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on behalf of himself and others similarly situated

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

DANIEL JASSO, on behalf of himself and all
others similarly situated, and the general
public,

Plaintiff,

v.

SANTA ROSA POSTACUTE CARE, LLC, a
California corporation; SANTA
ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC, a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 50,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 24CV01487

CLASS ACTION

Assigned for All Purposes To:

Hon. Patrick Broderick
Courtroom: 16

**DECLARATION OF ENOCH J. KIM IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF
CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
SETTLEMENT**

Date: October 15, 2025
Time: 3:00 P.M.
Dept.: 16

Original Complaint Filed: February 29, 2024
First Amended Complaint Filed: October 31,
2024
Trial Date: None Set

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1. I am an attorney licensed and admitted to practice before all courts of the State of California and the United States District Courts for the Central, Southern, Eastern and Northern Districts of California. I am Senior Counsel at D.Law, Inc. (“D.Law”), and attorney of record for Plaintiff DANIEL JASSO (“Plaintiff”) on behalf of similarly situated employees of Defendant SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPC, LLC dba SANTA ROSA POST ACUTE (“Defendant”) (Plaintiff and Defendant together referred to as the “Parties”).

QUALIFICATIONS AND ADEQUACY OF CLASS COUNSEL

3. D.Law (formerly known as Davtyan Law Firm) prosecutes wage and hour cases, including class actions and PAGA actions on behalf of employees and others who have had their rights violated. D.Law, either on its own or with co-counsel, is currently serving as plaintiffs' counsel of record in numerous wage and hour and employment class action and PAGA action cases pending in both state and federal court.

3. D.Law (formerly known as Davtyan Law Firm) prosecutes wage and hour cases, including class actions and PAGA actions on behalf of employees and others who have had their rights violated. D.Law, either on its own or with co-counsel, is currently serving as plaintiffs' counsel of record in numerous wage and hour and employment class action and PAGA action cases pending in both state and federal court.
4. D.Law is well-qualified and has ample experience, knowledge, and resources to act as counsel and represent Plaintiff and the putative Class and aggrieved employees in this action. Our practice is exclusively focused on employment matters and representing plaintiffs in wage and hour actions with the same or similar causes of actions brought forth in the matter pending before this Court.

5. D.Law has litigated and successfully resolved many wage and hour class action cases involving failure to pay wages and derivative Labor Code claims and penalties. See e.g. De La

1 Rosa v. The Coca Cola Company et al. (Superior Court of California in Napa, 17CV000787),
2 Harvey v. Bed Bath & Beyond of California Limited Liability Company (Superior Court of
3 California in Alameda, RG17885153), Paredes v. Bottling Group LLC et. al. (Superior Court of
4 California in Kern), Ramirez v. Harris Ranch Beef Company (Superior Court of California in
5 Fresno, 16CECG04103), Gates v. Gate Gourmet, Inc. et. al. (Southern District of California, 16-
6 cv-01084-L-AGS), Hargrave v. Antelope Valley Hospital (Superior Court of California in Los
7 Angeles, BC663252), Ramirez v. Milton Roy et. al. (Superior Court of California in Los Angeles,
8 BC 632 276), Hawkins v. AvalonBay Communities (Superior Court of California in Santa Clara,
9 17CV316492), Jones Tharpe et al. v. Sprint Corporation et al. (Superior Court of California in
10 Los Angeles, BC644645), Ortega et al. v. Nestle Waters North America, Inc. et al. (Superior
11 Court of California in Los Angeles, BC623610), Schultz v. Jimbo's Natural Family, Inc.
12 (Superior Court of California in San Diego, 37-2017-00022348-CUE-OE-CTL), Ambrose v.
13 Victor Valley Global et al. (Superior Court of California in San Bernardino, CIVDS1709289),
14 Puerta-Gildardo v. Real Time Staffing Services LLC et. al. (Superior Court of California in Los
15 Angeles, BC565445), Vargo v. Pregis Innovative Packaging LLC (Superior Court of California in
16 Tulare, 270836), Conlin v. Aegis Senior Communities LLC (Northern District of California, 17-
17 cv-05534-LHK), Galarza v. Kloeckner Metals Corporation (Central District of California, 2:17-
18 cv-04910-FMO), Estes v. L3 Technologies, Inc. et al. (Southern District of California, 3:17-cv-
19 02356-H-JMA), Rowser v. Trunk Club, Inc. (Central District of California, 2:17-cv-05064-DSF-
20 RAO), Leach v. The Claremont Colleges, Inc. (Superior Court of California in Los Angeles,
21 BC686451), Vaesau v. PCT Enterprises, Inc. dba Precision Cabinets (Superior Court of
22 California, County of Contra Costa MSC18-02404), Terry v. TF Louderback, Inc. dba Bay Area
23 Beverage Company (Superior Court of the State of California, County of Contra Costa, MSC18-
24 00859), Roach v. Westcare California, Inc. (Superior Court of California in Kern County, BCV-
25 17-102367-SDS), Patton v. Church & Dwight Co., Inc. (Central District of California, EDCV 18-
26 903-MWF (KKx)), Juarez v. ISL Employees, Inc. (Superior Court of California in Madera,
27 MCV074787), Ferraro v. USC Verdugo Hill s Hospital, et al. (Superior Court of California in Los
28 Angeles, 18STCV09463), Ford v. Account Control Technology, Inc., et al. (Superior Court of

