromise of disputed claims. By agreeing to settle, Defendant does not admit any violations or concede the merit of any claims. Plaintiff and Class Counsel strongly believe the Settlement is a good deal for you because they believe that: (1) Defendant has agreed to pay a fair, reasonable and adequate amount considering the strength of the claims and the risks and uncertainties of continued litigation; and (2) Settlement is in the best interests of the Class Members and Aggrieved Employees. The Court preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement as fair, reasonable and adequate, authorized this Notice, and scheduled a hearing to determine Final Approval.

3. What are the terms of the Settlement?

Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant has agreed to pay an “all in” amount of Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$750,000.00) (the “Gross Settlement Amount”) to fund the settlement of the Action. The Gross Settlement Amount includes all payments of Individual Class Payments, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, Individual PAGA Payments, and civil penalties under PAGA. Any employer-side payroll taxes on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages shall be separately paid by Defendant. Defendant shall fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant’s share of payroll taxes, by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than 30 days after the Effective Date. The “Effective Date” means the date the Judgment is final and no longer subject to appeal. Within 14 days after Defendant funds the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members.

Court Approved Deductions from Gross Settlement Amount. At the Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve the following deductions from the Gross Settlement, the amounts of which will be decided by the Court at the Final Approval Hearing:

- **Administration Expenses Payment.** Payment to the Administrator, estimated not to exceed \$11,000, for expenses, including expenses of notifying the Class Members of the Settlement, processing opt outs, and distributing settlement checks and tax forms.
- **Attorneys’ Fees and Costs.** Payment to Class Counsel of reasonable attorneys’ fees not to exceed one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount, which presently equals \$250,000, and an additional amount to reimburse actual litigation costs incurred by the Plaintiff not to exceed \$23,000. Class Counsel has been prosecuting the Action on behalf

of Plaintiff and the Class on a contingency fee basis (that is, without being paid any money to date) and has been paying all litigation costs and expenses. The amounts stated are what Class Counsel will be requesting and the final amounts to be paid will be decided at the Final Approval Hearing.

- Class Representative Service Payment. A Class Representative Service Payment in an amount not more than \$15,000 to the Plaintiff as a service award, or such lesser amount as may be approved by the Court, to compensate them for services on behalf of the Class in initiating and prosecuting the Action, and for the risks they undertook. The amount stated is what Plaintiff will be requesting and the final amount to be paid will be decided at the Final Approval Hearing.
- PAGA Penalties. A payment of \$20,000 relating to Plaintiff's claim under PAGA, \$15,000 of which will be paid to the State of California's Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"). The remaining \$5,000 will be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees as Individual PAGA Payments. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$5,000) by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment. "PAGA Pay Period" means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period, which is November 3, 2022 through August 21, 2025.

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

Calculation of Payments to Class Members. After all of the payments of the court-approved Attorneys' Fees and Costs, the Class Representative Service Payment, the PAGA Penalties, and the Administration Expenses Payment are deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount, the remaining portion, the "Net Settlement Amount", shall be distributed as Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class Members. The Net Settlement Amount is estimated to be at least \$431,000. The Administrator will pay an Individual Class Payment from the Net Settlement Amount to each Participating Class Member. The Individual Class Payment for each Participating Class Member will be calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks. "Workweek" means any week during the Class Period in which a Class Member worked for Defendant as a Class Member for at least one day. The number of Workweeks will be based on Defendant's records; however, Class Members may challenge the number of Workweeks as explained below.

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

changed, you must contact the Administrator to inform them of your correct address to ensure you receive your payment.

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

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

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

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

Administrator. The Court has appointed a neutral company, Apex Class Action LLC (the "Administrator") to send this Notice, calculate and make payments, and process Class Members' Requests for Exclusion. The Administrator will also decide Class Member challenges over Workweeks, mail and re-mail settlement checks and tax forms, and perform other tasks necessary to administer the Settlement. The Administrator's contact information is contained in Section 9 of this Notice.

4. What Do I Release Under the Settlement?

Released Class Claims. Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, all Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from the Released Class Claims. The "Released Class

Claims” are claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Class Period during employment in a non-exempt position in California and expressly excluding all other claims including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, California class claims outside of the Class Period.

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

Released PAGA Claims. Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, all Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims. The “Released PAGA Claims” are all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notices, which occurred during the PAGA Period during employment in a nonexempt position in California, and expressly excluding all other claims including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.

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

5. How much will my payment be?

Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual Class Payments by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member’s Workweeks.

Defendant’s records reflect that you worked <<____>> Workweeks during the Class Period (March 17, 2022 through August 21, 2025).

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

Defendant’s records reflect that you worked <<____>> PAGA Pay Periods during the during the PAGA Period (November 3, 2022 through August 21, 2025). Based on this information your estimated Individual PAGA Payment is <<____>>.

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

You need to support your challenge by sending copies of pay stubs or other records. The Administrator will accept Defendant's calculation of Workweeks based on Defendant's records as accurate unless you send copies of records containing contrary information. You should send copies rather than originals because the documents will not be returned to you. The Administrator will resolve Workweek challenges based on your submission and on input from Class Counsel (who will advocate on behalf of Participating Class Members) and Defendant's Counsel. The Administrator's decision is final. You can't appeal or otherwise challenge its final decision.

6. How can I get a payment?

To get money from the Settlement, you do not have to do anything. A check for your Individual Class Payment will be mailed automatically to the same address as this Class Notice.

The Administrator will send, by U.S. mail, a single check to every Participating Class Member (i.e., every Class Member who doesn't opt-out) including those who also qualify as Aggrieved Employees. The single check will combine the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment.

The Administrator will send, by U.S. mail, a single Individual PAGA Payment check to every Aggrieved Employee who opts out of the Class Settlement (i.e., every Non-Participating Class Member).

Your check will be sent to the same address as this Class Notice. If you change your address, be sure to notify the Administrator as soon as possible. Section 9 of this Class Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

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

If you do not wish to participate in the Settlement, you may exclude yourself from the Class portion of the Settlement or "opt out." **If you opt out, you will not receive an Individual Class Payment from the Settlement, and you will not be bound by its terms, which means you will retain the right to sue Defendant for the Released Class Claims.** However, Aggrieved Employees who opt out will still be paid their allocation of the PAGA Penalties and will remain bound by the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of whether they submit a request for exclusion. The PAGA Penalties amount is \$20,000, of which \$15,000 will be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees to be allocated based on their respective PAGA Pay Periods. Your share of the PAGA Penalties, if any, is set forth in Section 5 above.

To opt out, you must submit to the Administrator a written, signed and dated request to opt-out postmarked no later than the Response Deadline which is _____. You may also fax your request to opt out to _____ or email the request to opt out to _____ by no later than the Response Deadline. The request to opt-out should state in substance that you wish to be excluded from the class settlement in the *Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC* lawsuit. The request to opt-out should state the Class Member's full name, address and email address or telephone number. Please include the name and number of the case, which is *Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC*, Case No. 23STCV29851. The request to opt-out must be completed and signed by you. No other person may opt-out for a living member of the Class.

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

8. How do I Object to the Settlement?

Only Participating Class Members have the right to object to the Settlement. Before deciding whether to object, you may wish to see what Plaintiff and Defendant are asking the Court to approve. At least sixteen (16) court days before the Final Approval Hearing, scheduled for _____, Class Counsel and Plaintiff will file in Court a Motion for Final Approval that includes, among other things, the reasons why the proposed Settlement is fair, and stating (i) the amount Class Counsel is requesting for attorneys' fees and litigation expenses; and (ii) the amount Plaintiff is requesting as a Class Representative Service Payment. Upon reasonable request, Class Counsel (whose contact information is below) will send you copies of these documents at no cost to you. You can also view them on Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC* or on the Court's website (<http://www.lacourt.org/casesummary/ui/index.aspx?casetype=civil>) and entering the Case No. 23STCV29851.

