

1 **BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK**
2 **DE BLOUW LLP**

3 Norman B. Blumenthal (State Bar #068687)
4 Kyle R. Nordrehaug (State Bar #205975)
5 Aparajit Bhowmik (State Bar #248066)
6 2255 Calle Clara
7 La Jolla, CA 92037
8 Telephone: (858)551-1223
9 Facsimile: (858) 551-1232
10 Email: Kyle@bamlawca.com
11 Website: www.bamlawca.com

12 Attorneys for Plaintiff

13 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
14 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN**

15 TAWNEE RIOS, an individual, on behalf of
16 herself and on behalf of all persons similarly
17 situated,

18 Plaintiff,

19 vs.

20 BARNES & NOBLE COLLEGE
21 BOOKSELLERS, LLC, a limited liability
22 company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

23 Defendants.

CASE NO.: **BCV-24-101007**

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

Hearing Date: September 10, 2025
Hearing Time: 8:30 a.m.

Judge: Hon. T. Mark Smith
Dept: T-2

Date Filed: March 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 Tawnee Rios ("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 Barnes & Noble
8 College Booksellers, LLC ("Defendant"), which motion seeks entry of an order: (1) preliminarily
9 approving the proposed settlement of this class action with Defendant; (2) for settlement purposes
10 only, conditionally certifying the Class, which is comprised of "all individuals who are or were
11 previously employed by Defendant in California and classified as non-exempt employees at any
12 time during the Class Period", which is March 20, 2020 through March 17, 2025; (3) provisionally
13 appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the Class; (4) provisionally appointing Blumenthal
14 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP and the Gomez Law Firm as Class Counsel; (5) approving
15 the form and method for providing class-wide notice; (6) directing that notice of the proposed
16 settlement be given to the Class; (7) appointing ILYM Group, Inc. as Administrator, and
17 (8) scheduling a final approval hearing date, proposed for January 28, 2026, to consider Plaintiff's
18 motion for final approval of the settlement and for approval of attorneys' fees, expenses and the
19 service award. Attached hereto as Exhibit #1 is a copy of the fully executed Class Action and
20 PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") along with exhibits thereto. The form of the
21 Agreement is based upon the Los Angeles County Superior Court model form for a class and
22 PAGA settlement. This Declaration incorporates by reference the definitions in the Agreement, and
23 all terms defined therein shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Agreement.

24
25 Fairness of Settlement

26 3. As consideration for this Settlement, the non-reversionary Gross Settlement Amount
27 of One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,300,000) (the "Gross Settlement Amount") is
28 to be paid by Defendant, as set forth in the Agreement. The Gross Settlement Amount will settle all

1 issues pending in the Action between the Parties and will be made in full and final settlement of the
2 Released Class Claims in exchange for the payments to Participating Class Members from the Net
3 Settlement Amount, and includes (a) the costs of administration of the settlement, (b) all attorneys'
4 fees and costs, (c) Class Representative Service Payment, and (d) the PAGA Penalties payment
5 allocated 75% to the LWDA and 25% to the PAGA Employees. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) The
6 following is a table of the key Settlement terms and the proposed deductions:

7 **\$1,300,000** (Gross Settlement Amount)

- 8 - \$10,000 (Plaintiff's proposed service award not to exceed amount)
- 9 - \$40,000 (Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)
- 10 - \$455,000 (Class Counsel Fees Payment - not to exceed 1/3 of settlement)
- 11 - \$30,000 (PAGA Payment - 75% to LWDA / 25% to PAGA Employees)
- 12 - \$18,200 (Administration Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)

13 **\$746,800** (Net Settlement Amount)

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

19 5. On December 17, 2024, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation with
20 Monique Ngo-Bonnici, a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions. In
21 preparation for the mediation, Defendant provided Class Counsel with payroll, time and
22 employment data, along with other information regarding the Class Members, various internal
23 documents, and other compensation and employment-related materials. Class Counsel analyzed the
24 data with the assistance of damages expert Berger Consulting and prepared and submitted a
25 mediation brief to the mediator. The final settlement terms were negotiated and set forth in the
26 Agreement now presented for this Court's approval. Importantly, Plaintiff and Class Counsel
27 believe that this Settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate.

28 6. Based upon 2,554 Class Members who worked an estimated 68,538 work weeks

1 (Declaration of Taylor Wemmer at ¶¶ 5, 6), the Gross Settlement Amount provides an average
2 value of \$509 per Class Member and \$18.96 per workweek and after deductions the Net Settlement
3 Amount provides an average recovery of \$292.40 per Class Member and a recovery of \$10.89 per
4 workweek. The calculations to compensate for the amount due for the Class at the time of the
5 mediation were calculated by Berger Consulting, Plaintiff's damage expert. As to the Class whose
6 claims are at issue in this Action, Plaintiff used the expert to analyze the data and determine the
7 potential unpaid wages for the employees. The maximum potential damages were calculated to be
8 \$1,356,687 for the alleged unpaid wages for off-the-clock work at one hour per week, \$88 for
9 alleged underpaid overtime wages due to the alleged miscalculation of the regular rate, \$1,445 for
10 alleged underpaid meal premiums and sick pay due to the alleged miscalculation of the result rate,
11 \$0 for alleged meal period damages based upon a 7.5% potential violation rate for all shifts worked
12 observed in the time records because the meal premiums paid exceeded the alleged violations,
13 \$109,339 for alleged rest period damages based upon the same 7.5% potential violation rate that
14 was observed for meal period records, \$106,965 for alleged unreimbursed cell-phone expenses at \$5
15 per month. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6. As a result, the total damage valuation was calculated such that
16 Defendant was subject to a maximum damage claim in the amount of \$1,574,525. As to potential
17 penalties, Plaintiff calculated that potential waiting time penalties were a maximum of \$5,908,645,
18 depending on the predicate violation, and potential maximum wage statement penalties were
19 \$1,542,200.¹ Defendant vigorously disputed Plaintiff's calculations and exposure theories.
20 Consequently, the Gross Settlement Amount of \$1,300,000 represents more than 82% of the
21 maximum value of the alleged damages at issue in this case at the time this Settlement was
22
23

24
25 ¹ While Plaintiff alleged claims for statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code Sections 203 and
26 226, at mediation Plaintiff recognized that these claims were subject to additional, separate defenses
27 asserted by Defendant, including, a good faith dispute defense as to whether any premium wages
28 for meal or rest periods or other wages were owed given Defendant's position that Plaintiff and
Class Members were properly compensated. *See Nordstrom Commission Cases*, 186 Cal. App. 4th
576, 584 (2010) ("There is no willful failure to pay wages if the employer and employee have a
good faith dispute as to whether and when the wages were due.").

1 negotiated.² Importantly, the recent decision that good faith belief of compliance by the employer in
2 *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (2024), could completely negate the
3 claims for waiting time and wage statement penalties, even if wages were owed to the Class. The
4 above maximum calculations should then be realistically risk-adjusted in consideration for both the
5 risk of class certification and the risk of establishing class-wide liability on all claims. Given the
6 amount of the settlement as compared to the potential value of claims in this case and the defenses
7 asserted by Defendant, this settlement is fair and reasonable.

8
9 Procedural History of the Litigation

10 7. On December 6, 2024, Plaintiff filed with the LWDA and served on Defendant a
11 notice under Labor Code section 2699.3 identifying the alleged Labor Code violations to recover
12 civil penalties on behalf of PAGA Employees for various Labor Code violations. The PAGA
13 Notice by Plaintiff is attached hereto as Exhibit #3 for the Court's reference.

14 8. On March 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a class action Complaint against Defendant in the
15 Superior Court of the State of California, County of Kern (the "Class Action"). Plaintiff's Class
16 Action complaint asserted claims against Defendant for: (1) unfair competition in violation of Cal.
17 Bus & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.; (2) failure to to pay minimum wages in violation of California
18 Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1; (3) failure to pay overtime wages in violation of California
19 Labor Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198; (4) failure to provide required meal periods in violation of Cal.
20 Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; (5) failure to provide required rest periods in violation of Cal. Labor
21 Code §§ 226.7 and 512; (6) failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of
22 California Labor Code § 226; (7) failure to reimburse employees for required expenses in violation
23 of California Labor Code § 2802; (8) failure to provide wages when due in violation of California
24 Labor Code §§ 201, 202 and 203; and, (9) failure to pay sick pay wages in violation of California
25 Labor Code §§ 201-204, 233, and 246. On June 28, 2024, Defendant filed an answer to Plaintiff's

26
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 in the Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶33.

1 Class Action Complaint, asserting fifty-four (54) affirmative defenses. On March 20, 2024,
2 Plaintiff filed a separate Representative Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court
3 of the State of California, County of Santa Clara (the “PAGA Action”). Plaintiff’s Representative
4 Action Complaint asserted one cause of action against Defendant for Civil Penalties Pursuant to
5 Labor Code §§ 2699, et seq. for violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, et seq., 210, 218,
6 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California
7 Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations,
8 Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating) and the applicable Wage Order(s).

9 9. On April 3, 2025, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Class and Representative Action
10 Complaint in the Class Action which added all claims and parties originally filed in the PAGA
11 Action. The First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint is the operative complaint
12 in the Action (the “Operative Complaint”).

13 10. Over the course of litigation, the Parties engaged in the investigation of the claims,
14 including both informal discovery and the production of hundreds of pages of documents, class
15 data, and other information, allowing for the full and complete analysis of liabilities and defenses to
16 the claims in the Action. The information for mediation obtained by Plaintiff included: (1) data
17 concerning the class; (2) payroll data and time punch data for the Class covering 555 employees,
18 46,765 shifts and 15,994 workweeks, which was then extrapolated to the entire Class; (3)
19 Defendant’s wage and hour policies; (4) the employment files for the Plaintiff; and, (5) samples of
20 wage statements provided by Defendant. As such, Class Counsel received the data and information
21 for the Class, which was sufficient for Plaintiff’s expert to prepare the valuations of the claims for
22 the Class.

23 11. Class Counsel has extensive experience in litigating wage and hour class actions in
24 California. The Parties have vigorously litigated the Action since inception. During the course of
25 litigation, the Parties each performed analysis of the merits and value of the claims. Plaintiff and
26 Defendant have engaged in significant research and investigation in connection with the Action.
27 Class Counsel has thoroughly analyzed the value of the claims during the prosecution of this Action
28 and utilized an expert to perform an analysis of the data and valuation of the claims.

1 12. Plaintiff and Defendant agreed to discuss resolution of the Action through a
2 mediation. Prior to mediation, the Parties engaged in the above investigation and the exchange of
3 documents and information in connection with the Action. On December 17, 2024, the Parties
4 participated in an all-day mediation before Monique Ngo-Bonnici, Esq., a respected and
5 experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions. Following the mediation, the Parties agreed
6 to settle the Action based upon a mediator's proposal which was memorialized in the form of a
7 Memorandum of Understanding. The Parties then negotiated the final terms of the settlement as set
8 forth in the Agreement. At all times, the negotiations were arm's length and contentious.

9 13. Although a settlement has been reached, Defendant denies any liability or
10 wrongdoing of any kind associated with the claims alleged in the Action and further denies that, for
11 any purpose other than settlement, the Action is appropriate for class and/or representative
12 treatment. Defendant contends, among other things, that it has complied at all times with the
13 California Labor Code, applicable Wage Order, and all other laws and regulations. Further,
14 Defendant contends that class certification is inappropriate for any reason other than for settlement.
15 Plaintiff contends that Defendant violated California wage and hour laws. Plaintiff further contends
16 that the Action is appropriate for class certification on the basis that the claims meet the requisites
17 for class certification. Without admitting that class certification is proper, Defendant has stipulated
18 that the above Class may be certified for settlement purposes only. (Agreement at ¶ 2.9.) The
19 Parties agree that certification for settlement purposes is not an admission that class certification is
20 proper. Further, the Agreement is not admissible in this or any other proceeding as evidence that
21 the Class could be certified absent a settlement. Solely for purposes of settling the Action, the
22 Parties stipulate and agree that the requisites for establishing class certification with respect to the
23 Class are satisfied.