1 California in Los Angeles, 19STCV09369), Ornelas v. iStorage, et al. (Superior Court of
2 California in San Francisco, CGC-18-571421), Martinez v. Ronpak, Inc. (Superior Court of
3 California in Riverside, RIC1901307), Barrera et al. v. Exclusive Wireless, Inc. (Superior Court
4 of California in Stanislaus, 9000687), Barajas v. Mancha Development Company LLC (Superior
5 Court of California in Orange County, 30-2018-00974707-CU-OE-CXC), Prado v. IMAX
6 Corporation dba IMAC Worldwide Home (Superior Court of California in San Bernardino,
7 CIVDS1820265), Rodriguez v. ND Industries, Inc. (Superior Court of California in Los Angeles,
8 19STCV38096), Singletary v. Motel 6 Operating LP, et al. (Southern District of California, 3:20-
9 cv-0270-LAB-AHG), Quizon v. CF Watsonville East, LLC, et al. (Superior Court of California in
10 Santa Cruz, 20CV01868), Stephenson v. Bakersfield Dodge, Inc. (Superior Court of California in
11 Kern, BCV-20-102693), Bacerra v. Hugo Boss Retail, Inc. (Superior Court of California in San
12 Diego, 37-2021-00002933-CU-OE-CTL), Walker v. Ariat International, Inc. (Superior Court of
13 California in Alameda, HG19026439), Orr v. Petvet Care Centers (California) Inc. (Superior
14 Court of California in Santa Clara, 19CV354063), Jimenez v. OEC Distribution Services, Inc.
15 (Superior Court of California in San Bernardino, CIVDS1915743), Viridi v. Absolute Security
16 International (Superior Court of California in San Bernardino, CIVDS 1909589), Raj v. First
17 Transit, Inc (Superior Court of California in Sacramento, 34-2021-00295895-CU-OE-GDS),
18 Marchbanks v. Torrid Administration, Inc. (Superior Court of California in San Diego, 37-2020-
19 00008179-CU-OE-NC), among others.

20 6. As Senior Counsel at D.Law, I manage the class action and PAGA settlement
21 department. I was admitted to the California Bar in December 2008. I received my J.D. from
22 Pepperdine University School of Law and B.S. from University of Southern California. Since
23 graduating from law school, I have dedicated virtually my entire career on the practice of
24 employment law. I have practiced employment law from the plaintiff's side, defense side, and
25 from an in-house position. I have significant experience specifically working on wage and hour
26 class actions from the plaintiff's side as well as the defense side, with the majority of my
27 experience coming from the plaintiff's side representing employees and obtaining significant
28 settlements on their behalf.

1 7. The collective experience of the D.Law attorneys in litigating employment wage and
2 hour matters has been integral in identifying legal issues, evaluating the strengths and weaknesses
3 of a case, and generally negotiating fair and reasonable class and representative action
4 settlements. Practice in the narrow field of wage and hour litigation requires skill and knowledge
5 concerning the constantly evolving substantive law (state and federal), as well as the procedural
6 law of class and representative action litigation. In this action, the attorneys at D.Law are fully
7 equipped to use the skills and knowledge developed over decades of prosecuting and defending
8 wage and hour class actions to fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class members.
9 Therefore, based on our resources, experience, and knowledge, the attorneys at D.Law are well-
10 qualified to act as class counsel and represent Plaintiff and the putative class members in this
11 action.