A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Agreement and/or the Motion for Final Approval may wish to object, for example, that the proposed Settlement is unfair, or that the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff are too high or too low. **The Response Deadline for sending written objections to the Administrator is _____** [sixty (60) days after the date of the Notice or an additional 14 days after the Notice in the case of re-mailing]. You may also fax the objection to _____ or email the objection to _____ by no later than this Response Deadline. Be sure to tell the Administrator what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. Make sure you identify the Action, *Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC*, Case No. 23STCV29851, and include your name, current address, email or telephone number, and approximate dates of employment for Defendant and sign the objection. The Administrator's contact information is as follows:

Administrator:

Name of Company: Apex Class Action LLC

Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Fax Number: _____
Settlement Website: _____

Alternatively, a Participating Class Member can object (or personally retain a lawyer to object at your own cost) by attending the Final Approval Hearing. You (or your attorney) should be ready to tell the Court what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. You also have the option to appear at the hearing by audio or video. Instructions on how to do so are available on the Court's website at <https://www.lacourt.org/lacc/>. Check the Court's website for the most current information. See Section 9 of this Notice (immediately below) for specifics regarding the Final Approval Hearing

The addresses for Parties' counsel are as follows:

CLASS COUNSEL:

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

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT:

Shaun J. Voigt
Lirit A. King
FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP
444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500
Los Angeles, California 90071

9. Can I Attend the Final Approval Hearing?

You can, but don't have to, attend the Final Approval Hearing at _____ (Pacific Standard Time) on _____, in Department 7 of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Spring Street Courthouse, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, before Judge Samantha Jessner. At this hearing the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The purpose of this hearing is for the Court to determine whether to grant final approval to the Settlement and to fix the amounts to be paid as attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel and as a service payment to Plaintiff. If there are objections, the Court will consider them. **You are not required to attend** the Final Approval Hearing, although any Class Member is welcome to attend the hearing in remotely using the Court Connect procedure at <https://www.lacourt.org/lacc/>. You may also appear in person. Check the Court's website for the most current information on appearing in Court.

It's possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. If the hearing is continued, notice will be posted on Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC*. In addition, hearing dates are posted on the Internet via the Case Access page for the Los Angeles County Superior Court (<http://www.lacourt.org/casesummary/ui/index.aspx?casetype=civil>) and entering the Case No. 23STCV29851.

10. How Can I Get More Information?

You may call the Administrator at _____ or write to *Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC* Administrator, c/o _____.

This Class Notice summarizes the proposed settlement. More details are in the Settlement Agreement. You may receive a copy of the Agreement, the Judgment, the motion for attorneys' fees, costs and service award, the motion for final approval or other Settlement documents by going to Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC* where these documents will be posted as they become available. You may get more details by examining the Court's file on the Internet via the Case Access page for the California Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles (<http://www.lacourt.org/casesummary/ui/index.aspx?casetype=civil>) and entering the Case No. 23STCV29851. If you wish to view the Court files in person, you are encouraged to make an appointment with the Clerk's Office at the Stanley Mosk Courthouse by calling (213) 830-0800.

PLEASE DO NOT CALL THE COURT ABOUT THIS NOTICE.

IMPORTANT:

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

EXHIBIT B

[ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL]

EXHIBIT "B"

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

ZION ESTRADA, an individual, on behalf of
herself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

WILLIAMS LEA LLC, a Limited Liability
Company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: **23STCV29851**

**[PROPOSED] PRELIMINARY
APPROVAL ORDER**

Hearing Date: _____
Hearing Time: _____

Judge: Hon. Samantha Jessner
Dept: SS-7

Date Filed: December 7, 2023
Trial Date: Not set

This matter came before the Honorable Samantha Jessner of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County Los Angeles, on _____[DATE], for hearing on the unopposed motion by Plaintiff Zion Estrada ("Plaintiff") for preliminary approval of the Class Action and PAGA Settlement with Defendant Williams Lea LLC ("Defendant"). The Court, having considered the briefs, argument of counsel and all matters presented to the Court and good

1 cause appearing, hereby GRANTS Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action
2 Settlement.

3
4 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

5 1. The Court preliminarily approves the Class Action and PAGA Settlement
6 Agreement ("Agreement") attached as Exhibit ____ to the Declaration of Kyle Nordrehaug in
7 Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement. This is based
8 on the Court's determination that the Settlement set forth in the Agreement is within the range of
9 possible final approval, pursuant to the provisions of Section 382 of the California Code of Civil
10 Procedure and California Rules of Court, rule 3.769.

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

13 3. The Gross Settlement Amount that Defendant shall pay is Seven Hundred Fifty
14 Thousand Dollars (\$750,000). It appears to the Court on a preliminary basis that the settlement
15 amount and terms are fair, adequate and reasonable as to all potential Class Members when
16 balanced against the probable outcome of further litigation and the significant risks relating to
17 certification, liability and damages issues. It further appears that investigation and research have
18 been conducted such that counsel for the Parties are able to reasonably evaluate their respective
19 positions. It further appears to the Court that the Settlement will avoid substantial additional costs
20 by all Parties, as well as avoid the delay and risks that would be presented by the further
21 prosecution of the Action. It further appears that the Settlement has been reached as the result of
22 serious and non-collusive, arm's-length negotiations.

23 4. The Court preliminarily finds that the Settlement appears to be within the range of
24 reasonableness of a settlement that could ultimately be given final approval by this Court. The
25 Court has reviewed the monetary recovery that is being granted as part of the Settlement and
26 preliminarily finds that the monetary settlement awards made available to the Class is fair,
27 adequate, and reasonable when balanced against the probable outcome of further litigation and the
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1 significant risks relating to certification, liability, and damages issues.

2 5. The Agreement specifies for an attorneys' fees award not to exceed one-third of the
3 Gross Settlement Amount, an award of litigation expenses incurred, not to exceed \$23,000, and a
4 proposed Class Representative Service Payment to the Plaintiff in an amount not to exceed
5 \$15,000. The Court will not approve the amount of attorneys' fees and costs, nor the amount of
6 any service award, until the Final Approval Hearing. Plaintiff will be required to present evidence
7 supporting these requests, including lodestar, prior to final approval.

8 6. The Court recognizes that Plaintiff and Defendant stipulate and agree to
9 representative treatment and certification of a class for settlement purposes only. This stipulation
10 will not be deemed admissible in this, or any other proceeding should this Settlement not become
11 final. For settlement purposes only, the Court conditionally certifies the Class which consists of
12 "all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who were classified as non-
13 exempt in the State of California during the Class Period." The "Class Period" is March 17, 2022
14 through August 21, 2025.

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

25 8. The Court provisionally appoints Plaintiff as the representatives of the Class. The
26 Court provisionally appoints Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Aparajit Bhowmik,
27 Christine T. LeVu, Brooke Waldrop and Adolfo Sanchez Contreras of Blumenthal Nordrehaug
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1 Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class Counsel for the Class.

2 9. The Agreement provides for a PAGA Penalties out of the Gross Settlement
3 Amount of \$20,000, which shall be allocated \$15,000 to the Labor & Workforce Development
4 Agency (“LWDA”) as the LWDA’s 75% share of the settlement of civil penalties paid under this
5 Agreement pursuant to the PAGA and \$5,000 to the Aggrieved Employees. “Aggrieved
6 Employees” are all non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California
7 during the PAGA Period (November 3, 2022 through August 21, 2025). Pursuant to Labor Code
8 section 2699, the LWDA was provided notice of the Agreement and these settlement terms. The
9 Court finds the PAGA Penalties to be reasonable.

10 10. The Court hereby approves, as to form and content, the Class Notice attached to the
11 Agreement as Exhibit A. The Court finds that the Class Notice appears to fully and accurately
12 inform the Class of all material elements of the proposed Settlement, of the Class Members’ right
13 to be excluded from the Class by submitting a written opt-out request, and of each member’s right
14 and opportunity to object to the Settlement. The Court further finds that the distribution of the
15 Class Notice substantially in the manner and form set forth in the Agreement and this Order meets
16 the requirements of due process, is the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and shall
17 constitute due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto. The Court orders the mailing of
18 the Class Notice by first class mail pursuant to the terms set forth in the Agreement. If a Class
19 Notice Packet is returned because of an incorrect address, the Administrator will promptly search
20 for a more current address for the Class Member and re-mail the Class Notice Packet to any new
21 address for the Class Member no later than seven (7) days after the receipt of the undelivered
22 Class Notice.

23 11. The Court hereby appoints Apex Class Action LLC as the Administrator. No later
24 than thirty (30) days after this Order, Defendant will provide the Class Data to the Administrator.
25 The Administrator will perform address updates and verifications as necessary prior to the first
26 mailing. Using best efforts to mail it as soon as possible, and in no event later than fourteen (14)
27 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will mail the Class Notice Packet to all
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1 Class Members via first-class regular U.S. Mail to their last known address.

2 12. The Court hereby preliminarily approves the proposed procedure for exclusion
3 from the Settlement. Any Class Member may individually choose to opt out of and be excluded
4 from the Class as provided in the Class Notice by following the instructions for requesting
5 exclusion from the Class that are set forth in the Class Notice. All requests for exclusion must be
6 postmarked or received no later than sixty (60) calendar days after the date of the mailing of the
7 Class Notice (“Response Deadline”). If a Class Notice Packet is re-mailed, the Response Deadline
8 for requests for exclusion will be extended an additional fourteen (14) days. A Request for
9 Exclusion may also be faxed or emailed to the Administrator as indicated in the Class Notice.
10 Any such person who chooses to opt out of and be excluded from the Class will not be entitled to
11 any recovery under the Class Settlement and will not be bound by the Class Settlement or have
12 any right to object, appeal or comment thereon. Class Members who have not requested exclusion
13 shall be bound by all determinations of the Court, the Agreement and the Judgment. A request for
14 exclusion may only opt out that particular individual, and any attempt to effect an opt-out of a
15 group, class, or subclass of individuals is not permitted and will be deemed invalid.