24 14. Class Counsel has conducted an investigation into the facts of the class action.
25 Informal discovery was obtained, which included the production of relevant documents and data.
26 Class Counsel engaged in a thorough review and analysis of the relevant documents and data with
27 the assistance of an expert. Accordingly, the agreement to settle did not occur until Class Counsel
28 possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding the likelihood of success

1 on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further litigation. In addition, Class
2 Counsel previously negotiated settlements with other employers in actions involving nearly
3 identical issues and analogous defenses. Based on the foregoing data and their own independent
4 investigation, evaluation and experience, Class Counsel believes that the settlement with Defendant
5 on the terms set forth in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interest of
6 the Class in light of all known facts and circumstances, including the risk of significant delay,
7 defenses asserted by Defendant, and potential appellate issues.

8
9 Settlement Terms and Plan of Allocation

10 15. The Gross Settlement Amount is One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars
11 (\$1,300,000). (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) Under the Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount consists
12 of the following elements: (1) payment of the Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class
13 Members; (2) Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment; (3)
14 Administration Expenses Payment; (4) the Class Representative Service Payment to the Plaintiff;
15 and (5) the PAGA Penalties payment. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) The Gross Settlement Amount does
16 not include Defendant's share of payroll taxes. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) The Gross Settlement
17 Amount shall be all-in with no reversion to Defendant. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.)

18 16. Defendant shall fund the Gross Settlement Amount and the amount necessary to
19 pay payroll taxes no later than thirty (30) days after the Effective Date. (Agreement at ¶ 4.3.) The
20 distribution of Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members along with the other
21 Court-approved distributions shall be made within 14 days after the Defendant funds the settlement.
22 (Agreement at ¶ 5.1.)

23 17. The amount remaining in the Gross Settlement Amount after the deduction of
24 Court-approved amounts for Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Class
25 Representative Service Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation
26 Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment (called the "Net Settlement
27 Amount") shall be allocated to Class Members as their Individual Class Payments. (Agreement at
28 ¶¶ 1.28 and 3.2.) From the Net Settlement Amount, the Individual Class Payment for each

1 Participating Class Member will be calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the
2 total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and
3 (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks. (Agreement at ¶
4 3.2(e).) Workweeks will initially be based on Defendant's records, however, Class Members will
5 have the right to challenge the number of Workweeks.

6 18. Class Members may choose to opt-out of the Settlement by following the directions
7 in the Class Notice. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5, Ex. A.) The Class Notice provides that Class Members
8 shall have sixty (60) days from the date that the Class Notice is mailed to them (the "Response
9 Deadline") to request exclusion (opt-out) or to submit a written objection. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.42,
10 8.5, 8.7.) All Class Members who do not "opt out" will be deemed Participating Class Members
11 who will be bound by the Settlement and will be entitled to receive an Individual Class Payment.
12 (Agreement at ¶ 8.5(c).) All PAGA Employees will be paid their allocation of the PAGA Penalties
13 and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of any request for
14 exclusion from the Class. (Agreement at ¶¶ 6.3 and 8.5(d).) Finally, the Class Notice will advise
15 the Class Members of their right to object to the Settlement and/or dispute their Workweeks.
16 (Agreement at ¶¶ 8.6 and 8.7, Ex. A.)

17 19. A Participating Class Member must cash his or her Individual Class Payment check
18 within 180 days after it is mailed. (Agreement at ¶ 5.2.) Any settlement checks not cashed within
19 180 days will be voided and any funds represented by such checks sent to the California
20 Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member thereby leaving no "unpaid
21 residue". (Agreement at ¶ 5.4.)

22 20. Subject to Court approval, the Parties have agreed on ILYM Group, Inc. to
23 administer the settlement in this action ("Administrator"). (Agreement at ¶ 1.2.) The Administrator
24 will be paid for settlement administration in an amount not to exceed \$18,200. (Agreement at ¶
25 3.2(c).) ILYM Group provided an estimate of \$16,550 for administration expenses.

26 21. Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for Class Counsel to be awarded
27 a sum not to exceed 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount, as the Class Counsel Fees Payment.
28 (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(b).) Class Counsel will also be allowed to apply separately for an award of

1 Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment in an amount not to exceed \$40,000. (Agreement at ¶
2 3.2(b).) Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for a payment of no more than \$10,000
3 to the Plaintiff as the Class Representative Service Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).)

4 22. Subject to Court approval, the PAGA Penalties will be paid from the Gross
5 Settlement Amount for PAGA penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act, Cal.
6 Labor Code Section 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”). The PAGA Penalties are \$30,000, to be allocated
7 75% (\$22,500) to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$7,500) to the Individual PAGA
8 Payments.³ (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) The Individual PAGA Payments will be calculated by (a)
9 dividing the amount of the PAGA Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$10,000) by the total
10 number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all PAGA Employees during the PAGA Period and (b)
11 multiplying the result by each PAGA Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) As
12 set forth in the accompanying proof of service, the LWDA has been served with this motion and the
13 Agreement.

14
15 Risks of Continued Litigation and Standards for Approval

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

23 24. A number of defenses asserted by Defendant present serious threats to the claims of
24 the Plaintiff and the other Class Members. Defendant asserted that Defendant's practices complied
25 with all applicable Labor laws. Defendant argued that Class Members were paid for all time

26 _____
27 ³ The 75/25 allocation is required by Labor Code § 2699, because this action was filed and the
28 PAGA Notice was sent before June 2024, so it is not subject to the amended version of Labor Code
§ 2699.

1 worked and that work time was properly recorded. Defendant maintained there was no
2 miscalculation of the regular rate when it paid overtime, meal premiums and sick pay to the
3 Plaintiff and the Class. Defendant contends that its meal and rest period policies fully complied
4 with California law and that Defendant did not fail to provide the opportunity for legally required
5 meal and rest breaks. Defendant established that the number of meal premiums paid exceeded the
6 potential violations in the time records, which not only negated the meal period claim but also
7 provided evidence of its lawful practices. Defendant contends that there was no failure to pay for
8 business expenses and any cell phone usage was merely convenient and voluntary such that
9 reimbursement was not legally required. Finally, Defendant has an argument that the Supreme
10 Court decision in *Brinker v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004 (2012), weakened Plaintiff's claims,
11 on liability, value, and class certifiability as to the meal and rest period claims. Defendant also
12 argues that based on its facially lawful practices, Defendant acted in good faith and without
13 willfulness, which if accepted would negate the claims for waiting time penalties and/or inaccurate
14 wage statements. See e.g. *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (2024) ("if
15 an employer reasonably and in good faith believed it was providing a complete and accurate wage
16 statement in compliance with the requirements of section 226, then it has not knowingly and
17 intentionally failed to comply with the wage statement law.") If successful, Defendant's defenses
18 could eliminate or substantially reduce any recovery to the Class. While Plaintiff believes that
19 these defenses could be overcome, Defendant maintains these defenses have merit and therefore
20 present a serious risk to recovery by the Class.

21 25. There was also a significant risk that, if the Action was not settled, Plaintiff would be
22 unable to obtain a certified class and maintain the certified class through trial, and thereby not
23 recover on behalf of any employees other than themselves. At the time of the mediation, Defendant
24 forcefully opposed the propriety of class certification, arguing that individual issues precluded class
25 certification. Further, as demonstrated by the California Supreme Court decision in *Duran v. U.S.*
26 *Bank National Assn.*, 59 Cal. 4th 1 (2014), there are significant hurdles to overcome for a class-
27 wide recovery even where the class has been certified. While other cases have approved class
28 certification in wage and hour claims, class certification in this action was hotly disputed and the

1 maintenance of a certified class through trial was by no means a foregone conclusion.

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

5 27. Plaintiff will apply to the Court for a Class Representative Service Payment in
6 consideration for her service and for the risks undertaken on behalf of the Class. (Agreement at ¶
7 3.2(a).) Plaintiff performed her duties admirably by working with Class Counsel over the course of
8 litigation, and is giving a general release for this service award. The Declaration of the Plaintiff is
9 submitted in support. At this stage, the requested service award is within the accepted range of
10 awards for purposes of preliminary approval. *See e.g. Andrews v. Plains All Am. Pipeline L.P.*,
11 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 172183, at *11 (C.D. Cal. 2022) (finding that the requested service awards
12 of \$15,000 each are appropriate); *Reynolds v. Direct Flow Med., Inc.*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
13 149865, at *19 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (granting request for \$12,500 service award); *Mathein v. Pier 1*
14 *Imps. (U.S.), Inc.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71386 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (awarding \$12,500 where average
15 class member payment was \$351); *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 2008 WL
16 4473183, *7 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 06, 2008) (awarding \$25,000 service award to each of six plaintiffs in
17 overtime class action); *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL 221862, *16-17 (N.D. Cal. 2007)
18 (awarding \$25,000 service award in overtime class action and a pool of \$100,000 in enhancements).

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

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

9
10 Class Certification Issues

11 30. Plaintiff contends that the proposed settlement meet all of the requirements for class
12 certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 as demonstrated below, and therefore,
13 the Court may appropriately approve the Class as defined in the Agreement. This Court should
14 conditionally certify the Class for settlement purposes only, defined as follows:

15 All individuals who are or were previously employed by Defendant in California and
16 classified as non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.

17 (Agreement at ¶ 1.5.)

18 The Class Period is from March 20, 2020 to March 17, 2025 . (Agreement at ¶ 1.13.)

19 a. **Numerosity** - Here, Plaintiff asserts that the 2,554 current and former
20 employees that comprise the Class can be identified based on Defendant's records and are
21 sufficiently numerous for class certification.

22 b. **Common Issues Predominate** - Plaintiff contends that common questions of
23 law and fact are present, specifically the common questions of whether Defendant's practices were
24 lawful, whether Defendant failed to provide meal and rest periods to Class Members, whether Class
25 members were lawfully compensated for all hours worked, whether Defendant miscalculated the
26 regular rate when paying Class Member meal premium, sick pay and overtime wages, whether
27 Defendant failed to provide required expense reimbursement, and whether Class Members are
28 entitled to damages and penalties as a result of these practices. Plaintiff contend that certification of

1 this Class is appropriate because Defendant allegedly engaged in uniform practices with respect to
2 the Class Members. As a result, these common questions of liability could be answered on a class
3 wide basis.

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

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

24 31. Class Counsel's Adequacy of Representation and Absence of Conflict: Blumenthal
25 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP is experienced in prosecuting class action lawsuits and can
26 competently represent the Class. Other lawyers at my firm and I have extensive class litigation
27 experience. We have handled a number of class actions and complex cases and have acted both as
28 counsel and as lead and co-lead counsel in a variety of these matters. We have successfully

1 prosecuted and obtained significant recoveries in numerous class action lawsuits and other lawsuits
2 involving complex issues of law and fact. My firm is particularly experienced in wage and hour
3 employment law class actions, including claims for misclassification, overtime, expense
4 reimbursement, unlawful deduction of wages, and missed rest and meal periods. Blumenthal
5 Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has been involved as class counsel in over hundreds of wage
6 and hour class actions. Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP has been found to be
7 adequate counsel by the courts throughout California. We have been approved as experienced class
8 counsel by both state and federal courts in California in contested class certification proceedings. A
9 true and correct copy of the resume of my firm is attached hereto as Exhibit #2. The Class in this
10 settlement is defined as “all individuals who are or were previously employed by Defendant in
11 California and classified as non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.” I have
12 reviewed my firm’s cases and representation of other plaintiffs and there is no conflict or
13 representation which would prevent my firm from representing the interests of the Class this case.
14 My firm only represents employees, and not employers. My firm has never represented Defendant
15 nor any affiliate of the Defendant. My firm’s only interest in the subject matter of this litigation is
16 to ensure a recovery to the Class and to maximize that recovery. Finally, our allegiance to the Class
17 and the claims of the Class is not inconsistent with our allegiance to pursue the claims on behalf of
18 other employees and classes as the claims are all against different and distinct employers. I can
19 think of no conflict that would arise in our representation of the Class and our adequate
20 representation of the Class is evidenced by the successful prosecution of the class claims to reach an
21 excellent recovery for the Class. Moreover, neither the Plaintiff nor Class Counsel have any
22 affiliation with the proposed Administrator for this settlement. Thus, the adequacy requirement for
23 my firm is satisfied for purposes of this Settlement.