12 8. For purposes of this motion, the “Class” or “Class Members” consist of “all current and
13 former non-exempt employees of Defendant who worked in the state of California at any time
14 during the Class Period and who did not sign an arbitration agreement,” which is “the period from
15 February 29, 2020, through November 8, 2024.” (Exh. 1 §§ 1.5 and 1.12.) For purposes of this
16 motion, an “Aggrieved Employees” means “a person employed by Defendant, in California and
17 classified as an hourly, non-exempt employee who worked for Defendant during the PAGA
18 Period,” which is “the period from February 28, 2023, to November 8, 2024.” (Exh. 1 §§ 1.4 and
19 1.31.)

20 9. I do not believe that I have any conflicts of interest with the Class or with the Class
21 Representative. I am not related to the Class Representatives. I have not previously represented
22 Defendant in any matter. I respectfully submit that I, and D.Law are well suited to act as Class
23 Counsel in this action, and we have and will continue to vigorously represent the interests of the
24 Class Members.

25 **PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

26 10. On February 29, 2024, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Complaint alleging
27 causes of action against Defendant for (1) Failure to Pay Hourly Wages and Overtime (Lab. Code
28 §§ 204, 223, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1997.1 and 1198); (2) Failure to Provide Meal Periods

(Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7, 512 and 1198); (3) Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198); (4) Failure to Pay Proper Sick Pay (Lab. Code § 246); (5) Failure to Indemnify (Lab. Code. § 2802); (6) Failure to Provide Accurate Written Wage Statements (Lab. Code §§ 226(a)); (7) Failure to Timely Pay All Final Wages (Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and 203); and (8) Unfair Competition (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*). Subsequently, on October 31, 2024, Plaintiff filed his First Amended Complaint, adding a claim for Civil Penalties under Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* (“Operative Complaint”). On February 29, 2024, Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Defendant and the LWDA by sending the PAGA Notice. The PAGA Notice submitted on behalf of Plaintiff is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

PLAINTIFF’S CLAIMS AND DEFENDANT’S DENIALS

11. Plaintiff’s claims are based on Defendant’s alleged failure to pay Class Members all wages due and owing (including off-the-clock work, and overtime), failure to provide meal and rest breaks, failure to pay sick pay, failure to reimburse necessary business expenses, failure to furnish accurate wage statements, failure to timely pay wages including final wages, and largely derivative claims under the Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) and PAGA.

12. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant required Plaintiff and Class Members to perform work off-the-clock, including requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to go through COVID screenings, which included temperature checks and answering questionnaires.

13. Plaintiff also alleged that Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class members overtime wages at applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, Plaintiff and Class members earned incentive pay and shift differentials, as well as performance-based non-discretionary bonuses, in addition to their hourly pay. However, these supplemental earnings were not accounted for when determining Plaintiff and Class Members’ regular rates of pay for overtime and sick pay.

14. Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant systematically denied Plaintiff and Class Members the opportunity to take meal periods and rest periods. Furthermore, Defendant failed to compensate Plaintiff and Class Members for each meal period or rest period not provided.

15. Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members the requisite sick time pay at proper rate of pay.

1 16. Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant required Plaintiff and Class Members to purchase
2 office supplies, such as pens, yet failed to reimburse for all the necessary business expenses
3 incurred.

4 17. Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, denies any failure to
5 comply with the laws identified in in the Operative Complaint and denies any and all liability for
6 the causes of action alleged.

7 **INVESTIGATION AND DISCOVERY**

8 18. Before filing the lawsuit, Class Counsel investigated and researched the facts and
9 circumstances underlying the pertinent issues and the law applicable thereto. This required
10 thorough discussions and interviews between Class Counsel and Plaintiff, as well as preliminary
11 research into the various legal issues involved in the case. After conducting their initial
12 investigation, Class Counsel determined that Plaintiff's claims were well-suited for class and
13 representative action adjudication owing to what appeared to be a common course of conduct
14 affecting a similarly situated group of employees.