16 13. Any Class Member who has not opted out may appear at the final approval hearing
17 and may object or express the Member’s views regarding the Settlement and may present evidence
18 and file briefs or other papers that may be proper and relevant to the issues to be heard and
19 determined by the Court as provided in the Class Notice. Class Members will have until the
20 Response Deadline to submit their written objections to the Administrator. Written objections
21 may also be faxed or emailed to the Administrator as indicated in the Class Notice. If a Class
22 Notice Packet is re-mailed, the Response Deadline for written objections will be extended an
23 additional fourteen (14) days. Alternatively, Class Members may appear at the Final Approval
24 Hearing to make an oral objection.

25 14. A final approval hearing shall be held before this Court on _____
26 _____ at _____ in Department 7 at the Spring Street Courthouse of the Los
27 Angeles County Superior Court to hear the motion for final approval and for attorneys’ fees and
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1 costs, and to determine all necessary matters concerning the Settlement, including: whether the
2 proposed settlement of the Action on the terms and conditions provided for in the Agreement is
3 fair, adequate and reasonable and should be finally approved by the Court; whether the Final
4 Approval Order and Judgment should be entered herein; whether the plan of allocation contained
5 in the Agreement should be approved as fair, adequate and reasonable to the Class Members; and
6 to finally approve attorneys' fees and costs, service award, and the fees and expenses of the
7 Administrator. All papers in support of the motion for final approval shall be filed with the Court
8 and served on all counsel no later than sixteen (16) court days before the hearing and the motion
9 shall be heard at this final approval hearing.

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

22 16. In the event the Settlement does not become effective in accordance with the terms
23 of the Agreement, or the Settlement is not finally approved, or is terminated, canceled or fails to
24 become effective for any reason, this Order shall be rendered null and void and shall be vacated,
25 and the Parties shall revert to their respective positions as of before entering into the Agreement,
26 and expressly reserve their respective rights regarding the prosecution and defense of this Action,
27 including all available defenses and affirmative defenses, and arguments that any claim in the
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1 Action could not be certified as a class action and/or managed as a representative action. In such
2 an event, the Court's orders regarding the Settlement, including this Order, shall not be used or
3 referred to in litigation for any purpose. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to alter the terms of
4 the Agreement with respect to the effect of the Agreement if it is not approved.

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

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

10 Dated: _____

11 _____
12 HON. SAMANTHA JESSNER
13 JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
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EXHIBIT C

[FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT]

EXHIBIT "C"

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

ZION ESTRADA, an individual, on behalf of
herself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WILLIAMS LEA LLC, a Limited Liability
Company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 23STCV29851

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

Hearing Date: _____
Hearing Time: _____

Judge: Hon. Samantha Jessner
Dept: SS-7

Date Filed: December 7, 2023
Trial Date: Not set

1 The unopposed motion of Plaintiff Zion Estrada (“Plaintiff”) for an order finally approving
2 the Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) with Defendant Williams Lea
3 LLC (“Defendant”), attorneys’ fees and costs, service payment, and the expenses of the
4 Administrator duly came on for hearing on _____ before the Honorable Samantha
5 Jessner.

6 **I.**

7 **FINDINGS**

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

- 10 1. All terms used herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Agreement.
- 11 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this litigation pending before
12 the Superior Court for the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and over all
13 Parties to this litigation, including the Class.
- 14 3. Based on a review of the papers submitted by Plaintiffs and a review of the
15 applicable law, the Court finds that the Gross Settlement Amount of Seven Hundred Fifty
16 Thousand Dollars (\$750,000) and the terms set forth in the Agreement are fair, reasonable, and
17 adequate.
- 18 4. The Court further finds that the Settlement was the result of arm’s length
19 negotiations conducted after Class Counsel had adequately investigated the claims and became
20 familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of those claims. In particular, the amount of the
21 Settlement, and the assistance of an experienced mediator in the settlement process, among other
22 factors, support the Court’s conclusion that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

23 **Preliminary Approval of the Settlement**

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

27 **Notice to the Class**

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

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

22 **Fairness of the Settlement**

23 8. The Agreement is entitled to a presumption of fairness. *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*
24 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 (1996).

25 a. The settlement was reached through arm's-length bargaining between the
26 Parties during an all-day mediation before Tagore Subramaniam, an experienced mediator of wage
27 and hour class actions. There has been no collusion between the Parties in reaching the
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1 Settlement.

2 b. Plaintiff and Class Counsel's investigation and discovery have been
3 sufficient to allow the Court and counsel to act intelligently.

4 c. Counsel for all Parties are experienced in similar employment class action
5 and PAGA litigation. Class Counsel recommended approval of the Agreement.

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

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

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

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

17 **Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment**

18 11. An award of \$250,000 for attorneys' fees, representing one-third of the Gross
19 Settlement Amount, and \$_____ for litigation costs and expenses, is reasonable, in light of
20 the contingent nature of Class Counsel's fee, the hours worked by Class Counsel, and the results
21 achieved by Class Counsel. The requested awards have been supported by Class Counsel's
22 lodestar and billing statement.

23 **Class Representative Service Payment**

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

3 **Administration Expenses Payment**

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

10 **PAGA Penalties**

11 14. The Agreement provides for PAGA Penalties out of the Gross Settlement Amount
12 of \$20,000, which shall be allocated \$15,000 to the Labor & Workforce Development Agency
13 ("LWDA") as the LWDA's 75% share of the settlement of civil penalties paid under this
14 Agreement pursuant to the PAGA and \$5,000 to be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees and
15 allocated by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties
16 (\$5,000) by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during
17 the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Pay
18 Periods. "Aggrieved Employees" are all non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the
19 State of California during the PAGA Period (November 3, 2022 through August 21, 2025)).
20 Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, the LWDA was provided notice of the Agreement and these
21 settlement terms and has not indicated any objection thereto. The Court finds the PAGA Penalties
22 to be reasonable.

23 **II.**

24 **ORDERS**

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

26 15. The Class is certified for the purposes of settlement only. The Class is defined as
27 follows:

1 All individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who were
2 classified as non-exempt in the State of California during the Class Period (March
17, 2022 through August 21, 2025).

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

6 17. The Agreement is hereby finally approved as fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the
7 best interest of the Class. Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund
8 the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant’s share of payroll taxes, by transmitting the funds to
9 the Administrator no later than 30 days after the Effective Date.

10 18. Class Counsel are awarded attorneys’ fees in the amount of \$250,000 and costs in
11 the amount of \$_____. Class Counsel shall not seek or obtain any other compensation or
12 reimbursement from Defendant, Plaintiff or members of the Class.

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

15 20. The payment of \$_____ to the Administrator for its fees and expenses is
16 approved.

17 21. The PAGA Penalties amount of \$20,000 is approved and is to be distributed in
18 accordance with the Agreement.

19 22. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, Class Counsel shall submit a copy of this
20 Final Approval Order and Judgment to the LWDA within 10 days after its entry.

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

8 24. Notice of entry of this Final Approval Order and Judgment shall be given to all
9 Parties by Class Counsel on behalf of Plaintiff and all Class Members. The Final Approval Order
10 and Judgment shall be posted on the website as set forth in the Class Notice to the Class. It shall
11 not be necessary to send notice of entry of this Final Approval Order and Judgment to individual
12 Class Members.

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

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

21 26. Except as set forth in the Agreement and this Final Approval Order and Judgment,
22 Plaintiffs, and all members of the Class, shall take nothing in the Action.

23 27. All Parties shall bear their own attorneys' fees and costs, except as otherwise
24 provided in the Agreement and in this Final Approval Order and Judgment.

25 28. Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement
26 Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class
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1 Payments, Plaintiff, Participating Class Members, Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA will
2 release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

3 (a) All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their
4 respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors,
5 and assigns, release Released Parties from the Released Class Claims. The “Released Class
6 Claims” are claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts
7 stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Class Period during employment in a
8 non-exempt position in California and expressly excluding all other claims including claims for
9 vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act,
10 unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, California class
11 claims outside of the Class Period.

12 (b) All Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf
13 of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs,
14 administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims.
15 The “Released PAGA Claims” are all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably
16 could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA
17 Notices, which occurred during the PAGA Period during employment in a nonexempt position in
18 California, and expressly excluding all other claims including claims for vested benefits, wrongful
19 termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance,
20 disability, social security, workers’ compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.