24 32. The Class Notice, drafted jointly and agreed upon by the Parties through their
25 respective counsel and to be approved by the Court, includes all relevant information. (See Exhibit
26 “A” to the Agreement.) In accordance with the Agreement, Defendant will provide to the
27 Administrator a confidential electronic spreadsheet containing the Class Data. (Agreement at ¶
28 4.2.) Within 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will mail the Class Notice to

1 all Class Members via first-class U.S. Mail using the most current mailing address information
2 available. (Agreement at ¶ 8.4(b).) The Class Notice will include, among other information: (i)
3 information regarding the Action; (ii) the impact on the rights of the Class Members if they do not
4 opt out, including a description of the applicable release; (iii) information to the Class Members
5 regarding how to opt out and how to object to the Settlement; (iv) the estimated Individual Class
6 Payment for each of the Class Members; (iii) the amount of attorneys' fees and expenses to be
7 sought; (v) the amount of the Plaintiff's service award request; and (vi) the anticipated expenses of
8 the Administrator. The Class Notice will explain that the Class Members shall have sixty (60) days
9 from the date that the Class Notice is mailed to them (the "Response Deadline") to request
10 exclusion (opt-out) or to submit a written objection. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.42, 8.5, 8.7.) Class
11 Members shall be given the opportunity to object to the Settlement and the request for attorneys'
12 fees and expenses, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing. (Agreement at ¶ 8.7.) Class
13 Members who do not submit a timely and proper request to opt-out will automatically receive a
14 payment of their Individual Class Payment. This notice program was designed to meaningfully
15 reach the Class Members and it advises them of all pertinent information concerning the Settlement.

16
17 33. The PAGA Claim -

18 a. **Approval of PAGA Settlements.** The decision in *O'Connor v. Uber*, 201
19 F.Supp.3d 1110, 1133 (N.D. Cal. 2016), and the LWDA's Response therein is illustrative. The
20 LWDA first states that "when viewing the monetary relief allocated to PAGA claims under a
21 settlement, the LWDA recognizes that the PAGA sum need not necessarily be viewed through the
22 same lens as the relief obtained by absent class members on other claims (i.e., the percentage of
23 recovery-to-exposure on the PAGA claims need not necessarily equal the percentage of recovery on
24 the other claims)." (LWDA Response at p.3). The LWDA also indicated that the payment of
25 money to the aggrieved employees furthers the purposes of PAGA and that the Court considers that
26 primary consideration. "The LWDA recognizes that this Court does not review the PAGA
27 allocation in isolation, but rather reviews the settlement as a whole, to determine whether it is
28

1 fundamentally fair, reasonable and adequate, with primary consideration for the interests of absent
2 class members." (LWDA Response at p.4).

3 b. **Valuation of the PAGA Claim.** For mediation, Plaintiff calculated the
4 value of the alleged PAGA claim as to PAGA Employees for civil penalties to be between \$798,700
5 and \$1,597,400 for a single violation in every one of the 15,974 pay periods at issue in the PAGA
6 Period, depending on whether the violation was \$50 per pay period as in the case of Labor Code §
7 558(a)(1) or the standard amount of \$100 per pay period for violation of Labor Code § 1198. This
8 valuation assumed that PAGA civil penalties would be awarded at the maximum rate per pay period
9 but without stacking.⁴ The PAGA allocation in the Settlement is the amount of \$30,000. This
10 allocation is justified by several important considerations. First, the PAGA claim was subject to the
11 same risks as the underlying class claims. Second, Defendant asserted additional defenses to the
12 PAGA claim, not only as to liability but also as to the amount of the penalties. Defendant argued
13 that significant PAGA penalties would be unlikely and would be reduced under such particular
14 "circumstances" under Cal. Labor Code §2699(e)(2) and/or "would result in an award that is unjust,
15 arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory" under Cal. Labor Code §2699(e)(2). Defendant could
16 also argue that no penalties prior to the PAGA notification should be awarded, and I am aware of
17 one trial court which has so ruled. These additional defenses present a risk to the PAGA claim and
18 the potential that some or all of the PAGA penalties sought may not be awarded. Third, in
19 *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.*, 30 Cal. App. 5th 504 (2018), the court affirmed a judgment which
20 only provided for a PAGA penalty of \$5 per violation. Therefore, at trial, any PAGA penalties
21 awarded could be significantly less than Plaintiffs' calculation even where Plaintiff prevailed on the
22 PAGA claim. Even if we assume that violations for all 15,974 pay periods were established, using
23 the valuation from *Carrington* results in a potential recovery of only \$79,870 under PAGA. This
24

25 ⁴ Stacking is where more than one civil penalty is imposed in a pay period for the same conduct.
26 The valuation of between \$798,700 and \$1,597,400 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, is not aware of any PAGA award which permitted stacking and in the
cases cited herein, only one penalty per pay period was assessed, and the recent 2024 amendments
to the PAGA statute cast further doubt on stacking of penalties.

1 means that the PAGA allocation in the Agreement is a reasonable percentage of the potential PAGA
2 recovery. Fourth, the interests of PAGA are also served by the Class recovery under the reasoning
3 of the LWDA in *O'Connor v. Uber*.

4 c. **Comparable PAGA Settlements.** In reaching the settlement of the PAGA
5 claim, Class Counsel was also aware of what allocations other Courts have approved for similar
6 PAGA settlements as compared to the total settlement amount. A class settlement that allocates
7 approximately 2% of the total settlement value to resolve the PAGA claims applicable to the class
8 is also supported by what has been approved in other wage-and-hour class settlements. Indeed,
9 Courts typically approve PAGA settlement amounts in the range of between 0.27 to 2 percent of the
10 total settlement. See *Davis v. Brown Shoe Co.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 149010 (E.D. Cal. 2015)
11 (PAGA Payment of \$5,000 in a \$1.5 million class settlement); *Zamora v. Ryder Integrated*
12 *Logistics, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 184096 (S.D. Cal. 2014) (\$7,500 payment to LWDA for
13 PAGA on a \$1.5 million class settlement); *Lusby v. Gamestop Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42637
14 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (PAGA Payment of \$5,000 in a \$500,000 class settlement); *Cruz v. Sky Chefs,*
15 *Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist Lexis 17693 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (approving payment of \$10,000 to the LWDA
16 for PAGA out of \$1,750,000 class settlement); *Chu v. Wells Fargo Investments, LLC*, 2011 WL
17 672645, *1 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (approving PAGA payment of \$7,500 to the LWDA out of \$6.9
18 million common-fund settlement); *Franco v. Ruiz Food Products, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5941801, *13
19 (E.D. Cal. 2012) (approving PAGA payment of \$7,500 to the LWDA out of \$2.5 million
20 common-fund settlement); *Hopson v. Hanesbrands Inc.*, 2009 WL 928133, *9 (N.D. Cal. 2009)
21 (approving PAGA allocation that was .49% of \$408,420.32 gross settlement); *Garcia v. Gordon*
22 *Trucking, Inc.*, 10-cv-00324-AWI-SKO, Dkt. 149-3, 165 (E.D. Cal.) (approving a class settlement
23 of \$3,700,000, with \$10,000 allocated to the PAGA claim); *McKenzie v. Federal Express Corp.*,
24 CV 10-02420 GAF (PLAx), Dkt. 139 & 141 (C.D. Cal.) (court approved a settlement in an amount
25 of \$8.25 million, with \$82,500 allotted to the PAGA claim); *DeStefan v Frito-Lay,*
26 8:10-cv-00112-DOC (C.D. Cal.) (court approved a class settlement of \$2 million, with \$10,000
27 allocated to PAGA); *Martino v. Ecolab Inc.*, No. 3:14CV04358 (N.D. Cal. 2017) (\$100,000 allotted
28 as PAGA penalties or 0.48% of \$21,000,000 settlement amount); *East v. Comprehensive*

1 *Educational Services Inc.*, Fresno Superior Court Case No. 11-CECG-04226 (2015) (\$10,000
2 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.13% of \$7,595,846 settlement amount); *Bararsani v. Coldwell*
3 *Banker Residential Brokerage Company*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC495767 (2016)
4 (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.22% of \$4,500,000 settlement amount); *Moppin v. Los*
5 *Robles Medical Center*, No. 5:15CV01551 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (\$15,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or
6 0.40% of \$3,775,000 settlement amount); *Scott-George v. PVH Corporation*. No., 2:13CV00441
7 (E.D. Cal. 2017) (\$15,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.46% of \$3,250,000 settlement amount);
8 *Nehrlich v. RPM Mortgage Inc.*, Orange County Superior Court Case No.
9 30-2013-00666783-CU-OE-CXC (2017) (\$10,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.40% of
10 \$2,500,000 settlement amount); *Rubio v. KTI Incorporated*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case
11 No. CIVDS-14-06132 (2015) (\$1,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.18% of \$550,000 settlement
12 amount); *Gray v. Mountain View Child Care Inc.*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case No.
13 CIVDS-14-02285 (2016) (\$2,500 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.37% of \$675,000 settlement
14 amount); *Perez v. West Coast Liquidators Inc. d/b/a Big Lots*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case
15 No. CIVDS-14-17863 (2016) (\$3,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.33% of \$900,000 settlement
16 amount); *Penaloza vs. PPG Industries Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court No. BC471369 (2013)
17 (\$5,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or 0.38% of \$1,300,000 settlement amount); *Mejia v. DHL*
18 *Express (USA) Inc.*, No. 2:15CV00890 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (\$5,000 allotted as PAGA penalties or
19 0.34% of \$1,450,000 settlement amount).

20
21 34. Attorneys' Fees - The Class Counsel Fees Payment is capped at one-third of the
22 Gross Settlement Amount. A fee award that is capped at one-third of the common fund is fair and
23 reasonable, and at the time of final approval, my firm will present lodestar to further support the
24 reasonableness of the requested fee award. My firm has been regularly awarded attorney's fees
25 equal to one-third of the common fund in Court-approved wage and hour class settlements. Some
26 of the class action awards obtained by Class Counsel in similar employment actions throughout the
27 state bear out the reasonableness of a fee and costs award equivalent to one-third (1/3) of the total
28 settlement value: On December 4, 2018, in *Panda Express Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles

1 Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4919) Judge Carolyn Kuhl awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee
2 award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 1, 2019, in *Solarcity Wage and Hour*
3 *Cases* (San Mateo Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4945) Judge Marie Weiner awarded Class
4 Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On July 30, 2019, in *Erickson v.*
5 *John Muir Health*, (Contra Costa Superior Court Case No. MSC18-00307) Judge Edward Weil
6 awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On December
7 18, 2019, in *Velasco v. Lemonade Restaurant Group*, (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
8 BC672235) Judge William Highberger awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and
9 hour class settlement. On January 31, 2020, in *El Pollo Loco Wage and Hour Cases* (Orange
10 County Superior Court Case No. JCCP 4957) Judge William Claster awarded Class Counsel a one-
11 third award in a wage and hour class settlement. On December 3, 2020, in *Blackshear v. California*
12 *Fine Wine & Spirits* (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 34-2018-00245842) Judge Christopher
13 Krueger awarded BNBD a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On June 2,
14 2021, in *Pacia v. CIM Group, L.P.* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC709666), Judge Amy
15 D. Hogue awarded Class Counsel a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On
16 November 8, 2021, in *Securitas Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
17 JCCP4837) Judge David Cunningham awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class
18 settlement. On March 17, 2022, in *See's Candies Wage and Hour Cases* (Los Angeles Superior
19 Court Case No. JCCP5004) Judge Maren Nelson awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour
20 class action settlement. On April 12, 2022, in *O'Donnell v. Okta, Inc.*, (San Francisco Superior
21 Court Case No. CGC-20-587665) Judge Richard Ulmer awarded a one-third fee award in a wage
22 and hour class action settlement. On June 30, 2022, in *Armstrong, et al. v. Prometric LLC* (Los
23 Angeles Superior Court Case No. 20STCV29967), Judge Maren E. Nelson awarded a one-third fee
24 award in a wage and hour class action. On July 13, 2022, in *Crum v. S&D Carwash Management*
25 *LLC*, (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 2019-00251338), Judge Christopher E. Krueger
26 awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On August 10, 2022, in
27 *Spears, et al. v. Health Net of California, Inc.*, (Sacramento Superior Court Case No. 34-2017-
28 00210560-CU-OE-GDS), Judge Christopher E. Krueger awarded a one-third fee award in a wage