15 19. After filing the lawsuit, Class Counsel conducted a thorough investigation of the facts
16 and claims giving rise to the action, including: (1) conducting informal discovery and meeting
17 and conferring with defense counsel about the same; (2) hiring an expert to review and analyze a
18 sampling of time and pay records; (3) researching the applicable law and potential defenses; (4)
19 constructing damage models based on interpretations of California law; and (5) reviewing
20 information provided by Defendant at mediation.

21 20. Defendant, for its part, vigorously contested liability, the amount of claimed damages,
22 and the propriety of class certification. After Class Counsel analyzed the relevant documents and
23 other gathered data, Class Counsel believed that this case was appropriate for resolution via
24 mediation. Given the high level of risk present for both sides, the Parties elected to mediate
25 Plaintiff's claims and explore the possibility of settlement.

26 21. Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained, through informal discovery, time and pay data
27 for Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees along with Defendant's handbook, policies,
28 and procedures in effect during the Class Period. Plaintiff retained an expert who analyzed the

1 relevant data and produced a damage analysis report. Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to
2 satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc. (1996) 48
3 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc. (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-
4 130 ("Dunk/Kullar").

5 22. On November 8, 2024, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by
6 Jill Sperber, which led to this Agreement to settle the Action. During mediation, Plaintiff's and
7 Defendant's counsel discussed all aspects of the case, including the risks of litigation and the
8 risks to both parties of proceeding with a motion for class certification as well as the law relating
9 to unpaid wages, meal periods, rest periods, sick pay, wage statements, and final pay. As a result
10 of the mediation, the Parties agreed to settle the lawsuit according to the terms set forth in the
11 Settlement Agreement.

12 23. From Class Counsel's review of the strengths and weaknesses of the case and the risks
13 and delays posed by further litigation, Class Counsel believes that the Settlement is fair and
14 reasonable. Further, and based on the settlement negotiations, which were extensive and
15 conducted in good faith and at arm's length between attorneys with substantial experience
16 litigating class actions and wage and hour cases, the Settlement Agreement was the product of a
17 non-collusive settlement process in which the Parties were forced to make significant
18 compromises in the interest of reaching a full and complete settlement of the lawsuit.

19 **SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENT**

20 24. Under the terms of the proposed Settlement Agreement, Defendant has agreed to pay
21 \$395,000.00 as the Gross Settlement Amount on a non-reversionary basis. (Exh. 1, §3.1.)
22 Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to
23 fully pay Defendant's share of payroll taxes. (Exh. 1 § 3.1.)

24 25. The Settlement Agreement defines the "Class" as "all current and former non-exempt
25 employees of Defendant who worked in the state of California at any time during the Class Period
26 and who did not sign an arbitration agreement," which is the period from February 29, 2020,
27 through November 8, 2024. (Exh. 1 §§ 1.5 and 1.12.) However, it does not include any person
28 who submits a timely and valid request for exclusion. (Exh. 1, §7.5.4.) "Aggrieved Employees"

1 are defined as “a person employed by Defendant in California and classified as an hourly, non-
2 exempt employee who worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period,” which is the period from
3 February 28, 2023 to November 8, 2024. (Kim Decl., ¶ 25, Exh. 1 §§ 1.4 and 1.31.).

4 26. The “Net Settlement Amount” shall be the Gross Settlement Amount, less the
5 Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service Payment,
6 Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the
7 Administration Expenses Payment. (Exh. 1, §1.28.) These amounts are detailed as follows:

- 8 • Class Counsel Fees Payment of one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is
9 currently estimated to be \$131,667.00 and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment
10 of actual and reasonable litigation costs and expenses not to exceed \$30,000.00; (Exh.
11 1, § 3.2.2.)
- 12 • Administration Expenses Payment of not more than \$8,000.00 to Apex Class Action
13 Administration (“Apex”) to serve as the Administrator; (Exh. 1, §3.2.3);
- 14 • Class Representative Service Payment of \$5,000.00 to Plaintiff; and (Exh. 1, § 3.2.1.)
- 15 • PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$20,000.00 for civil penalties under PAGA, with
16 75% (\$15,000.00) paid to the LWDA for the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25%
17 (\$5,000.00) paid to Aggrieved Employees for their Individual PAGA Payments. (Exh.
18 1, §3.2.5.)