21 (c) Plaintiff and his or her respective former and present spouses,
22 representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release
23 and discharge Released Parties from the Plaintiff’s Release, as fully set forth in the Agreement.

24 29. For any Class Member or Aggrieved Employee whose Individual Class Payment
25 check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the
26 Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the California Controller's
27 Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the individual who failed to cash their check.

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1 30. The Court hereby enters judgment in the entire Action as of the filing date of this
2 Order and Judgment, pursuant to the terms set forth in the Settlement. Without affecting the
3 finality of this Order and Judgment in any way, the Court hereby retains continuing jurisdiction
4 over the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of the Settlement and all orders entered
5 in connection therewith pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 664.6.

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

7
8 Dated: _____

9
10 _____
HON. SAMANTHA JESSNER
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT #2

~~[MODEL]~~ CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ~~AND~~ CLASS NOTICE¹

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between plaintiff Zion Estrada (“Plaintiff”) and defendant ~~XYZ~~ _____ (“XYZ”)-Williams Lea LLC. (“Defendant”). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and ~~XYZ Defendant~~ collectively as the “Parties,” or individually as “Party.”

1. DEFINITIONS.

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

1.1. “Action” means the ~~Plaintiff’s~~ Plaintiffs’ lawsuit alleging (1) class action wage and hour violations against ~~XYZ Defendant~~ captioned Zion Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC, Case No. 23STCV29851, initiated on December 7, 2023 and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles; ~~and (2) Zion Estrada v. Williams Lea LLC, Case No. 24CIV00430 initiated on January 29, 2024 pending Superior Court the State of California County of San Mateo.~~

1.2. “Administrator” means _____, Apex Class Administration (“Apex”) the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.

1.3. “Administration Expenses Payment” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with Preliminary Approval ~~of the Settlement.~~

1.4. “Aggrieved ~~Employee~~ Employees” means ~~[e.g., a person employed by XYZ in California and classified as a _____ the _____ non-exempt employees]~~ who worked for XYZ Defendant in the State of California during the PAGA Period.

1.5. “Class” means ~~[define class e.g., all persons employed by XYZ individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who were classified as non-exempt in the State of California and classified as _____ who worked for XYZ during the Class Period]~~.

~~1.1. “Class Counsel” means _____.~~

1.6. “Class Counsel” means Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Aparajit Bhowmik, Christine T. LeVu, Brooke Waldrop and Adolfo Sanchez Contreras of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP.

~~1.6.1.7.~~ “Class Counsel Fees Payment” and “Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” mean the amounts allocated to be paid to Class Counsel for reimbursement

~~of reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses, respectively, incurred to prosecute~~
approved by the Court, to compensate Class Counsel for their legal work in connection with the Action, including their pre-filing investigation, their filing of the Action, all related litigation activities, all Settlement work, all post-Settlement compliance procedures, and related litigation expenses billed in connection with the Action.

~~1.7.1.8.~~ "Class Data" means Class Member identifying information in ~~XYZ's~~Defendant's possession including the Class Member's name, last-known mailing address, Social Security number, ~~email address (if known and available to Defendant),~~ and number of ~~Class Period~~ Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods.

~~1.8.1.9.~~ ~~"Class Member" or "Settlement"~~ "Class Member" means a member of the Class, as either a Participating Class Member or Non-Participating Class Member (including a Non- Participating Class Member who qualifies as an Aggrieved Employee).

~~1.9.1.10.~~ "Class Member Address Search" means the Administrator's investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members by use of available email addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, and credit reports.

~~1.10.1.11.~~ "Class Notice" means the COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL, to be mailed to Class Members in English ~~[with a Spanish translation, if applicable]~~ in the form, without material variation, attached as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference into this Agreement. The class notice will contain an estimated individual settlement payment, number of weeks worked, dates of employment, how to opt out of the settlement, how to object to the settlement, and how to dispute the number of estimated weeks worked.

1.12. "Class Notice Packet" means the Class Notice to be provided to the Class Members by the Administrator in the form set forth as Exhibit A to this Agreement (other than formatting changes to facilitate printing by the Administrator).

~~1.11.1.13.~~ "Class Period" means the period of time from ~~_____~~ to ~~_____~~.ⁱⁱ March 17, 2022 to August 21, 2025.

~~1.12.1.14.~~ "Class Representative" means the named Plaintiff in the ~~operative~~ complaintOperative Complaint in the Action seeking Court approval to serve as a Class Representative.

~~1.13.1.15.~~ "Class Representative Service Payment" means the service payment made to the Plaintiff as Class Representative in order to compensate for initiating the Action ~~and providing services, performing work~~ in support of the Action, ~~undertaking the risk of liability for Defendant's expenses, and for the general release of all claims by~~

the Plaintiff.

~~1.14.~~1.16. “Court” means the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.

~~1.15.~~1.17. “~~XYZ” means named~~ Defendant” means Williams Lea LLC.

~~1.16.~~1.18. “Defense Counsel” means Shaun J. Voigt and Lirit A. King of Fisher & Phillips LLP.

~~1.2.~~ “Effective Date” means the date by when both of the following have occurred:

~~1.17.~~1.19. (a) the Court enters a Judgment on its Order Granting Final Approval of the Settlement; and (b) the Judgment is final. The Judgment is final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (a) if no Participating Class Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment; (b) if one or more Participating Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for filing a notice of appeal from the Judgment; or if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur.

~~1.18.~~1.20. “Final Approval” means the Court’s order granting final approval of the Settlement substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C to this Agreement and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.

~~1.19.~~1.21. “Final Approval Hearing” means the Court’s hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement to determine whether to approve finally and implement the terms of this Agreement and enter the Judgment.

~~1.3. “Final Judgment” means the Judgment Entered by the Court upon Granting Final Approval of the Settlement.~~

~~1.20.~~1.22. “Gross Settlement Amount” means \$ ~~Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$750,000.00)~~ which is the total amount ~~XYZ agrees to pay under the Settlement~~ be paid by Defendant as provided by this Agreement except as provided in Paragraph 9 below. The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Class Representative Service Payment and the Administration Expenses Payment. This Gross Settlement Amount is an all-in amount without any reversion to Defendant, and excludes any employer payroll taxes, if any, due on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages which shall not be paid from the Gross Settlement and shall be the separate additional obligation of Defendant.

~~PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees, Class Counsel Expenses, Class Representative Service Payment and the Administrator's Expenses.~~

~~1.21.~~1.23. "Individual Class Payment" means the Participating Class Member's pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.

~~1.22.~~1.24. "Individual PAGA Payment" means the Aggrieved Employee's pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of ~~Workweeks~~PAGA Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.

~~1.23.~~1.25. "Judgment" means the judgment entered by the Court based upon ~~the Final Approval~~ substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C to this Agreement and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.

~~1.24.~~1.26. "LWDA" means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the agency entitled, under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).

~~1.25.~~1.27. "LWDA PAGA Payment" means the 75% of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).

~~1.26.~~1.28. "Net Settlement Amount" means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment. The ~~remainder~~Net Settlement Amount is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.

~~1.27.~~1.29. "Non-Participating Class Member" means ~~any~~any Class Member who opts out of the Class Settlement by ~~sending the Administrator~~submitting a valid and timely Request for Exclusion ~~to the Administrator.~~

1.30. "Operative Complaint" is the Amended Class Action Complaint, filed on _____.

~~1.28.~~1.31. "PAGA Pay Period" means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for ~~XYZ~~Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period.

~~1.29.~~1.32. "PAGA Period" means the period of time from ~~_____ to _____.~~ⁱⁱⁱ November 3, 2022 to August 21, 2025.

~~1.30.~~1.33. "PAGA" means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.).

~~1.31.~~1.34. "PAGA Notice" means ~~the~~ Plaintiff's November 3, 2023 letter to ~~XYZ and the LWDA [and Plaintiff's _____ letter to XYZ Defendant and the LWDA]~~ providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).

~~1.32.~~1.35. “PAGA Penalties” means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees (\$5,000.00) and the 75% to LWDA (\$15,000.00) in settlement of PAGA claims.

(~~_____~~) and the 75% to LWDA (~~_____~~) in settlement of PAGA claims.

~~1.33.~~1.36. “Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion ~~from the Settlement.~~

~~1.34.~~1.37. “Plaintiff” means Zion Estrada, the named plaintiff in the Action.

~~1.35.~~1.38. “Preliminary Approval” means the Court’s Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B to this Agreement and incorporated by this reference herein.

~~1.4. "Preliminary Approval Order" means the proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement.~~

~~1.5. “Released Class Claims” means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 6.2 below.~~

~~1.6. “Released PAGA Claims” means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 6.2 below.~~

1.39. “Released Class Claims” means all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Class Period during employment in a non-exempt position in California and expressly excluding all other claims including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, California class claims outside of the Class Period.