1 and hour class action settlement. On September 7, 2022, in *Lucchese, et al. v. Kone, Inc.*, (San
2 Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-20-588225), Judge Richard B. Ulmer, Jr. awarded a one-
3 third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On November 4, 2022, in *Infinity Energy*
4 *Wage and Hour Cases* (San Diego Superior Court, Case No. JCCP5139), Judge Keri Katz awarded
5 a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class action settlement. On February 1, 2023, in *Hogan v.*
6 *AECOM Technical Services, Inc.* (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 19STCV40072), Judge
7 Stuart Rice awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 28,
8 2023, in *Farthing v. Milestone Technologies* (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-21-
9 591251), Judge Richard B. Ulmer, Jr. awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class
10 action settlement. On March 2, 2023, in *Leon v. Calaveras Materials* (Kings County Superior
11 Court Case No. 21C-0105), Judge Melissa D'Morias awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and
12 hour class settlement. On June 20, 2023, in *Gonzalez v. Pacific Western Bank* (San Bernardino
13 County Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2127657) Judge David Cohn awarded a one-third fee
14 award in a wage and hour class settlement, On June 30, 2023, in *Aguirre v. Headlands Ventures*
15 (Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 34-2021-00297290), Judge Jill Talley approved a
16 one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On August 5, 2023, in *Correia v. Gallo*
17 *Glass Company* (Stanislaus County Superior Court Case No. CV-21-006459) Judge Sonny Sandhu
18 approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On September 15, 2023, in
19 *Moran v. Sharp Healthcare* (San Diego County Superior Court Case No. 37-2019-00050203), Judge
20 Richard Whitney awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On October
21 10, 2023, in *Arango v. Schlumberger Technology*, (Orange County Superior Court Case No.
22 30-2019-01056839-CU- OE-CXC), Judge William Claster approved a one-third fee award in a
23 wage and hour class action. On October 16, 2023, in *Flores v. Walmart*, (San Bernardino County
24 Superior Court Case No. CIVDS2023061) Judge Joseph T. Ortiz awarded a one-third fee award in a
25 wage and hour class settlement. On October 20, 2023, in *Pond v. Glen Ivy Hot Springs* (Riverside
26 County Superior Court Case No. CVRI2104986), Judge Harold W. Hopp awarded a one-third fee
27 award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 17, 2023, in *Silva v. Woodward HRT*
28 (Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 21STCV42692), Judge Maren Nelson awarded a

1 one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On November 20, 2023, in *Steele v.*
2 *Legoland California* (San Diego County Superior Court Case No. 37-2021-00052868), Judge
3 Carolyn M. Caietti awarded a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On
4 November 29, 2023, in *Ochoa-Andrade v. See's Candies* (San Mateo County Superior Court Case
5 no. 22-CIV-02481), Judge Marie Weiner approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class
6 settlement. On August 9, 2024, in *Cranton v. Grossmont Hospital* (San Diego Superior Court Case
7 No. 37-2022-00001574), Judge Gregory Pollack approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour
8 class settlement. On September 12, 2024, in *Murdock v. Aspen Surgery Center* (Contra Costa
9 County Superior Court Case No. MSC21-02047), Judge Charles Treat approved a one-third fee
10 award in a wage and hour class settlement. On October 8, 2024, in *Rattler v. Pacific Coast*
11 *Container* (Alameda Superior Court Case No. 22CV015216), Judge Michael Markman approved a
12 one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On January 14, 2025, in *Curry v. United*
13 *Health Care Staffing* (San Francisco Superior Court Case No. CGC-21-597339), Judge Curtis
14 Karnow approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On January 17, 2025,
15 in *Virgen v. Curaleaf* (Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 34-2022-00314655), Judge
16 Lauri Damrell approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. On February 7,
17 2025, in *Wong v. Nurse Logistics* (Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 22CV408939),
18 Judge Theodore Zayner approved a one-third fee award in a wage and hour class settlement. A fee
19 award equal to one-third of the common fund is therefore reasonable in light of the fees that have
20 been awarded in other similar cases.

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

1 *Mares v. BFS Retail & Commercial Operations, LLC*, Case No. BC375967, Los Angeles County
2 Superior Court (June 24, 2010)(awarding \$15,000 service award); *Baker v. L.A. Fitness Int'l, LLC*,
3 Case No. BC438654, L.A. County Superior Court (Dec. 12, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service
4 awards to three named plaintiffs); *Blue v. Coldwell banker Residential Brokerage Co.*, Case No.
5 BC417335, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar. 21, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
6 *Buckmire v. Jo-Ann Stores, Inc.*, Case No. BC394795, Los Angeles County Superior Court (June,
7 11, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service awards); *Coleman v. Estes Express Lines, Inc.*, Case No.
8 BC429042, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Oct. 3, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
9 *Ethridge v. Universal Health Services, Inc.*, Case No. BC391958, Los Angeles County Superior
10 Court (May 27, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Hickson v. South Coast Auto Ins.*
11 *Marketing, Inc.*, Case No. BC390395, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Mar. 27,
12 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Hill v. sunglass Hut Int'l, Inc.*, Case No. BC422934, Los
13 Angeles County Superior Court (July 2, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Kambamba v.*
14 *Victoria's Secret Stores, LLC*, Case No. BC368528, Los Angeles County Superior Court, (Aug. 19,
15 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award together with additional compensation for their general
16 release); *Nevarez v. Trader Joe's Co.*, Case No. BC373910, Los Angeles County Superior Court
17 (Jan. 29, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Ordaz v. Rose Hills Mortuary, L.P.*, Case No.
18 BC386500, Los Angeles County Superior Court, (Mar. 19, 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
19 *Sheldon v. AHMC Monterey Park Hosp. LP*, Case No. BC440282, Los Angeles County Superior
20 Court (Feb. 22, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Silva v. Catholic Mortuary Services, Inc.*,
21 Case No. BC408054, Los Angeles County Superior Court (Feb. 8, 2011)(awarding \$10,000
22 enhancement award); *Weisbarth v. Banc West Investment Services, Inc.*, Case No. BC422202, Los
23 Angeles County Superior Court (May 24, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Lazar v. Kaiser*
24 *Foundation Health Plan*, Case No. 14-cv-273289, Santa Clara County Superior Court (Dec. 28,
25 2015) (awarding \$10,000 service award); *Acheson v. Express, LLC*, Case No. 109CV135335, Santa
26 Clara County Superior Court (Sept. 13, 2011)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Bejarano v.*
27 *Amerisave Mortgage Corp.*, Case No. EDCV 08-00599 SGL (Opx)(C.D. Cal. June 22,
28 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Carbajal v. Sally Beauty Supply LLC*, Case No. CIVVS

1 1004307, San Bernardino County Superior Court (Aug. 6, 2012)(awarding \$10,000 service award);
2 *Contreras v. Serco Inc.*, Case No. 10-cv-04526-CAS-JEMx (C.D. Cal. Sep. 10, 2012)(awarding
3 \$10,000 service award); *Guerro v. R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.*, Case No. RIC 10005196, Riverside
4 County Superior Court (July 16, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Kisliuk v. ADT Security*
5 *Services Inc.*, Case No. CV08-03241 DSF (RZx)(C.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2011)(awarding \$10,000
6 service award); *Morales v. BCBG Maxazria Int'l Holdings, Inc.*, Case No. JCCP 4582, Orange
7 County Superior Court (Jan. 24, 2013)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Barrett v. Doyon Security*
8 *Services, LLC*, Case No. BS900199, BS900517, San Bernardino County Superior Court (Apr. 23,
9 2010)(awarding \$10,000 service award); *Zirpolo v. UAG Stevens Creek II*, Santa Clara Superior
10 Court Case no. 17CV313457 (July 10, 2018) (awarding \$10,000 service award); *Taylor v. TIC - The*
11 *Industrial Company*, U.S.D.C. Central District of California Case No. EDCV 16-186-VAP (Aug. 1,
12 2018) (awarding \$10,000 service award).

13
14 36. Potentially Related Other Actions - I am not aware of any other pending matter or
15 action asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the Settlement. (Agreement at ¶
16 2.8.) The Declaration of Taylor Wemmer, attached hereto as Exhibit #4, confirms that Defendant is
17 also not aware of any other class action that has been filed against it that covers any of the claims
18 raised in this lawsuit.

19
20 37. Administration - After seeking bids from qualified administrators, the estimate from
21 ILYM Group was selected, as it provided for an estimate of \$16,500 to perform the settlement
22 administration for up to 2,750 individuals, with any difference between the actual expenses and the
23 budget of \$18,200 to be retained in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to the Class. I have
24 used ILYM Group successfully as the administrator in more than twenty class settlements in the last
25 couple years and know them to be competent and experienced. My firm has no relationship or
26 connection with ILYM Group, and thus no conflict of interest exists. Submitted in support of the
27 motion is the Declaration of Anthony Rogers of ILYM Group which includes the estimate for
28 administration from ILYM Group for this matter.

1 Service on the LWDA:

2 38. At the same time as the filing and service of this declaration, I am also serving the
3 LWDA with the entire motion for preliminary approval which includes the Class Action and PAGA
4 Settlement Agreement. This service is verified by the accompanying proof of service.
5

6 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
7 is true and correct. Executed this 14th day of August, 2025, at La Jolla, California.
8

9 By: /s/ Kyle Nordrehaug
10 Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Esq.
11 Attorney for Plaintiff
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

EXHIBIT #1

CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between plaintiff Tawnee Rios (“Plaintiff”) and defendant Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, 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” collectively means the Plaintiff’s lawsuits alleging wage and hour violations against Defendant captioned: (1) *Tawnee Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC*, Case No. BCV-24-101007, initiated on March 20, 2024 and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of Kern; and (2) *Tawnee Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC*, Case No. 24CV433577, PAGA letter sent on December 6, 2023, filed on March 20, 2024, and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara.
- 1.2. “Administrator” means ILYM Group, Inc., 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. “PAGA Employees” means all individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the PAGA Period.
- 1.5. “Class” means all individuals who are or were previously employed by Defendant in California and classified as non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.
- 1.6. “Class Counsel” means Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Aparajit Bhowmik, Nicholas J. De Blouw, Jeffrey S. Herman, Sergio J. Puche, and Trevor G. Moran of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP (“BNBD”) and John Gomez of Gomez Law Firm (“GLF”).
- 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 PAGA Employee).
- 1.10. “Class Member Address Search” means the Administrator’s investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members by use of available email addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, credit reports, LinkedIn and Facebook.
- 1.11. “Class Notice” means the COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL, to be mailed to Class Members in English in the form, without material variation, attached as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.12. “Class Notice Packet” means the Class Notice to be provided to the Class Members by the Administrator in the form set forth as Exhibit A to this Agreement (other than formatting changes to facilitate printing by the Administrator).
- 1.13. “Class Period” means the period of time from March 20, 2020 to the earlier of preliminary approval or March 17, 2025 (subject to any changes required by Paragraph 9).
- 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 Kern.
- 1.17. “Defendant” means Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC.

- 1.18. “Defense Counsel means Mary Dollarhide, Taylor Wemmer, and Joseph J. Kim of DLA Piper LLP (US).
- 1.19. “Effective Date” means the date by which the Court’s order granting Final Approval of the Settlement becomes final and is no longer subject to appeal. Such order becomes final upon the following events: (i) upon the Court issuing an order granting Final Approval of the Settlement and the time to file appeals has run or (ii) in the event there are written objections filed prior to the final approval hearing which are not thereafter withdrawn prior to the hearing, the expiration of time to file appeals, or the resolution of any appeals filed.
- 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 One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,300,000) 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 the employer’s share of payroll taxes, if any, due on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages. The employer’s share of payroll taxes shall not be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount and shall be a 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 PAGA 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. The caption of such judgment will read “Final Approval Order and Judgment Approving Settlement with No Admission of Liability.”