19 27. The “Individual Class Payment” is the Participating Class Member’s pro rata share of
20 the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the
21 Class Period. (Exh. 1, § 1.23.)

22 28. The “Individual PAGA Payment” is the Aggrieved Employee’s pro rata share of 25%
23 of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked during
24 the PAGA Period. (Exh. 1, §3.2.5.1.)

25 29. Defendant will pay their employer-side payroll tax obligations on the Wage Portion of
26 the Individual Class Payments in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. (Exh. 1, §3.1.) 10% of
27 each Participating Class Member’s Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of
28 wage claims (the “Wage Portion”) and are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an

1 IRS W-2 Form. (Exh. 1, § 3.2.4.1.) The remaining 90% will be allocated to settlement of claims
2 for interest and penalties (the “Non-Wage Portion”). (*Id.*)

3 30. The settlement amount was a compromise figure, factoring in the inherent risks related
4 to certification, liability and damages. However, taking into account all of the circumstances of
5 the action and the defenses raised by Defendant against certification, liability and damages, Class
6 Counsel believes that the settlement is fair and reasonable.

7 31. Class Members will receive the Class Notice via first class mail (after the Settlement
8 Administrator conducts a national change of address search). (Exh. 1, §7.4.2.) If the Class Notice
9 is returned as non-deliverable and a new address is obtained by way of a returned Class Notice,
10 then the Settlement Administrator will promptly forward the original Class Notice to the updated
11 address via first-class regular U.S. mail, indicating on the original packet the date of such re-
12 mailing. (Exh. 1, §7.4.3.)

13 32. Class Members will have an opportunity to dispute the Workweeks and PAGA Pay
14 Period information provided in their Class Notice and produce evidence to support their
15 contentions. (Exh. 1, §7.6.) The Settlement Administrator shall decide the dispute and must
16 encourage the Class Member disputing their credited workweeks to produce supporting
17 documentation in order to resolve the dispute. (Exh. 1, §7.6.)

18 33. Class Members wishing to opt out from the Settlement Agreement must send a signed
19 written request for exclusion to the Settlement Administrator within 60 days from the initial
20 mailing of the Class Notice. (Exh. 1, §7.5.1.) Participating Class Members will also have the
21 opportunity to object to the Settlement Agreement by serving a copy of the objection to the
22 Settlement Administrator within 60 days after the mailing of the Class Notice. (Exh. 1, §7.7.2.)

23 **THE STRENGTH OF PLAINTIFF’S CASE**

24 **IN LIGHT OF THE SETTLEMENT AMOUNT**

25 34. Because the class consists of numerous employees, it was unlikely that the potential
26 monetary claims of individual Class Members would have proved viable without the class-action
27 mechanism. The Settlement Agreement should be approved in light of two California appellate
28 decisions: *Clark v. American Residential Services LLC* (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 785 and *Kullar v.*

1 *Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116.

2 35. The strength of the plaintiffs' case in light of the settlement amount is deemed by
3 courts to be the "most important." *Clark v. American Residential Services, LLC* (2009) 175
4 Cal.App.4th 785, 799 (citing *Kullar*). Here, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to pay
5 minimum wages and overtime, failed to provide proper meal breaks or provide premium pay in
6 lieu thereof, failed to provide proper rest breaks or provide premium pay in lieu thereof, failed to
7 pay proper sick pay, failed to provide accurate wage statements, failed to timely pay all wages
8 upon termination, and failed to reimburse necessary business expenses. Plaintiff seeks related
9 violations of California's Business & Professions Code, and penalties pursuant to Labor Code §
10 2699 *et seq.* Plaintiff conducted discovery and investigated each of the claims they alleged.
11 Specifically, Defendant produced the following: (a) sample of time and pay records; (b) employee
12 handbook and versions of its Meal and Rest policies; (c) Plaintiff's wage statements; and (d)
13 information on the class demographics including the total number of Class Members, the number
14 of active and former employees, average hourly rate of pay, and total number of workweeks and
15 PAGA pay periods. The merits of each of these claims will be addressed separately below.