1.40. “Released PAGA Claims” means all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notices, which occurred during the PAGA Period during employment in a nonexempt position in California, and expressly excluding all other claims including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA period.

~~1.36.~~1.41. “Released Parties” means: ~~XYZ~~Defendant and each of its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, ~~[members]~~, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns ~~[and subsidiaries]~~ [affiliates].

~~1.37.~~1.42. “Request for Exclusion” means a Class Member’s submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement signed by the Class Member.

~~1.38.~~1.43. ““Response Deadline”” means ~~{e.g., sixty (60)}~~ calendar days after the Administrator mails Class Notice Packet to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees, and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) ~~fax, email, or mail~~submit Requests for Exclusion from the Settlement, or (b) ~~fax, email, or mail~~submit his or her Objection to the Settlement. Class Members to whom Class Notice Packets are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional 14 calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired. Neither side shall encourage any Class Member to opt out.

~~1.39.~~1.44. “Settlement” means the disposition of the Action ~~effected~~and all related claims effectuated by this Agreement and the Judgment.

~~1.40.~~1.45. “Workweek” means any week during the Class Period in which a Class Member worked for ~~XYZ~~Defendant as a Class Member for at least one day, ~~during the Class Period.~~^{iv}

2. RECITALS:

2.1. On December 7, 2023, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Class Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles. Plaintiff’s Complaint asserted claims that Defendant:

- (a) Violated California Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
- (b) Failed to pay minimum wages in violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1;
- (c) Failed to pay overtime wages in violation of California Labor Code § 510, et seq.;
- (d) Failed to provide required meal periods in violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;
- (e) Failed to provide required rest periods in violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;
- (f) Failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code § 226;
- (g) Failed to reimburse employees for required expenses in violation of California Labor Code § 2802;
- (h) Failed to provide wages when due in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202 and 203; and,
- (i) Failed to pay sick pay in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201-204, 233 and 246.

2.2. On January 29, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Representative Action Complaint alleging a single cause of action against Defendant for recovery of civil penalties for violation of Private Attorney General Act, Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq. (“PAGA”) in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo (“PAGA Action”).

2.3. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, causes of action against XYZ for
–[The subdivision (a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Defendant and the LWDA

sending the PAGA Notice.

~~1.7. Before the hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Approval, Plaintiff will file a First Amended Complaint in the Action adding the PAGA claim and all of the factual allegations and theories of ability from the PAGA Action. The forthcoming First Amended Complaint is the operative complaint in the Action (the “Operative Complaint.”) [On _____, Plaintiff filed a [e.g., First Amended Complaint] alleging causes of action against XYZ for _____.~~ The [e.g., First Amended] Complaint is the operative complaint in the Action (the “Operative

~~2.1.2.4. Complaint.”)] XYZ.”) Defendant~~ denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, denies any failure to comply with the laws identified in ~~in~~ the Operative Complaint and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged.

2.5. After the First Amended Complaint is filed, Plaintiff will dismiss her Representative Complaint without prejudice alleging a single cause of action against Defendant for recovery of civil penalties for violation of Private Attorney General Act, Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq. (“PAGA”) in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo (“PAGA Action”).

~~1.8. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to XYZ and the LWDA by sending the PAGA Notice.~~

~~2.2.2.6. On _____ (type in additional dates) _____, [May 21, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by _____ which led to this Agreement Tagore Subramaniam, a respected mediator of wage and hour representative and class actions. Following the mediation, each side, represented by its respective counsel, were able to agree to settle the Action (describe alternative means of negotiation) based upon a mediator’s proposal which was memorialized in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding. This Agreement replaces and supersedes the Memorandum of Understanding and any other agreements, understandings, or representations between the Parties.~~

_____ (describe alternative means of negotiation)

~~1.9. _____ Prior to ☐ mediation ☐ negotiating the Settlement, Plaintiff obtained, through~~

~~2.3.2.7. ☐ formal ☐ informal discovery, _____ (documents, testimony and information obtained) _____ sufficient documents and information to sufficiently investigate the claims such that~~ Plaintiff’s investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* *Ford Motor Co.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 (“*Dunk/Kullar*”).

~~1.10. The Court ☐ has ☐ has not granted class certification.~~
(insert details as needed)

2.8. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or will be construed as an admission by Defendant that the claims in the Action of Plaintiff or the Class have merit or that Defendant bears any liability to Plaintiff or the Class on those claims or any other claims, or as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendant's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree to certification of the Class for purposes of this Settlement only. If for any reason the settlement does not become effective, Defendant reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reason and reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action.

~~2.4.2.9.~~ The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the Settlement.

3. MONETARY TERMS:

3.1. Gross Settlement Amount. Except as otherwise provided by Paragraph 9 below, ~~XYZ~~Defendant promises to pay \$~~—\$750,000~~ and no more as the Gross Settlement Amount ~~[and to separately pay. This amount is all-inclusive of all payments contemplated in this resolution, excluding any and all employer-side payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portionsportion of the Individual Class Payments.] XYZ allocated to wages which shall be separately paid by Defendant to the Administrator. Defendant~~ has no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph ~~6.14.3~~ of this Agreement~~.*~~. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross Settlement Amount without asking or requiring Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees to submit any claim as a condition of payment. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to ~~XYZ~~Defendant.

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

- (a) To Plaintiff: Class Representative Service Payment to the Class Representative of not more than \$~~—15,000~~ (in addition to any Individual Class Payment ~~[and any Individual PAGA Payment]~~ the Class Representative is entitled to receive as a Participating Class Member). ~~XYZ~~Defendant will not oppose Plaintiff's request for a Class Representative Service Payment that does not exceed this amount. As part of the motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment, Plaintiff will seek Court approval for any Class Representative Service Payments no later than ~~[16 court]~~ days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested, the

Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Service Payment.

- (b) To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than %,one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be \$250,000, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than \$. XYZ23,000. Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments provided that do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will file a motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment no later than {16 court} days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds XYZDefendant harmless, and indemnifies XYZDefendant, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these Paymentspayments.

3.2.1. ——— To the Administrator: An ~~Administrator~~Administration Expenses Payment
not to exceed

- (c) \$- \$11,000 except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administration Expenses arePayment is less or the Court approves payment less than \$11,000, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.

(d) To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$20,000.00 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% (\$15,000.00) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$5,000.00) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.

i. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$5,000) by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.

ii. If the Court approves PAGA Penalties of less than the amount requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

~~(d)~~(e) To Each Participating Class Member: An Individual Class Payment calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks.

~~(b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks.~~

~~3.2.1.1. Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments. %~~ 20% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portions are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. ~~The~~

i. ~~%~~ 80% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of claims for ~~[e.g., non-wages, expense reimbursement, interest and penalties]~~ (the "Non-Wage Portion"). ~~The Non-Wage Portions are not subject to wage withholdings and will be reported on IRS 1099 Forms. Participating Class Members assume full responsibility and liability for any employee taxes owed on their Individual Class Payment.~~

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

~~3.2.2. To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$ to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% (\$) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.~~

~~iii.i. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties \$ by the total number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Period Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.~~

~~iv.i. If the Court approves PAGA Penalties of less than the amount requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.~~

(f) The settlement payments made to Plaintiff and Class Members under this settlement, and any other payments made pursuant to this Agreement, will not be utilized to calculate any additional benefits under any benefit plans to which any Class Members may be eligible, including, but not limited to, profit-sharing plans, bonus plans, 401(k) plans, stock purchase plans, vacation plans, sick leave plans, PTO plans, and

any other benefit plan. The Parties' intention that this settlement will not affect any rights, contributions, or amounts to which Plaintiff and Class Members may be entitled under any benefit plans. The payment under this Agreement shall not obligate Defendant to confer any additional benefits or make any additional payments to Class Members beyond those specified in this Agreement.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING AND PAYMENTS.

- 4.1. Class Workweeks and Aggrieved Employee Pay Periods. Based on ~~a review of its records~~ as of the May 21, 2025 mediation date, XYZ estimates there are ~~_____~~ Defendant has represented that the Class consists of 508 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 42,000 Workweeks, and ~~_____~~ of 450 Aggrieved Employees who worked a total of 16,854 PAGA Pay Periods.
- 4.2. Class Data. Not later than ~~[e.g., 15]~~ 30 days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, XYZ Defendant will ~~simultaneously~~ deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect Class Members' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. XYZ Defendant has a continuing duty to immediately notify Class Counsel if it discovers that the Class Data omitted ~~class member~~ Class Member identifying information and to provide corrected or updated Class Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which XYZ Defendant must send the Class Data to the Administrator, the Parties and their counsel will expeditiously use best efforts, in good faith, to reconstruct or otherwise resolve any issues related to missing or omitted Class Data.
- 4.3. Funding of the Gross Settlement Amount. XYZ Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay XYZ's Defendant's share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than ~~[14]~~ 30 days after the Effective Date.