- 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. “PAGA Pay Period” means any Pay Period during which a PAGA Employee worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period.
- 1.31. “PAGA Period” means the period of time from March 20, 2023 to the earlier of preliminary approval or March 17, 2025 (subject to any changes required by Paragraph 9).
- 1.32. “PAGA” means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.).
- 1.33. “PAGA Notice” means the Plaintiff’s December 6, 2024 letter to Defendant and the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).
- 1.34. “PAGA Penalties” means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the PAGA Employees (\$7,500) and the 75% to LWDA (\$22,500) in settlement of PAGA claims.
- 1.35. “Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion.
- 1.36. “Plaintiff” means Tawnee Rios, the named plaintiff in the Action.
- 1.37. “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.
- 1.38. “Released Class Claims” means all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Class Period including, claims for statutory, constitutional, contractual or common law

claims for wages, damages, unpaid costs, penalties, liquidated damages, punitive damages, interest, attorneys' fees, litigation costs, restitution, or equitable relief, alleged under California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218, 221, 226, 226.7, 227.3, 233, 246, 246.5, California Wage and Hour, including California Labor Code §§ 510, 512, 515; California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802; the California Unfair Competition Act, and in particular, California Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.; California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; interest on all amounts owed under California Civil Code § 3287; California Industrial Wage Order Nos. 4 and 7, and any other provision of the California Labor Code or any applicable California Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, in all of their iterations, and the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201. Except as expressly set forth in this Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or Class claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

- 1.39. "Released PAGA Claims" means all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice, which occurred during the PAGA Period, including claims alleged under California 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), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), brought Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 2699.5 The Released PAGA Claims do not include other PAGA claims, 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.
- 1.40. "Released Parties" means Defendant and all of its former and present parents, subsidiaries, and affiliates, and their current and former officers, directors, employees, partners, shareholders and agents, and the predecessors and successors, assigns, and legal representatives of all such entities and individuals.
- 1.41. "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.
- 1.42. "Response Deadline" means sixty (60) calendar days after the Administrator mails Class Notice Packet to Class Members and PAGA 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 fourteen (14) calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired.

1.43. “Settlement” means the disposition of the Action and all related claims effectuated by this Agreement and the Judgment.

1.44. “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

The Class Action

2.1. On March 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Class Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Kern (the “Class Action”). Plaintiff’s Class Action 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 wage in violation of California Labor Code § 201-203, 233 and 246.

2.2. On June 28, 2024, Defendant filed an answer to Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint, asserting fifty-four (54) affirmative defenses.

The PAGA Action

2.3. On March 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a separate Representative Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara (the “PAGA Action”). Plaintiff’s Representative Action Complaint asserted one cause of action against Defendant for Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 2699, et seq. for violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of

Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating) and the applicable Wage Order(s).

- 2.4. On June 28, 2024, Defendant filed an answer to Plaintiff's Representative Action Complaint, asserting forty-seven (47) affirmative defenses.

Pleading Amendment

- 2.5. As part of this Agreement, the Parties stipulated to the filing of a First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint in the Class Action that adds all claims and parties originally filed in the PAGA Action. The First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint shall be the operative complaint in the Action (the "Operative Complaint"), which was filed on April 3, 2025.
- 2.6. 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.

Mediation and Settlement

- 2.7. On December 17, 2024, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Monique Ngo-Bonnici, Esq., a respected mediator of wage and hour representative and class actions. Following the mediation, each side, represented by its respective counsel, was 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.
- 2.8. Prior to mediation, Plaintiffs obtained sufficient documents and information to sufficiently investigate the claims such that Plaintiffs' investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 ("*Dunk/Kullar*").
- 2.9. 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, the Class, or PAGA Employees have merit or that Defendant bears any liability to Plaintiff, the Class, or PAGA Employees 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.

2.10. The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they are not aware of any other pending class 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 \$1,300,000 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 PAGA 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 \$10,000 (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 sixteen (16) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Service Payment. Plaintiff shall not opt out of or object to the settlement.

(b) To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be \$455,000, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than \$40,000. Class Counsel Fees Payment should be allocated among Class Counsel as follows: 75% to BNBD, and 25% to GLF. 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 sixteen (16) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses

Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds 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 \$18,200 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 \$18,200, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
- (d) To the LWDA and PAGA Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$30,000 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% (\$22,500) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$7,500) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.
 - i. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the PAGA Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$7,500) by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all PAGA Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each PAGA Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. PAGA 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.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING

- 4.1. Class Workweeks. Based on its records, Defendant has represented that the Class consists of 2,500 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 65,421 workweeks from March 20, 2020 to December 17, 2024.
- 4.2. Class Data. Not later than fifteen (15) business days after the Court issues its order granting 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 thirty (30) days after the Effective Date.

5. PAYMENTS FROM THE GROSS SETTLEMENT AMOUNT

- 5.1. Within fourteen (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 one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of mailing, when the check will be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual Class Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all PAGA Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as PAGA 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 PAGA Employee's check is not cashed within one hundred twenty (120) days after its last mailing to the affected individual, the Administrator will also send the individual a notice informing him or her that unless the check is cashed by the void date, it will expire and become non-negotiable and offer to replace the check if it was lost or misplaced but not cashed.

- 5.3. The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without USPS forwarding address. Within seven (7) days of receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior to the void date.
- 5.4. For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the California 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).
- 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, PAGA Employees and the LWDA will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

6.1. Plaintiff's General Release of Claims. Plaintiff and his or her respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release and discharge Released Parties from any and all federal and state claims, including but not limited to those raised in the Operative Complaint, and those arising from or related to her employment with BNC for the period through and including when the Settlement becomes final ("Plaintiff's General Release"). Plaintiff agrees and understands that Defendant and Plaintiff have had a bona fide dispute regarding, inter alia, wages owed. 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 General Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff's discovery of them.

Plaintiff's General Release, however, 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.

(a) Plaintiff's Waiver of Rights Under Civil Code Section 1542. For purposes of Plaintiff's General 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 PAGA 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. Within fourteen (14) days of the full execution of this Agreement, Defendant will prepare and deliver to Class Counsel a signed Declaration disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with the Administrator. In the Declaration, Defendant shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely

affected by the Settlement. In this Declaration, 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 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; (v) a signed declaration from each Class Counsel firm attesting to its competency to represent the Class Members; its timely transmission to the LWDA of all necessary PAGA documents (initial notice of violations (Labor Code section 2699.3, subd. (a)), Operative Complaint (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(1)), this Agreement (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(2)); and (vi) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members, the Administrator. 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 thirty (30) days after the full execution of this Agreement; obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval order 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 ILYM Group, Inc. to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, ILYM Group, Inc. 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 fourteen (14) days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service ("USPS") mail, the Class Notice substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member, and the number of 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 seven (7) days after the Administrator's receipt of any Class Notice returned by the USPS as undelivered, the Administrator shall re-mail the Class Notice using any forwarding address provided by the USPS. If the USPS does not provide a forwarding address, the Administrator shall conduct a Class Member Address Search, and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address obtained. The Administrator has no obligation to make further attempts to locate or send Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the USPS a second time.
- (d) The deadlines for Class Members' written objections, Challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional fourteen (14) days beyond the Response Deadline provided in the Class Notice for all Class Members whose notice is re-mailed. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.
- (e) If the Administrator, the Parties, Defense Counsel or Class Counsel is contacted by or otherwise discovers any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and should have received Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, in an effort to agree on whether to include them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, and the Administrator will send, via email or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, whichever are later.

8.5. Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

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

8.6. Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks. Each Class Member shall have until the Response Deadline (plus an additional fourteen [14] days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed) to challenge the number of Class 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 fourteen [14] days for Class Members whose Class Notice was re-mailed). Class Counsel will file all timely objections with the Court and the Parties will have at least 14 days to respond to all filed objections.
- (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.
- (d) Plaintiff shall not object to the settlement.

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

- (a) Website, Email Address and Toll-Free Number. The Administrator will establish and maintain and use an internet website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time and location for the Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Settlement Agreement, Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Preliminary Approval, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, the Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and Class Representative Service Payment, the Final Approval and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes and emails.
- (b) Request for Exclusion (Opt-Outs) and Exclusion List. The Administrator will promptly review on a rolling basis Requests for Exclusion to ascertain their validity. Not later than seven (7) days after the expiration of the deadline for submitting Requests for Exclusion, the Administrator shall email a list to 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). Plaintiff agrees, subject to Court Approval, to the production of this information to Defense Counsel only. The Parties will raise the issue of whether the names of the opt-outs (if any) should be included in the final approval order with the Court during the final approval motion/hearing process only, with no ability for either Party to appeal the Court’s decision on this issue.

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

9. CLASS SIZE MODIFICATION AND ESCALATOR CLAUSE. Based on its records, Defendant provided figures as to the Class size as set forth in paragraph 4.1 above. Should the actual number of Workweeks during the Class Period increase beyond 10%, Defendant

shall have the option of (a) increasing the Gross Settlement Amount by the percentage increase in the number of Workweeks worked by the Class Members above 10% (e.g., if the number of Workweeks increases by 11%, the Gross Settlement Amount will increase by 1%), or (b) rolling back the Class Period and PAGA Period to the date in which 71,963 Workweeks are met.

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 seven (7) days after the Administrator sends the final Exclusion List to Defense Counsel. Invalid Requests for Exclusion will have no effect on this threshold for an election.

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

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

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

11.3. Continuing Jurisdiction of the Court. The Parties agree that, after entry of Judgment, the Court will retain jurisdiction over the Parties, Action, and the Settlement under C.C.P. section 664.6 solely for purposes of (i) enforcing this Agreement and/or Judgment, (ii)

addressing settlement administration matters, and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by law.

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

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

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

13. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

13.1. No Admission of Liability, Class Certification or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or should be construed as an admission by 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). The parties agree that, in connection with final approval of the settlement, that there will be an entry of a judgment in accordance with California Rule of Court 3.769 and the caption of such judgment will read "Final Approval Order and Judgment Approving Settlement with No Admission of Liability."

- 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 Publicity. The Parties agree not to publicize the Settlement in any way. No reference to this settlement, including any reference to a settlement reached with a bookseller, campus store team member, or any other employee of Defendant pursuant to this Agreement and/or the settlement amount, will appear in any advertisement or on any website. The parties and their counsel shall keep this Settlement and its terms confidential except for any and all documents and information which is made a public record as part of the Settlement.
- 13.4. 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.

- 13.5. 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.
- 13.6. 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.
- 13.7. Cooperation. The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts, in good faith, to implement the Settlement by, among other things, modifying the Settlement Agreement, submitting supplemental evidence and supplementing points and authorities as requested by the Court. In the event the Parties are unable to agree upon the form or content of any document necessary to implement the Settlement, or on any modification of the Agreement that may become necessary to implement the Settlement, the Parties will first seek the assistance of a mediator and then the Court for resolution.
- 13.8. 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.
- 13.9. 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.
- 13.10. Modification of Agreement. This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court.
- 13.11. Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.
- 13.12. 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.
- 13.13. 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.

- 13.14. 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.
- 13.15. 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 ninety (90) days after the date when the Court discharges the Administrator's obligation to provide a Declaration confirming the final pay out of all Settlement funds, Plaintiff shall destroy, all paper and electronic versions of Class Data received from Defendant.
- 13.16. 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.
- 13.17. 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.
- 13.18. 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:

Mary Dollarhide
Taylor Wemmer
Joseph J. Kim

DLA PIPER LLP (US)

4365 Executive Drive, Suite 1100

San Diego, CA 92121-2133

Tel.: 858.677.1400

Fax: 858.677.1401

E-Mail: mary.dollarhide@us.dlapiper.com

taylor.wemmer@us.dlapiper.com

joseph.kim@us.dlapiper.com

13.19. 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.