16 36. Based on the data provided, Class Counsel estimated the realistic exposure on the
17 primary claims in this case as follows: unpaid minimum and overtime wage claims at **\$52,592.20**,
18 meal period claim at **\$17,072.40**, rest period claim at **\$234,943.10**, wage statement claim at
19 **\$48,520.00**, waiting time penalties at **\$108,521.40**, unreimbursed business expenses claim at
20 **\$35,020.00**, and on PAGA at **\$82,260.00**, for a total realistic maximum exposure of **\$578,929.10**.

21 37. Class Counsel believes that the settlement is fair and reasonable and serves the best
22 interests of Class Members. Although the recommendations of counsel proposing the class
23 settlement are not conclusive, the Court can properly take the recommendations into account,
24 particularly if counsel has been involved in litigation for some period of time, appear to be
25 competent, and have experience with this type of litigation, and significant discovery has been
26 completed. *See Newberg*, §11.47.

27 **Minimum Wages and Overtime**

28 38. Plaintiff alleged that Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members proper

1 minimum wages and overtime for all hours worked at proper rates of pay. Specifically, Plaintiff
2 alleges that Plaintiff and Class Members were required to work off-the-clock by going through
3 COVID screenings, which included temperature checks and answering questionnaires.
4 Furthermore, Plaintiff and Class Members earned incentive pay and shift differentials, as well as
5 performance-based non-discretionary bonuses, in addition to their hourly pay. Plaintiff alleges
6 that Defendant failed to include all forms of remuneration in the regular rate of pay used to
7 calculate and pay overtime and sick pay.

8 39. Defendant contended that it paid for all reported hours worked, that they instructed
9 Class Members to record all hours worked, that any off-the-clock work performed was without
10 Defendant's knowledge and de minimis, and that it paid proper minimum and overtime wages.
11 Defendant argued that any incentive pay and bonuses paid to Class Members were discretionary
12 in nature and not includable in the regular rate of pay calculation. (*Id.*) Defendant argued that
13 given its written policies and practices, any unrecorded hours were likely subject to
14 individualized inquiry and unlikely to be certified. Given the difficulty in certifying this claim,
15 Class Counsel had to apply a significant discount to damages based on this theory.

16 40. Based on the above detailed facts, Class Counsel's expert estimated Defendant's
17 exposure on unpaid wages claims to be approximately \$248,010.00 (based on 10 minutes off the
18 clock work per shift and assuming 43.7% of off the clock hours attributable to overtime), and
19 unpaid overtime claims at regular rate to be approximately \$14,951.00. However, given
20 Defendant's defenses and the potential hurdles facing certification of this claim, Class Counsel
21 applied an 80% discount making for an adjusted exposure of \$52,592.20 for Defendant.

22 **Meal Periods and Rest Breaks**

23 41. Plaintiff alleged that Defendant consistently failed to provide timely and uninterrupted
24 meal breaks to Class Members. *See Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Super. Ct.* (2012) 53 Cal.4th
25 1004, 1040 ("[T]he wage order's meal period requirement is satisfied if the employee (1) has at
26 least 30 minutes uninterrupted, (2) is free to leave the premises, and (3) is relieved of all duty for
27 the entire period.").

28 42. Plaintiff argued that Defendant had a common practice and policy of denying Plaintiff

1 and Class Members the opportunity to take compliant meal periods and failed to pay premium
2 wages at applicable regular rates of pay in lieu thereof. Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that Plaintiff
3 and Class Members' meal periods were systematically interrupted due to understaffing and heavy
4 workloads.

5 43. Defendant disagreed with Class Counsel's interpretation of the law and facts.
6 Defendant contended that Class Members were given a reasonable opportunity to take their meal
7 periods, and in fact received their meal periods most of the time. Defendant argued it has a high
8 meal period compliance rate and paid meal period premiums when meal periods were not
9 provided.

10 44. Class Counsel's expert calculated Defendant's maximum total exposure on the meal
11 break claim at approximately \$56,908.00 (accounting for \$50,331.00 meal premiums that were
12 paid). However, Class Counsel believes this estimate is high given Defendant's defenses and
13 potential hurdles facing certification of this claim and thus provided an 70% discount making
14 Defendant's adjusted exposure \$17,072.40.

15 45. The same argument applied to rest breaks. Plaintiff contended that Defendant did not
16 provide Class Members with paid 10-minute rest breaks for every four hours or major fraction
17 thereof, and failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members additional premium wages for the rest
18 periods that were not provided. Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant unlawfully
19 prohibited Plaintiff and Class Members from leaving the work premises during rest periods.