5. ~~Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount.~~ PAYMENTS FROM THE GROSS SETTLEMENT AMOUNT

- 4.4.5.1. Within [14] days after XYZ Defendant funds the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Class Representative Service Payment. ~~Disbursement of the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and the Class Representative Service Payment shall not precede disbursement of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments.~~

- 4.5.5.2. The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments and/or Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the Class Members via First Class U.S.

Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the “void date ~~(not less than)~~, which is 180 days after the date of mailing), when the check will be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual ~~Settlement~~Class Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. Before mailing any checks, the ~~Settlement~~ Administrator must update the recipients’ mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database. If a Participating Class Member’s or Aggrieved Employee’s check is not cashed within 120 days after its last mailing to the affected individual, the Administrator will also send the individual a notice informing him or her that unless the check is cashed by the void date, it will expire and become non-negotiable, and offer to replace the check if it was lost or misplaced but not cashed.

~~4.6.5.3.~~ The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without USPS forwarding address. Within ~~{7}~~ days of receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior to the void date.

~~4.7.5.4.~~ For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks ~~{~~to the California State Unclaimed Property Fund.

~~Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member thereby leaving no "unpaid residue" subject to the requirements of California Code of Civil Procedure Section 384, subd. (b).] [or to a Court-approved nonprofit organization or foundation consistent with Code of Civil Procedure Section 384, subd. (b) ("Cy Pres Recipient")]. The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the intended Cy Pres Recipient.~~

~~4.8.5.5.~~ The payment of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments shall not obligate ~~XYZ~~Defendant to confer any additional benefits or make any additional payments to Class Members (such as 401(k) contributions or bonuses) beyond those specified in this Agreement.

~~5.6.~~RELEASESRELEASE OF CLAIMS. Effective on the date when ~~XYZ~~Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, Plaintiff, Participating Class Members, Aggrieved Employees and ~~Class Counsel~~the LWDA will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

~~5.4.6.1.~~ Plaintiff's General Release of All Claims. Plaintiff and his or her respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release and discharge Released Parties from all claims, transactions, or occurrences ~~[that occurred during prior to the Class Period], date that Plaintiff executes this Agreement, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected,~~ including, but not limited to: (a) all claims that arise from or are related to Plaintiff's employment with Defendant; (b) all claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged, based on the facts contained, in the Operative Complaint and ~~(bc)~~ all PAGA claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged based on facts contained in the Operative Complaint, Plaintiff's PAGA Notice, ~~[or ascertained during the Action and released under 6.2, below].~~ ("Plaintiff's Release.")). Plaintiff's Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement, or to any claims for vested benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, social security benefits, or workers' compensation benefits that arose at any time, or based on occurrences ~~outside the Class Period~~after Plaintiff executes this Agreement. Plaintiff acknowledges that Plaintiff may discover facts or law different from, or in addition to, the facts or law that Plaintiff now knows or believes to be true but agrees, nonetheless, that Plaintiff's Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff's discovery of them.

- (a) ~~6.1.1~~ Plaintiff's Waiver of Rights Under California Civil Code Section 1542. For purposes of Plaintiff's Release, Plaintiff expressly waives and relinquishes the provisions, rights, and benefits, if any, of section 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

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

~~5.2.6.2. Release by Participating Class Members Who Are Not Aggrieved Employees:~~ All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from ~~(i) all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the Class Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint [and ascertained in the course of the Action] [including, e.g., “(a) any and all claims involving any alleged failure to pay minimum wage; etc.”]. Except as set forth in Section 6.3 of this Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period~~the Released Class Claims.

~~5.3.6.3. Release by Non-Participating Class Members Who Are of~~ PAGA Claims. All Aggrieved Employees: All Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from ~~all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the PAGA Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint[,] [and] the PAGA Notice [and ascertained in the course of the Action][including, e.g., “(a) any and all claims involving any alleged failure to pay minimum wage; etc.”]~~the Released PAGA Claims.

~~6.7.~~ **MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL.** The Parties agree to jointly prepare and file a motion for preliminary approval (“Motion for Preliminary Approval”) that complies with the Court’s ~~current checklist for Preliminary Approvals~~procedures and instructions.

~~6.1 XYZ’s Declaration in Support of Preliminary Approval. Within _____ days of the full execution of this Agreement, XYZ will prepare and deliver to Class Counsel a signed Declaration from XYZ and Defense Counsel disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with the Administrator and Cy Pres Recipient. In their Declarations, Defense Counsel and XYZ shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement.~~

~~7.1.~~ Defendant’s Responsibilities. In this Declaration, Defendant shall also aver as to the number of Class Members and the number of Workweeks for the Class during the Class Period.

~~6.1.7.2.~~ Plaintiff’s Responsibilities. Plaintiff will prepare and deliver to Defense Counsel all documents necessary for obtaining Preliminary Approval, including: (i) a draft of the

notice, and memorandum in support, of the Motion for Preliminary Approval that includes an analysis of the Settlement under *Dunk/Kullar* and a request for approval of the PAGA Settlement under Labor Code Section 2699, subd. (f)(2)); (ii) a draft proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement; (iii) a draft proposed Class Notice; (iv) a signed declaration from the Administrator attaching its “not to exceed” bid for administering the Settlement and attesting to its willingness to serve; competency; operative procedures for protecting the security of Class Data; amounts of insurance coverage for any data breach, defalcation of funds or other misfeasance; all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members ~~and/or the proposed Cy Pres~~; Recipient; and the nature and extent of any financial relationship with Plaintiff, Class Counsel or Defense Counsel; (v) a signed declaration from Plaintiff confirming willingness and competency to serve and disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members, ~~and/or~~ the Administrator ~~and/or the proposed Cy Pres~~; Recipient; (v) a signed declaration from each Class Counsel firm attesting to its competency to represent the Class Members; its timely transmission to the LWDA of all necessary PAGA documents (initial notice of violations (Labor Code section 2699.3, subd. (a)), Operative Complaint (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(1)), this Agreement (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(2)); (vi) a redlined version of the parties’ Agreement showing all modifications made to the Model Agreement ready for filing with the Court; and (vii) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members, the Administrator and/or the Cy Pres Recipient, if any. In their Declarations, Plaintiff and Class Counsel Declaration shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement.

6.2.7.3. Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel are jointly responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than ~~[30] days after the full execution of this Agreement~~ September 30, 2025; obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court’s Preliminary Approval to the Administrator.

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

7.8. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION:

7.1.8.1. Selection of Administrator. The Parties have jointly selected Apex to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, Apex agrees to be bound

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

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

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

7.4.8.4. Notice to Class Members.

- (a) No later than three (3) business days after receipt of the Class Data, the Administrator shall notify Class Counsel that the list has been received and state the number of Class Members, PAGA Members, Workweeks, and Pay Periods in the Class Data.
- (b) Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than ~~{14}~~ days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service ("USPS") mail, the Class Notice ~~{with Spanish translation, if applicable}~~ substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member, and the number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if applicable) used to calculate these amounts. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.
- (c) Not later than ~~{3}~~business 7 days after the Administrator's receipt of any Class Notice returned by the USPS as undelivered, the Administrator shall re-mail the Class Notice using any forwarding address provided by the USPS. If the USPS does not provide a forwarding address, the Administrator shall conduct a Class Member Address Search, and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address obtained.

The Administrator has no obligation to make further attempts to locate or send Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the USPS a second time.

- (d) The deadlines for Class Members' written objections, Challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional [14] days beyond the ~~[60] days otherwise~~ Response Deadline provided in the Class Notice for all Class Members whose notice is re-mailed. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.

- ~~(e)~~ If the Administrator, ~~XYZ~~ the Parties, Defense Counsel or Class Counsel is contacted by or otherwise discovers any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and should have received Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, in an effort to agree on whether to include them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, and the Administrator will send, via email or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than ~~[14] days after~~ 14 days after receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, which ever are later. ~~receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, which ever are later.~~

7.5.8.5. Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

- (a) Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than ~~[60] days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice~~ Response Deadline (plus an additional [14] days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative that reasonably communicates the Class Member's election to be excluded from the Settlement and includes the Class Member's name, address and email address or telephone number. To be valid, a Request for Exclusion must be timely faxed, emailed, or postmarked by the Response Deadline.
- (b) The Administrator may not reject a Request for Exclusion as invalid because it fails to contain all the information specified in the Class Notice. The Administrator shall accept any Request for Exclusion as valid if the Administrator can reasonably ascertain the identity of the person as a Class Member and the Class Member's desire to be excluded. The Administrator's determination shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. If the Administrator has reason to question the authenticity of a Request for Exclusion, the Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member's identity. The Administrator's determination of authenticity shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.