13.20. 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 not less than one (1) year starting from the date of the signing of this agreement by all Parties until the earlier of the Effective Date or the date this Agreement shall no longer be of any force or effect.

13.21. 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: 05/21/2025



Plaintiff Tawnee Rios

Dated: 6/20/2025

DocuSigned by:



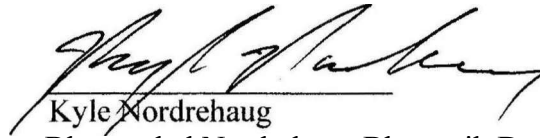
06F646340D33449...

cynthia origlio [name]

For Defendant Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC

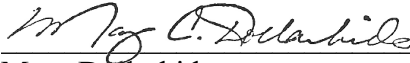
APPROVED AS TO FORM

Dated: 5/22/25



Kyle Nordrehaug
Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: 6/20/2025



Mary Dollarhide
DLA Piper LLP (US)
Attorney for Defendant

EXHIBIT “A”

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

Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC,
Superior Court of the State of California, County of Kern, Case No. BCV-24-101007

*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 Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC (“Defendant”) for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action is brought by Plaintiff Tawnee Rios (“Plaintiff”) and seeks payment of (1) wages and other relief for a Class of all individuals who are or were previously employed by Defendant in California and classified as non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period (March 20, 2020 through March 17, 2025) (“Class Members”), and (2) penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) for all individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the PAGA Period (March 20, 2023 through March 17, 2025) (“PAGA Employees”).

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

Based on Defendant’s records, and the Parties’ current assumptions, **your Individual Class Payment is estimated to be <<\$ [REDACTED]>> (less withholding) and your share of the PAGA Penalties (“Individual PAGA Payment”) is estimated to <<be \$ [REDACTED]>>.** 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 << [REDACTED]>> Workweeks during the Class Period and you worked << [REDACTED]>> PAGA Pay Periods.** 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 payments under the Settlement and requires Class Members and PAGA Employees to give up their rights to assert certain claims against Defendant.

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). Additional information is set forth below.
You Can Opt-out of the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement The Opt-out Deadline is [REDACTED], 2025.	If you don’t want to fully participate in the proposed Settlement, you can opt-out of the Class Settlement by sending the Administrator a written Request for Exclusion. If you request exclusion, you will receive no money from the Settlement and you will not be bound by the Class Settlement. Once excluded, you will be a Non-Participating Class Member and no longer eligible for an Individual Class Payment. Non-Participating Class Members cannot object to any portion of the proposed Settlement. See Section 7 of this Notice. However, you cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement. If you are also an PAGA Employee and exclude yourself, you will still be paid your Individual PAGA Payment and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of whether you submit a Request for Exclusion.
Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement Written Objections Must be Submitted by [REDACTED], 2025	All Class Members who do not opt-out (“Participating Class Members”) can object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement. The Court’s decision whether to finally approve the Settlement will include a determination of how much will be paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff who pursued the Action on behalf of the Class. You can object to the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff if you think they are unreasonable. See Section 8 of this Notice.
You Can Participate in the Final Approval Hearing	The Court’s Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on _____, at _____ a.m., at the Kern County Superior Court, located at 1215 Truxtun Ave, Bakersfield, CA 93301, in Department T-2 before Judge T. Mark Smith. This hearing may change as explained below in Section 9.

	You don't have to attend but you do have the right to appear (or hire an attorney to appear on your behalf at your own cost), in person or by using the Court's virtual appearance platform. Participating Class Members can verbally object to the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing. See Section 9 of this Notice
You Can Challenge the Calculation of Your Workweeks / PAGA Pay Periods Written Challenges Must be Submitted by [REDACTED], 2025	The amount of your Individual Class Payment and your Individual PAGA Payment (if any) depend on how many Workweeks you worked at least one day during the Class Period and how many PAGA Pay Periods you worked during the PAGA Period, respectively. The number of Workweeks during the Class Period 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 [REDACTED], 2025. See Section 5 of this Notice

1. Why did I get this Notice?

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

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

All individuals who are or were previously employed by Defendant in California and classified as non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period (March 20, 2020 through March 17, 2025).

So far, the Court has made no determination whether Defendant or Plaintiff are correct on the merits. 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) rather than continuing the expensive and time-consuming process of litigation. The negotiations were successful. By signing a lengthy 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 its defenses, and the risks and uncertainties of continued litigation; and (2) Settlement is in the best interests of the Class Members. The Court preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement as fair, reasonable and adequate, authorized this Notice, and scheduled a hearing to determine Final Approval.

2. What is this class action lawsuit about?

On March 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Kern, Case No. BCV-24-101007 (“Action”). The Action asserted class claims for unfair competition, failure to pay minimum wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide required meal periods, failure to provide required rest periods, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to reimburse employees for required expenses, failure to provide wages when due, and failure to pay sick wages. On March 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a separate Representative Action Complaint against Defendant in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara (the “PAGA Action”). As part of this Settlement, the Parties stipulated to the filing of a First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint in the Class Action that adds all claims and parties originally filed in the PAGA Action. The First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint was filed on April 3, 2025 and is the operative complaint in the Action (the “Operative Complaint”).

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

The Court granted preliminary approval of the Settlement on <<INSERT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL DATE>>. At that time, the Court also preliminarily approved the Plaintiff to serve as the Class Representative, and the law firm of Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP and the Gomez Law Firm to serve as Class Counsel.

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

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

3. What are the terms of the Settlement?

Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant has agreed to pay an “all in” amount of One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,300,000) (the “Gross Settlement Amount”) to fund the settlement of the Action. The Gross Settlement Amount includes all payments of Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members, the Administration Expenses

Payment, the Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the PAGA Penalties payment for civil penalties under PAGA. Any employer-side payroll taxes on the portion of the Individual Class Payments allocated to wages shall be separately paid by Defendant. Defendant shall fund the Gross Settlement Amount and the amount necessary to pay payroll taxes within thirty (30) days of the Effective Date. The Effective Date is the date the Judgment is final and no longer subject to appeal. The Administrator will mail checks for all settlement payments within fourteen (14) days of the funding of the settlement by Defendant.

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

- Administration Expenses Payment. Payment to the Administrator, estimated not to exceed \$18,200, for expenses, including expenses of notifying the Class Members of the Settlement, processing Request for Exclusions, and distributing settlement checks and tax forms.
- Attorneys’ Fees and Costs. Payment to Class Counsel of reasonable attorneys’ fees not to exceed 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount, which presently equals \$455,000, and an additional amount to reimburse actual litigation costs incurred by the Plaintiff not to exceed \$40,000. 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. The attorneys’ fees awarded shall be allocated 75% to Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP and 25% to the Gomez Law Firm.
- Class Representative Service Payment. Class Representative Service Payment in an amount not more than \$10,000 to the named Plaintiff as service award, or such lesser amount as may be approved by the Court, to compensate her for services on behalf of the Class in initiating and prosecuting the Action, and for the risks she undertook. The amount stated is what Plaintiff will be requesting and the final amount to be paid will be decided at the Final Approval Hearing.
- PAGA Penalties. A payment of \$30,000 relating to Plaintiff’s claim under PAGA, 75% (\$22,500) of which will be paid to the State of California’s Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”). The remaining 25% (\$7,500) will be distributed to the PAGA Employees. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the PAGA Employees’ 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$7,500) by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all PAGA Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each PAGA Employee’s PAGA Pay Periods. “PAGA Pay Period” means any pay period during which an PAGA Employee

worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period. The PAGA Period is March 20, 2023 through March 17, 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 \$ [REDACTED]. The Administrator will pay an Individual Class Payment from the Net Settlement Amount to each Participating Class Member. The Individual Class Payment for each Participating Class Member calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of 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 worked as explained below.

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

Tax Matters. Twenty Percent (20%) of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment is in settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). Accordingly, the Wage Portion is subject to wage withholdings, and shall be reported on IRS Form W-2. Eighty Percent (80%) of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment is in settlement of claims for alleged claims for non-wages, expense reimbursement, interest and penalties due to employees (collectively the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portion 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 are 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 monies will be transmitted to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member where the funds may be claimed.

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 all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Class Period including, claims for statutory, constitutional, contractual or common law claims for wages, damages, unpaid costs, penalties, liquidated damages, punitive damages, interest, attorneys' fees, litigation costs, restitution, or equitable relief, alleged under California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218, 221, 226, 226.7, 227.3, 233, 246, 246.5, California Wage and Hour, including California Labor Code §§ 510, 512, 515; California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802; the California Unfair Competition Act, and in particular, California Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.; California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; interest on all amounts owed under California Civil Code § 3287; California Industrial Wage Order Nos. 4 and 7, and any other provision of the California Labor Code or any applicable California Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, in all of their iterations, and the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201. Except as expressly set forth in the Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or Class claims based on facts occurring outside the 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 PAGA Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims. The "Released PAGA Claims" are all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice, which occurred during the PAGA Period, including claims alleged under California 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), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), brought Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 2699.5 The Released PAGA Claims do not include other PAGA claims, 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 all of its former and present parents, subsidiaries, and affiliates, and their current and former officers, directors, employees, partners, shareholders and agents, and the predecessors and successors, assigns, and legal representatives of all such entities and individuals.

5. How much will my payment be?

Defendant's records reflect that you worked << [REDACTED] >> Workweeks during the Class Period (March 20, 2020 through March 17, 2025).

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

[Defendant's records reflect that you worked << [REDACTED] >> PAGA Pay Periods during the during the PAGA Period (March 20, 2023 through March 17, 2025). Based on this information your estimated Individual PAGA Payment is << [REDACTED] >>.]

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 [REDACTED], 2025 [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 [REDACTED] or email the dispute to [REDACTED] by no later than the Response Deadline. Any dispute should include credible written evidence and will be resolved by the Administrator.

6. How can I get a payment?

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

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

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

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

To opt out of the class portion of the settlement, you must submit to the Administrator a written, signed and dated request for exclusion (“opt-out”) postmarked no later than the Response Deadline which is [REDACTED], 2025 [sixty (60) days after the mailing of the Class Notice or an additional 14 days in the case of re-mailing]. You may also fax your request to opt out to [REDACTED] or email to [REDACTED] 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 *Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC* lawsuit. The request to opt-out should state the Class Member’s full name, address, and telephone number or email address. Please include the name and number of the case, which is *Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC*, Case No. BCV-24-101007. 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 [REDACTED]. Written requests for exclusion that are postmarked after [REDACTED], 2025, or are incomplete or unsigned will be rejected, and those Class Members will remain bound by the Settlement and the release described above.

8. How do I Object to the Settlement?

Only Participating Class Members have the right to object to the Settlement. At least sixteen (16) court days before the Final Approval Hearing, scheduled for _____, Class Counsel and Plaintiff will file in Court a Motion for Final Approval that includes, among other things, the reasons why the proposed Settlement is fair, and a request stating (i) the amount Class Counsel is requesting for attorneys’ fees and litigation expenses; and (ii) the amount Plaintiff is requesting as a Class Representative Service Payment. Upon reasonable request, Class Counsel (whose contact information is below) will send you copies of these documents at no cost to you. You can also view them on Class Counsel’s website at www.bamlawca.com under “Class Notices” for *Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers* or on the website for the California Superior Court for the County of Kern (<https://www.kern.courts.ca.gov/online-services/case-information-search>) and entering the Case No. BCV-24-101007.

A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Agreement, the Motion for Final Approval and for Fees, Litigation Expenses and Service Payment may wish to object, for example, that the proposed Settlement is unfair, or that the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff are too high or too low. **The Response Deadline for sending written objections to the Administrator is [REDACTED], 2025** [sixty (60) days after the mailing of the Class Notice or an additional 14 days in the case of re-mailing]. You may also fax the dispute to

_____ or email to _____. Be sure to tell the Administrator what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. Make sure you identify the Action, *Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC*, Case No. BCV-24-101007, and include your name, current address, telephone number, email address, and approximate dates of employment for Defendant and sign the objection. The Administrator's contact information is as follows:

Administrator:

Name of Company: ILYM Group, Inc.

Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Alternatively, a Participating Class Member can object (or personally retain a lawyer to object at your own cost) by attending the Final Approval Hearing. You (or your attorney) should be ready to tell the Court what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. You also have the option to appear at the hearing remotely through the Court's procedure at <https://www.kern.courts.ca.gov/online-services/remote-court-hearings>. 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:

Mary Dollarhide
Taylor Wemmer
Joseph J. Kim
DLA PIPER LLP (US)
4365 Executive Drive, Suite 1100
San Diego, CA 92121-2133

9. Can I Attend the Final Approval Hearing?

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing at 8:30 a.m. (Pacific Standard Time) on _____, in Department T-2 of the Superior Court of California, County of Kern, located at 1215 Truxtun Ave, Bakersfield, CA 93301, before Judge T. Mark Smith. At this hearing the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The

purpose of this hearing is for the Court to determine whether to grant final approval of the Settlement and to fix the amounts to be paid as attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel and as service payments 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 using the remote procedure at <https://www.kern.courts.ca.gov/online-services/remote-court-hearings/remote-hearing-information>.

It's possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. If the hearing is continued, notice will be posted on Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers*. In addition, hearing dates are posted on the Internet via the Case Information page for the California Superior Court for the County of Kern (<https://www.kern.courts.ca.gov/online-services/case-information-search>) and entering the Case No. BCV-24-101007.

10. How Can I Get More Information?

You may call the Administrator at [REDACTED] or write to *Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers* Administrator, c/o [REDACTED].

This Class Notice summarizes the proposed settlement. More details are in the Agreement. You may receive a copy of the Agreement, the Judgment, the motion for attorneys' fees, costs and service awards, the motion for final approval or other Settlement documents by going to Class Counsel's website at www.bamlawca.com under "Class Notices" for *Rios v. Barnes & Noble College Booksellers*, 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 Information page for the California Superior Court for the County of Kern (<https://www.kern.courts.ca.gov/online-services/case-information-search>) and entering the Case No. BCV-24-101007. If you wish to view the Court files in person, you must go to the Clerk's Office at the Metropolitan Division Justice Courthouse, 1215 Truxtun Ave, Bakersfield, CA 93301.

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 event, the Administrator shall pay all unclaimed funds to the California State 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 your check is lost or misplaced, you should contact the Administrator immediately to request a replacement.

EXHIBIT "B"

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF KERN

TAWNEE RIOS, an individual, on behalf of
herself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BARNES & NOBLE COLLEGE
BOOKSELLERS, LLC, a limited liability
company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: **BCV-24-101007**

**[PROPOSED] PRELIMINARY
APPROVAL ORDER**

Hearing Date:
Hearing Time:

Judge: Hon. T. Mark Smith
Dept.: T-2

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

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ORDER

1 This matter, having come before the Honorable T. Mark Smith of the Superior Court of the
2 State of California, in and for the County Kern, on _____[DATE], for the motion by
3 Plaintiff Tawnee Rios (“Plaintiff”) for preliminary approval of the class settlement with Defendant
4 Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC (“Defendant”). The Court, having considered the
5 briefs, argument of counsel and all matters presented to the Court and good cause appearing,
6 hereby GRANTS Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement.

7
8 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

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

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

17 3. The Gross Settlement Amount is One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars
18 (\$1,300,000). It appears to the Court on a preliminary basis that the settlement amount and terms
19 are fair, adequate and reasonable as to all potential Class Members when balanced against the
20 probable outcome of further litigation and the significant risks relating to certification, liability and
21 damages issues. It further appears that investigation and research have been conducted such that
22 counsel for the Parties are able to reasonably evaluate their respective positions. It further appears
23 to the Court that settlement at this time will avoid substantial additional costs by all Parties, as
24 well as avoid the delay and risks that would be presented by the further prosecution of the Action.
25 It further appears that the Settlement has been reached as the result of serious and non-collusive,
26 arms-length negotiations. The Court therefore preliminarily finds that the Settlement is fair,

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

3 4. The Agreement specifies an attorneys' fees award not to exceed 35% of the Gross
4 Settlement Amount, an award of litigation expenses incurred, not to exceed \$35,000, and proposed
5 Class Representative Service Payment to the Plaintiff in an amount not to exceed \$10,000. The
6 Court will not approve the amount of attorneys' fees and costs, nor the amount of any service
7 award, until the Final Approval Hearing.

8 5. The Court recognizes that Plaintiff and Defendant stipulate and agree to
9 certification of a class for settlement purposes only. This stipulation will not be deemed
10 admissible in this or any other proceeding should this Settlement not become final. For settlement
11 purposes only, the Court conditionally certifies the following Class: "all individuals who are or
12 were previously employed by Defendant in California and classified as non-exempt employees at
13 any time during the Class Period." The Class Period is March 20, 2020 through March 17, 2025.

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

24 7. The Court provisionally appoints Plaintiff as the representative of the Class. The
25 Court provisionally appoints Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP and the Gomez
26 Law Firm as Class Counsel for the Class.

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

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

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

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

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

19 12. A Final Approval Hearing shall be held before this Court on _____
20 _____, at _____ a.m. in Department T-2 of the Kern County Superior Court to
21 determine all necessary matters concerning the Settlement, including: whether the proposed
22 settlement of the Action on the terms and conditions provided for in the Agreement is fair,
23 adequate and reasonable and should be finally approved by the Court; whether the Final Approval
24 Order and Judgment should be entered herein; whether the plan of allocation contained in the
25 Agreement should be approved as fair, adequate and reasonable to the Class Members; and to
26 finally approve attorneys' fees and costs, the service award, and the expenses of the Administrator.
27 All papers in support of the motion for final approval and for attorneys' fees, costs and service
28

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

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

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

15. The Court reserves the right to adjourn or continue the date of the final approval hearing and all dates provided for in the Agreement without further notice to Class Members and

1 retains jurisdiction to consider all further applications arising out of or connected with the
2 proposed Settlement.

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

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6
7 Dated: _____

HON. T. MARK SMITH
JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT "C"

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF KERN

TAWNEE RIOS, an individual, on behalf of
herself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BARNES & NOBLE COLLEGE
BOOKSELLERS, LLC, a limited liability
company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: **BCV-24-101007**

**[PROPOSED] FINAL APPROVAL
ORDER AND JUDGMENT APPROVING
SETTLEMENT WITH NO ADMISSION
OF LIABILITY**

Hearing Date:
Hearing Time:

Judge: Hon. T. Mark Smith
Dept.: T-2

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

FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH NO
ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

1 The motion of Plaintiff Tawnee Rios (“Plaintiff”) for an order finally approving the Class
2 Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) with Defendant Barnes & Noble College
3 Booksellers, LLC (“Defendant”) and for an award of attorneys’ fees and costs, service payment,
4 and the fees of the Administrator duly came on for hearing on _____ before the
5 Honorable T. Mark Smith.

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 California Superior Court for the County of Kern, and over all Parties to this litigation,
13 including the Class.

14 3. Based on a review of the papers submitted by Plaintiff and a review of the
15 applicable law, the Court finds that the Gross Settlement Amount of One Million Three Hundred
16 Thousand Dollars (\$1,300,000) 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, the significant risks relating to certification, liability, and damages issues, and the
22 assistance of an experienced mediator in the settlement process, among other factors, support the
23 Court’s conclusion that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

24 **Preliminary Approval of the Settlement**

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

28 **FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH NO
ADMISSION OF LIABILITY**

1 experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions. There has been no collusion between the
2 parties in reaching the proposed settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

18 **Attorneys' Fees and Costs**

19 11. An award of \$455,000 for attorneys' fees, representing one-third of the Gross
20 Settlement Amount, and \$ _____ for litigation costs and expenses, is reasonable, in
21 light of the contingent nature of Class Counsel's fee, the hours worked by Class Counsel, and the
22 results achieved by Class Counsel. The requested awards have been supported by Class Counsel's
23 lodestar and billing statement.

24 **Class Representative Service Payment**

25 12. The Agreement provides for a Class Representative Service Payment of not more
26 than \$10,000 to the Plaintiff, subject to the Court's approval. The Court finds that Class
27 Representative Service Payment in the amount of \$ _____ to the Plaintiff is reasonable in light

28 **FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH NO
ADMISSION OF LIABILITY**

1 of the risks and burdens undertaken by the Plaintiff in the litigation and for their time and effort in
2 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 Participating Class Members in the manner set forth in the Agreement, transmit payment for
6 attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, transmit the Class Representative Service Payment to
7 the Plaintiff, distribute the PAGA Penalties, issue any required tax reporting forms, calculate
8 withholdings and perform the other remaining duties set forth in the Agreement. The
9 Administrator has documented \$ _____ in fees and expenses, and this amount is reasonable in
10 light of the work performed by the Administrator.

11 **PAGA Penalties**

12 14. The Agreement provides for PAGA Penalties out of the Gross Settlement Amount
13 of \$30,000, which shall be allocated with 75% (\$22,500) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment
14 and 25% (\$7,500) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments to be distributed to the PAGA
15 Employees. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the
16 amount of the PAGA Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$7,500) by the total number of
17 PAGA Pay Periods worked by all PAGA Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying
18 the result by each PAGA Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. "PAGA Employees" are all individuals
19 who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any
20 time during the PAGA Period (March 20, 2023 through March 17, 2025). The Court finds the
21 PAGA Penalties to be reasonable. All PAGA Employees will be sent their share of the PAGA
22 Penalties and will be subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims as set forth below,
23 whether or not they opt out of the Settlement.

24 **II.**

25 **ORDERS**

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

27
28 **FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH NO
ADMISSION OF LIABILITY**

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

3 All individuals who are or were previously employed by Defendant in California
4 and classified as non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period
(March 20, 2020 through March 17, 2025).

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

8 17. The Agreement is hereby finally approved as fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the
9 best interest of the Class. Defendant shall fund the Gross Settlement Amount and the amount
10 necessary to pay Defendant’s share of payroll taxes thereon within thirty (30) days of the Effective
11 Date.

12 18. Class Counsel are awarded attorneys' fees in the amount of \$455,000 and costs in
13 the amount of \$_____. Class Counsel shall not seek or obtain any other compensation or
14 reimbursement from Defendant, Plaintiff or members of the Class.

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

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

19 21. The PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$30,000 are approved and shall be allocated
20 in accordance with the Agreement.

21 22. The Agreement and this Settlement are not 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 treatment (other than for
24 settlement purposes). Neither this Final Approval Order and Judgment, the Agreement, nor any
25 document referred to herein, nor any action taken to carry out the Agreement is, may be construed
26 as, or may be used as an admission by or against Defendant of any fault, wrongdoing or liability
27 whatsoever. Defendant has denied that it has done anything wrong and disputes all the claims in

28 FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH NO
 ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

1 this Action. The entering into or carrying out of the Agreement, and any negotiations or
2 proceedings related thereto, shall not in any event be construed as, or deemed to be evidence of, an
3 admission or concession with regard to the denials or defenses by Defendant. Notwithstanding
4 these restrictions, Defendant may file in the Action or in any other proceeding this Final Approval
5 Order and Judgment, the Agreement, or any other papers and records on file in the Action as
6 evidence of the Settlement to support a defense of res judicata, collateral estoppel, release, or other
7 theory of claim or issue preclusion or similar defense as to the Released Class Claims and/or the
8 Released PAGA Claims.

9 23. Notice of entry of this Final Approval Order and Judgment shall be given to all
10 Parties by Class Counsel on behalf of Plaintiff and all Class Members. The Final Approval Order
11 and Judgment shall be posted on Class Counsel's website as set forth in the Class Notice to the
12 Class. It shall not be necessary to send notice of entry of this Final Approval Order and Judgment
13 to individual Class Members. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (s), Class
14 Counsel shall submit a copy of this Final Approval Order and Judgment to the LWDA within 10
15 days after its entry.

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

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

24 25. Except as set forth in the Agreement and this Final Approval Order and Judgment
25 Approving Settlement With No Admission of Liability, Plaintiff, and all members of the Class,
26 shall take nothing in the Action.