~~6.1.1~~—Every Class Member who does not submit a timely and valid Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member under this Agreement, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the Participating Class Members' Releases under

~~Paragraphs~~ Paragraph 6.2 and

- (c) ~~6.3 of this the~~ Agreement, regardless whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Settlement.
- (d) Every Class Member who submits a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is a Non-Participating Class Member and shall not receive an Individual Class Payment or have the right to object to the class action components of the Settlement. Because future PAGA claims are subject to claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release the claims identified in Paragraph 6.3 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment. If a Class Member submits both a Request for Exclusion and an objection, only the Request for Exclusion will be accepted and the objection will be void.

~~6.4 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment.~~

~~7.6.8.6.~~ Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks. Each Class Member shall have ~~[60] days after until~~ the ~~Administrator mails the Class Notice~~ Response Deadline (plus an additional ~~[14]~~ days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed) to challenge the number of Class Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if any) allocated to the Class Member in the Class Notice. The Class Member may challenge the allocation by communicating with the Administrator via fax, email or mail. The Administrator must encourage the challenging Class Member to submit supporting documentation. In the absence of any contrary documentation, the Administrator is entitled to presume that the Workweeks contained in the Class Notice are correct so long as they are consistent with the Class Data. The Administrator's determination of each Class Member's allocation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. The Administrator shall promptly provide copies of all challenges to calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods to Defense Counsel and Class Counsel and the Administrator's determination as to the challenges-

~~7.7.8.7.~~ Objections to Settlement.

- (a) Only Participating Class Members may object to the class action components of the Settlement and/or this Agreement, including contesting the fairness of the Settlement, and/or amounts requested for the Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Class Representative Service Payment.
- (b) Participating Class Members may send written objections to the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail. In the alternative, or in addition to a written objection, Participating Class Members may appear in Court (or hire an attorney to appear in Court) to present verbal objections at the Final Approval Hearing. A Participating Class Member who elects to send a written objection to the Administrator must do so not later than ~~[60] days after the Administrator's mailing of the Class Notice~~ Response Deadline (plus an additional ~~[14]~~ days for Class Members whose Class Notice was re-mailed).

- (c) Non-Participating Class Members have no right to object to any of the class action components of the Settlement. If a Class Member submits both a Request for Exclusion and an objection, only the Request for Exclusion will be accepted and the objection will be void.

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

- (a) Website, Email Address and Toll-Free Number. The Administrator will establish and maintain and use an internet website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time and location for the Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Settlement Agreement, Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Preliminary Approval, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, the Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and Class Representative Service Payment, the Final Approval and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes and emails.

- (b) RequestsRequest for Exclusion (Opt-outsOuts) and Exclusion List. The Administrator will promptly review on a rolling basis Requests for Exclusion to ascertain their validity. Not later than ~~5~~7 days after the expiration of the deadline for submitting Requests for Exclusion, the Administrator shall email a list to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel containing (a) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have timely submitted valid Requests for Exclusion (“Exclusion List”); (b) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have submitted invalid Requests for Exclusion; (c) copies of all Requests for Exclusion from Settlement submitted (whether valid or invalid).

- (c) Workweek and/or Pay Period Challenges. The Administrator has the authority to address and make final decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all Class Member challenges over the calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods. The Administrator’s decision shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.

- ~~(e)~~(d) Weekly Reports. The Administrator must, on a weekly basis, provide written reports to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel that, among other things, tally the number of: Class Notices mailed or re-mailed, Class Notices returned undelivered, Requests for Exclusion (whether valid or invalid) received, objections received, challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods received and/or resolved, and checks mailed for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments (“Weekly Report”). The Weekly Reports must include ~~provide~~ the Administrator’s assessment of the validity of Requests for Exclusion and attach copies of all Requests for Exclusion and objections received.

- ~~(d)(a) Workweek and/or Pay Period Challenges. The Administrator has the authority to address and make final decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all~~

~~Class Member challenges over the calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods. The Administrator's decision shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.~~

- (e) Administrator's Declaration. Not later than ~~{14}~~7 days before the date by which Plaintiff is required to file the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, the Administrator will provide to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its due diligence and compliance with all of its obligations under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, its mailing of Class Notice, the Class Notices returned as undelivered, the re-mailing of Class Notices, attempts to locate Class Members, the total number of Requests for Exclusion from Settlement it received (both valid or invalid), the number of written objections and attach the Exclusion List. The Administrator will supplement its declaration as needed or requested by the Parties and/or the Court. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration(s) in Court.
- (f) Final Report by ~~Settlement~~ Administrator. Within ~~{10}~~ days after the Administrator disburses all funds ~~in~~of the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will provide Class Counsel and Defense Counsel with a final report detailing its disbursements by employee identification number only of all payments made under this Agreement. At least ~~{15}~~7 days before any deadline set by the Court, the Administrator will prepare, and submit to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its disbursement of all payments required under this Agreement. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration in Court. If a second declaration attesting to the distribution of uncashed checks is required, the Administrator shall provide this second declaration at least 7 days before any deadline for a second declaration and Class Counsel shall be responsible for filing the second declaration with the Court.

~~7. CLASS SIZE ESTIMATES [and ESCALATOR CLAUSE]~~ Based on its records, XYZ estimates that, as of the date of this Settlement Agreement, (1) there are _____ Class Members and _____ Total Workweeks during the Class period and (2) there were _____ Aggrieved Employees who worked _____ Pay Periods during the PAGA Period.^{vii}

9. XYZ'S CLASS SIZE MODIFICATION AND ESCALATOR CLAUSE. Based on its records, Defendant provided Class Members collectively worked a total of 42,000 Workweeks as of the date of mediation. In regard hereto, Defendant is providing a declaration as set forth in section 7.1 above. If at the end of the release period the number of workweeks has increased by more than 10% (more than 46,200 workweeks), defendant may elect to a) purchase the additional workweeks pro rata or b) cut off the period as of the date the 10% cushion is exhausted. Defendant shall notify plaintiff's counsel of its election prior to the hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Approval.

8.10. DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO WITHDRAW. If the number of valid Requests for Exclusion identified in the Exclusion List exceeds ~~%~~ 5% of the total of all Class Members, XYZDefendant may, but is not obligated, elect to withdraw from the Settlement. The Parties agree that, if XYZDefendant withdraws, the Settlement shall be void ab initio, have no force or effect whatsoever, and that neither Party will have any further obligation to perform under this Agreement; provided, however, XYZDefendant will remain responsible for paying all Settlement-Administration Expenses incurred ~~to that point.~~ XYZas of the date Defendant makes this election to withdraw. Defendant must notify Class Counsel and the Court of its election to withdraw not later than ~~[seven]~~ 7 days after the Administrator sends the final Exclusion List to Defense Counsel; ~~late elections.~~ Invalid Requests for Exclusion will have no effect on this threshold for an election.

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

9.1.11.1. Response to Objections. Each Party retains the right to respond to any objection raised by a Participating Class Member, including the right to file responsive documents

in Court no later ~~that [five]~~ than 5 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.

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

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

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

9.5.11.5. Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment. If the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the Judgment in a manner that requires a material modification of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), this Agreement shall be null and void. The Parties shall nevertheless expeditiously work together in good faith to address the appellate court's concerns and to obtain Final Approval and entry of Judgment, sharing, on ~~a 50-50~~ an equal basis, any additional Administration Expenses reasonably incurred ~~after~~ at the time of remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the Court's award of the Class Representative Service Payment or any payments to Class Counsel shall not constitute a material modification of the Judgment within the meaning of this paragraph, as long as the Gross Settlement Amount remains unchanged.

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

~~11.13.~~ ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS:

~~11.1.13.1.~~ No Admission of Liability. Class Certification or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or should be construed as an admission by XYZDefendant that any of the allegations in the Operative Complaint have merit or that XYZDefendant has any liability for any claims asserted; nor should it be intended or construed as an admission by Plaintiff that XYZ'sDefendant's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree that class certification and representative treatment is for purposes of this Settlement only. If, for any reason the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval, Final Approval or ~~enter~~ Judgment, XYZ pursuant to this Agreement, Defendant reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reasons, and XYZDefendant reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action, and Plaintiff reserves the right to move for class certification on any grounds available and to contest XYZ'sDefendant's defenses. The Settlement, this Agreement and Parties' willingness to settle the Action will have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation (except for proceedings to enforce or effectuate the Settlement and this Agreement).