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

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

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

29. 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 all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated in the Operative Complaint which occurred during the Class Period including, claims for statutory, constitutional, contractual or common law claims for wages, damages, unpaid costs, penalties, liquidated damages, punitive damages, interest, attorneys’ fees, litigation costs, restitution, or equitable relief, alleged under California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218, 221, 226, 226.7, 227.3, 233, 246, 246.5, California Wage and Hour, including California Labor Code §§ 510, 512, 515; California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802; the California Unfair Competition Act, and in particular, California Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.; California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; interest on all amounts owed under California Civil Code § 3287; California Industrial Wage Order Nos. 4 and 7, and any other provision of the California Labor Code or any applicable California Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, in all of their iterations, and the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201. Except as expressly set forth in the Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including

FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH NO ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

1 claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing
2 Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or Class claims
3 based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

4 30. The "Released Parties" are Defendant and all of its former and present parents,
5 subsidiaries, and affiliates, and their current and former officers, directors, employees, partners,
6 shareholders and agents, and the predecessors and successors, assigns, and legal representatives of
7 all such entities and individuals.

8 31. Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement
9 Amount and funds all PAGA Employees and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of
10 themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs,
11 administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims.
12 The "Released PAGA Claims" are all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably
13 could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA
14 Notice, which occurred during the PAGA Period, including claims alleged under California Labor
15 Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512,
16 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section
17 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure
18 to Provide Seating), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s),
19 brought Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 2699.5 The Released PAGA Claims do not
20 include other PAGA claims, vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair
21 Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers'
22 compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.

23 ///

24 ///

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28 FINAL APPROVAL ORDER AND JUDGMENT APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH NO
 ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

1 32. As of the Effective Date and upon full funding of the Gross Settlement Amount by
2 Defendant, Plaintiff releases and discharges the Defendant and the Released Parties from the
3 Plaintiff's General Release as defined and as set forth fully in paragraph 6.1 of the Agreement.

4 **LET JUDGMENT APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH NO ADMISSION OF LIABILITY**
5 **BE FORTHWITH ENTERED ACCORDINGLY. IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6
7 Dated: _____

8
9 HON. T. MARK SMITH
JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT #2

Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP

2255 Calle Clara, La Jolla, California 92037

Tel: (858) 551-1223

Fax: (885) 551-1232

FIRM RESUME

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

ATTORNEY BIOGRAPHIES

Norman B. Blumenthal

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

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

Admitted: 1973, Illinois; 1976, California

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

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

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

Summer Intern (1971) with Harvard Voluntary Defenders

Kyle R. Nordrehaug

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

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

Admitted: 1999, California

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

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

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

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

Aparajit Bhowmik

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

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

Admitted: 2006, California

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

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

Awards: Rising Star 2015

Nicholas J. De Blouw

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

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

Admitted: 2011, California

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

Piya Mukherjee

Associate Attorney

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

Admitted: 2010, California

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

Victoria Rivapalacio

Associate Attorney

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

Admitted: 2011, California

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

Ricardo Ehmann

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2018, California; 2004, Nevada

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

Jeffrey S. Herman

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2011, California; 2016 Arizona

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

Charlotte James

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2016, California

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

Christine Levu

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2012, California

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

Andrew Ronan

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2016, California

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

Scott Blumenthal

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2020, New Mexico

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

Sergio Julian Puche

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2013, California

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

Trevor Moran

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2020, California

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

Adolfo Sanchez Contreras

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2024, California; 2014, Mexico

Educated: The Juarez University

Brooke Wilkinson Waldrop

Associate Attorney

Practice Areas: Civil Litigation; Wage and Hour Class Actions

Admitted: 2017, California;

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

REPORTED CASES

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASS ACTION & REPRESENTATIVE CASES

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

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

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

JGB (Kkx); Meyer v. Thinktank Learning, Inc., Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 1-15-cv-282698; Morales v. Wells Fargo Insurance Services USA, Inc., U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 3:13-cv-03867-EDL; Morse v. Marie Callender Pie Shop, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 09-cv-1305; Moynihan v. Escalante Golf, Inc. & Troon Golf, LLC, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00083250-CU-OE-CTL; Muntz v. Lowe's HIW, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. GIC880932; Najarian v. Macy's West Stores, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00418401; Nelson v. Avon Products, Inc., Class Certification Granted, U.S. District Court for The Northern District of California, Case No. 13-cv-02276-BLF; Nguyen v. Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 05 CC 00116; Ochoa v. Eisai, Inc., U.S. District Court, Northern District California, Case No. 3:11-cv-01349; Ogans v. Nationwide Credit, Inc., Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2012-00121054; Ohayon v. Hertz, United States District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 11-1662; Olvera v. El Pollo Loco, Inc., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2014-00707367-CU-OE-CXC; Orozco v. Illinois Tool Works Inc., Class Certification Granted, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 14-cv-02113-MCE; Ortega v. Prime Healthcare Paradise Valley, LLC, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00011240-CU-OE-CTL; Patel v. Nike Retail Services, Inc., U.S. District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 3:14-cv-04781-RS; Patelski v. The Boeing Company, United States District Court, Southern District of New York; transferred to United States District Court, Eastern District of Missouri; Pearlman v. Bank of America, San Diego Superior Court; Perry v. AT&T, U.S. District Court, Northern District California, Case No. 11-cv 01488; Picus v. Wal-Mart Stores, U.S. District Court, District of Nevada, Case No. 2:07-CV-00682; Pittard v. Salus Homecare, U.S. District Court, Southern District California, Case No. 08 cv 1398; Port v. Southern California Permanente Medical Group, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2007-00067538; Postema v. Lawyers Title Ins. Corp., Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00418901; Pratt v. Verizon, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00430447; Proctor v. Ameriquest, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 06CC00108; Ramirez v. Estenson Logistics, LLC, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2015-00803197-CU-OE-CXC; Ray v. Lawyers Title, Fidelity National, Commonwealth Land Title, Chicago Title, Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2010-00359306; Renazco v. Unisys Technical Services, L.L.C., San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-14-539667; Reynolds v. Marlboro/Philip Morris U.S.A., United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Case No. 08-55114, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 05 CV 1876 JAH; Rezec v. Sony, San Diego Superior Court; Rix v. Lockheed Martin Corporation, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 09-cv-2063; 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); Ritchie v. Mauran Ambulance Services, Inc., Los Angeles County, Case No. BC491206; Rivers v. Veolia Transportation Services, Class Certification Granted, Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. SCV 255350; Roeh v. JK Hill, San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2011-00089046; Rodriguez v. Protransport-1, LLC, San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-12-522733; Romero v. Central Payment Co., LLC, Marin County Superior Court, Case No. CIV 1106277; Salas v. Evolution Hospitality, LLC, San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2012-00083240-CU-OE-CTL; Salem v. Alliance Human Services, Inc., San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. CIVRS1401129; Sanchez v. Beena Beauty Holding, Inc. d/b/a Planet Beauty, Los Angeles County Superior Court, BC566065; Santone v. AT&T – Settled United States District Court, Southern District of Alabama; Santos v. Sleep Train (Sleep Train Wage and Hour Cases), Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2008-00214586, San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 4553; Saravia v. O.C. Communciations, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2015-00180734; Sawyer v. Vivint, Inc., U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Case No. 1:14-cv-08959; Sayaman v. Baxter Healthcare, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. CV 10-1040; Schuler v. Ecolab, Inc., U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:10-cv-02255; Schulz

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 Overnite LLC – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00016800-CU-OE-CTL; Jacob v. Pride Transport, Inc. – Santa Cruz County Superior Court, Case No. 16CV1337; Bennett v. Heartland Express, Inc. of Iowa – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00015056-CU-OE-CTL; Stapf v. Mercer Health & Benefits Administration LLC – Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC643007; Armstrong v. Ruan Transport Corporation – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1605897; Geiger v. Floyd's 99-California LLC – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2016-00874943-CU-OE-CXC; Mondrian v. Trius Trucking, Inc. – Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 16CECG01501; Johnson v. Fedex Office and Print Services, Inc. – Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG17856291; Rios v. Pacific Western Bank - San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00038083; Sanders v. Old Dominion Freight Lines, Inc. – San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2016-00030725-CU-OE-CTL; Taylor v. Gardner Trucking, Inc. – San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1614280; Couture v. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California, case No. 16-CV-02202-VC; Bertuol v. AHMC Anaheim Regional Medical Center LP – Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2017-00899024-CO-OE-CXC; Espinoza v. Prime Communications of California, LLC – San Mateo

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

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

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

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

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

EXHIBIT #3

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

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

Web Site: www.bamlawca.com

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

Phone: (858) 551-1223

Fax: (858) 551-1232

WRITERS E-MAIL:
Nick@bamlawca.com

**WRITERS EXT:
1004**

December 6, 2023
CA3009

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC
Certified Mail #9589071052701316528179
1505 Corporation
CAPITOL CORPORATE SERVICES, INC.
455 CAPITOL MALL COMPLEX, STE.217
SACRAMENTO CA, 95814

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 Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC in California, including any employees staffed with Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of December 6, 2022 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff Tawnee Rios (“Plaintiff”) and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC (“Defendant”). Plaintiff was employed by Defendant in California from January 2017 to December 2022. 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 her, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements Defendant provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(2). Additionally, Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to comply with Industrial Wage Order 7(A)(3) in that Defendant failed to keep time records showing when Plaintiff began and ended each shift and meal period. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees perform tasks that reasonably permit sitting, and a seat would not interfere with their performance of any of their tasks that may require them to stand. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with suitable seats. Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing, as well as the conduct alleged in the incorporated Complaint, violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

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

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

Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions of 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

MARY DOLLARHIDE (SBN 138441)
mary.dollarhide@us.dlapiper.com
TAYLOR WEMMER (SBN 292539)
taylor.wemmer@us.dlapiper.com
JOSEPH J. KIM (SBN 351049)
joseph.kim@us.dlapiper.com
DLA PIPER LLP (US)
4365 Executive Drive, Suite 1100
San Diego, CA 92121-2133
Tel: 858.677.1400
Fax: 858.677.1401

Attorneys for Defendant
BARNES & NOBLE COLLEGE
BOOKSELLERS, LLC

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN**

TAWNEE RIOS, an individual, on behalf of
herself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

BARNES & NOBLE COLLEGE
BOOKSELLERS, LLC, a limited liability
company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. BCV-24-101007

*Assigned for all purposes to:
Hon. T. Mark Smith, Dept. T-2*

**DECLARATION OF TAYLOR
WEMMER**

Complaint Filed: March 20, 2024
Trial Date: None Set

DECLARATION OF TAYLOR WEMMER

I, Taylor Wemmer, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney admitted to practice in the State of California and in this Court, and I am an attorney at the law firm of DLA Piper LLP (US), counsel of record for Defendant Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC (“Barnes & Noble” or “Defendant”) in this action. I make this declaration per paragraph 7.1 of the parties’ Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Settlement Agreement”). All of the information set forth herein is based on my personal and firsthand knowledge and/or based on information and documents retained by our firm in the regular course of its business operations, and if called and sworn as a witness, I could and would competently testify thereto.

2. I am currently not aware of any actual or potential conflicts with the selected Administrator for this matter, which is ILYM Group, Inc.

3. I am currently not aware any pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement, other than the claims at issue in this matter, *Rios v Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, LLC*, Case No. BCV-24-101007.

4. The Settlement Agreement defines the following terms as follows:

a. **Class:** “all individuals who are or were previously employed by Defendant in California and classified as non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.” (¶ 1.5)

b. **Class Member:** “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 PAGA Employee).” (¶ 1.9)

c. **Class Period:** “March 20, 2020 to the earlier of preliminary approval or March 17, 2025 (subject to any changes required by Paragraph 9).” (¶ 1.13)

d. **Workweek:** any week during the Class Period in which a Class Member worked for Defendant as a Class Member for at least one day. (¶ 1.44)

5. The number of Class Members between March 20, 2020 and March 17, 2025 is 2,554.

6. The number of Workweeks for Class Members between March 20, 2020 and March 17, 2025 is 68,538.

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

Executed on July 7, 2025, at San Diego, California.

/s/ Taylor Wemmer

TAYLOR WEMMER