~~11.2.13.2.~~ Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, XYZDefendant, and Defense Counsel separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement is filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate and/or publicize, or cause or permit another person to disclose, disseminate or publicize, any of the terms of the Agreement directly or indirectly, specifically or generally, to any person, corporation, association, government agency, or other entity except: (1) to the Parties' attorneys, accountants, or spouses, all of whom will be instructed to keep this Agreement confidential; (2) counsel in a related matter; (3) to the extent necessary to report income to appropriate taxing authorities; (4) in response to a court order or subpoena; or (5) in response to an inquiry or subpoena issued by a state or federal government agency. Each Party agrees to immediately notify each other Party of any judicial or agency order, inquiry, or subpoena seeking such information. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, XYZDefendant, and Defense Counsel separately agree not to, directly or indirectly, initiate any conversation or other communication, before the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, any with third party regarding this Agreement or the matters giving rise to this Agreement except to respond only that "the matter was resolved," or words to that effect. This paragraph does not restrict Class Counsel's communications with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.

~~11.3.13.3.~~ No Solicitation. The Parties separately agree that they and their respective counsel and employees have not and will not solicit any Class Member to opt out of or object to the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict Class Counsel's ability to communicate with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.

~~11.4.13.4.~~ Integrated Agreement. Upon execution by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement together with its attached exhibits shall constitute the entire agreement

between the Parties relating to the Settlement, superseding any and all oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements made to or by any Party.

~~11.5.~~13.5. Attorney Authorization. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel separately warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and ~~XYZ~~Defendant, respectively, to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties pursuant to this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents reasonably required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement including any amendments to this Agreement.

~~11.6.~~13.6. Cooperation. The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts, in good faith, to implement the Settlement by, among other things, modifying the Settlement Agreement, submitting supplemental evidence and supplementing points and authorities as requested by the Court. In the event the Parties are unable to agree upon the form or content of any document necessary to implement the Settlement, or on any modification of the Agreement that may become necessary to implement the Settlement, the Parties will seek the assistance of a mediator and/or the Court for resolution.

~~11.7.~~13.7. ~~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.

~~11.8.~~13.8. ~~No~~Tax Advice. Neither Plaintiff, Class Counsel, ~~XYZ~~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.

~~11.9.~~13.9. Modification of Agreement. This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court. The Parties expressly agree that amendments to this Settlement Agreement may be made through stipulation.

~~11.10.~~13.10. Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.

~~11.11.~~13.11. Applicable Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the internal laws of the state of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.

~~11.12.~~13.12. Cooperation in Drafting. The Parties have cooperated in the drafting and preparation of this Agreement. This Agreement will not be construed against any Party on the basis that the Party was the drafter or participated in the drafting.

~~11.13.~~13.13. Confidentiality. To the extent permitted by law, all agreements made, and orders entered during Action and in this Agreement relating to the confidentiality of information shall survive the execution of this Agreement.

~~11.14.~~13.14. Use and Return of Class Data. Information provided to Class Counsel pursuant to Cal. Evid. Code §1152, and all copies and summaries of the Class Data provided to Class Counsel by ~~XYZ~~Defendant in connection with the mediation, other settlement negotiations, or in connection with the Settlement, may be used only with respect to this Settlement, and no other purpose, and may not be used in any way that violates any existing contractual agreement, statute, or rule of court. Not later than 90 days after the date when the Court discharges the Administrator's obligation to provide a Declaration confirming the final pay out of all Settlement funds, Plaintiff shall destroy, all paper and electronic versions of Class Data received from ~~XYZ unless, prior to the Court's discharge of the Administrator's obligation, XYZ makes a written request to Class Counsel for the return, rather than the destructions, of Class Data~~Defendant.

~~11.15.~~13.15. Headings. The descriptive heading of any section or paragraph of this Agreement is inserted for convenience of reference only and does not constitute a part of this Agreement.

~~11.16.~~13.16. Calendar Days. Unless otherwise noted, all reference to "days" in this Agreement shall be to calendar days. In the event any date or deadline set forth in this Agreement falls on a weekend or federal legal holiday, such date or deadline shall be on the first business day thereafter.

~~11.17.~~13.17. Notice. All notices, demands or other communications between the Parties in connection with this Agreement will be in writing and deemed to have been duly given as of the third business day after mailing by United States mail, or the day sent by email or messenger, addressed as follows:

~~To Plaintiff:~~

To Plaintiffs and the Class:

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

Shaun J. Voigt
Lirit A. King
FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP
444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500
Los Angeles, California 90071
Telephone: (213) 330-4500
Facsimile: (213) 330-4501
E-Mail: svoigt@fisherphillips.com
lking@fisherphillips.com

4.19.13.19. Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement that pursuant to CCP section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under CCP section 583.310 ~~for the entire period of this settlement process~~ shall be extended for a period of not less than one (1) year starting from the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding by all parties, or June 16, 2025, until the entry of the final approval order and judgment or if not entered the date this agreement shall no longer be of any force or effect.

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

The Parties and their counsel hereby execute this Agreement.

6

Plaintiff

Dated: _____
[name]
For Defendant _____

Dated: _____
Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: _____
Shaun J. Voigt
Lirit A. King
Fisher & Phillips LLC
Attorney for Defendant

EXHIBIT #3

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

2255 CALLE CLARA

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037

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San Diego | San Francisco | Sacramento | Los Angeles | Riverside | Santa Clara | Orange | Chicago

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WRITERS E-MAIL:

Nick@bamlawca.com

WRITERS EXT:

1004

November 3, 2023

CA3125

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

Williams Lea LLC
Certified Mail #9589071052700182374956
CT Corporation System
Amanda Garcia
330 N. Brand Blvd., Suite 700
Glendale, CA 91203

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), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), Brought Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

“Aggrieved Employees” refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Williams Lea LLC in California, including any employees staffed with Williams Lea LLC by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of November 3, 2022 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff Zion Estrada (“Plaintiff”) and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Williams Lea LLC (“Defendant”). Plaintiff was employed from April of 2022 to September 1, 2023 by Defendant in California. Plaintiff was at all times classified by Defendant as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked. Defendant, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for, including but not limited to, all of their time worked, including minimum and overtime wages and sick pay wages at the correct rate, for all of their missed meal and rest breaks at the correct regular rates, and for all of their time spent working off the clock. Moreover, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to report for work, but “furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work,” Defendant violated Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(A) by failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for at least two (2) hours’ worth of work at their regular rate of pay. In addition, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to respond to and engage in additional work, this resulted in a second reporting for work in a single workday, and Defendant failed to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 11040, subd. 5(B). Further, Defendant failed to advise Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved

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

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

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

EXHIBIT #4

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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.

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Admitted: 2024, California; 2014, Mexico

Educated: The Juarez University

Brooke Wilkinson Waldrop

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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

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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. Alamos 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 Overnight 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 #5

From: no-reply@formassembly.com
To: Kyle@bamlawca.com
Subject: Thank you for your Proposed Settlement Submission
Date: Monday, September 29, 2025 4:48:31 PM

09/29/2025 04:48:18 PM

Thank you for your submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

Item submitted: Proposed Settlement

On 09/29/2025 04:48:18 PM your Proposed Settlement was successfully processed for case number LWDA-CM-991769-23

If you have questions or concerns regarding this submission or your case, please send an email to pagainfo@dir.ca.gov.

DIR PAGA Unit on behalf of
Labor and Workforce Development Agency

Website: http://labor.ca.gov/Private_Attorneys_General_Act.htm

EXHIBIT #6

1 Shaun J. Voigt (SBN 265721)
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4 444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500
Los Angeles, California 90071
Telephone: (213) 330-4500
5 Facsimile: (213) 330-4501

6 Attorneys for Defendant
WILLIAMS LEA LLC
7

8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - CENTRAL DISTRICT
10

11 ZION ESTRADA, an individual, on
behalf of herself and on behalf of all
12 persons similarly situated,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 WILLIAMS LEA LLC, a Limited
Liability Company; and DOES 1 through
16 50, inclusive,

17 Defendants.
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CASE NO.: 23STCV29851
[Unlimited Jurisdiction]

CLASS ACTION

**DECLARATION OF SHAUN J. VOIGT RE:
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

*Assigned for all purposes to the
Honorable Samantha Jessner, Dept. 7*

Complaint Filed: December 7, 2023
FAC Filed: September 25, 2025
Trial Date: Not Set

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1. I am an attorney licensed to practice before all the courts in the State of California and a Partner with Fisher & Phillips LLP, counsel of record for Defendant Williams Lea LLC (“Williams Lea”) in the above captioned case. This declaration is submitted in support of Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval. The matters set forth herein are within my personal knowledge and if called as a witness, I could and would testify competently thereto.

3. It is my understanding that there are no pending putative class actions or PAGA actions with overlapping class/PAGA definitions or other actions asserting such claims that would be extinguished or adversely affected by the settlement in this matter.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.


Shaun J. Voigt