20 46. Defendant maintained that it did provide the reasonable opportunity for Class Members
21 to take duty-free rest breaks. Defendant also pointed out that, unlike meal periods, rest breaks
22 need not be recorded, so any rest break violations would likely be difficult to prove at trial and
23 difficult to certify. Defendant disputes all allegations that breaks were not received. As these
24 considerations would likely depress the damages *vel non* ultimately awarded, Class Counsel
25 applied significant and appropriate discounts to the rest-break claim.

26 47. Based on Class Counsel's expert's analysis, Class Counsel estimated Defendant's
27 maximum total exposure on the rest break claim at approximately \$1,174,715.49 (38,103 rest
28 break violations x \$30.83 regular rate of pay). However, Class Counsel believes this estimate is

1 high given the difficulty of proving rest break violations at trial and the potential hurdles facing
2 certification of this claim difficult to achieve, and thus applied an 80% discount making
3 Defendant's exposure more likely to be \$234,943.10.

4 **Paystub Violations**

5 48. Plaintiff also contended that Defendant failed to provide Class Members with accurate,
6 itemized wage statements in writing as required by California Labor Code § 226(a) because the
7 wage statements failed to accurately account for unpaid minimum wages and overtime due to
8 underreporting of hours and off the clock work. Moreover, Plaintiff contended the wage
9 statements failed to accurately account for premium pay for deficiently provided meal and rest
10 breaks which Defendant knew or reasonably should have known were owed to Plaintiff and Class
11 Members. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's violation of Labor Code § 226(a), the
12 Class Members suffered injuries, including among other things confusion over whether they
13 received all wages owed them. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e), employees are
14 entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period
15 in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation in a subsequent pay
16 period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000). They are also
17 entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

18 49. Defendant contends that Plaintiff's claim for further Labor Code § 226(e) penalties
19 would depend in large part on their underlying meal period and wage claims, and thus be subject
20 to the same defenses. Additionally, Defendant argues this claim has little or no value. *See*
21 *Maldonado v. Epsilon Plastics, Inc.*, 22 Cal. App. 5th 1308, 1336-1337 (2018) (wage statements
22 that accurately report wages paid to employees do not violate Labor Code § 226, even if it is later
23 determined that employer did not properly pay all wages due). Defendant further contends that
24 Labor Code § 226(e) penalties are not automatic. Rather, the employee must show (1) that he or
25 she "suffered injury" from the employer's failure to provide compliant wage statements, *see*
26 *Elliot v. Spherion Pacific Work, LLC* (2008) 572 F.Supp.2d 1169, 1181 (applying California law)
27 (holding employee was not entitled to penalties because no injury was shown), and (2)
28 Defendants' noncompliance was "knowing and intentional." Finally, because the damages for this

1 cause of action are penalties, the statute of limitations only runs from one year prior to the filing
2 of the original complaint. *See* Cal. Civ. Pro. § 340.

3 50. Class Counsel's expert estimated Defendant's maximum total exposure on the section
4 226 claim at approximately \$242,600.00. Class Counsel believes it may be difficult to prevail on
5 this claim because Class Members would need to show that they suffered an injury and that
6 Defendant's noncompliance was knowing and intentional (on top of the challenges described
7 above with the underlying wage and break claims) which are both subject to individualized issues
8 making certification of this claim difficult to achieve. Thus, Class Counsel applied an 80%
9 discount making Defendant's adjusted exposure \$48,520.00.

10 **Failure to Pay Final Wages**

11 51. In failing to pay the California Class Members their minimum wages, overtime wages,
12 and premium pay for deficiently provided meal periods and rest breaks, all discussed above,
13 Defendant willfully failed to pay these the California Class Members all wages due and certain at
14 the time of termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of resignation, as required under Labor
15 Code § 203.

16 52. Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay an employee all
17 wages due at termination or within 72 hours of resignation, then that employee's wages shall
18 continue as a penalty until paid for a period of up to thirty (30) days from the date they were due.
19 Because Class Members stopped working for Defendant but again were not paid their full
20 compensation for the reasons discussed above, Class Members did not receive all wages due upon
21 termination of employment.

22 53. Defendant argued that, under Labor Code § 203, employers are only obligated to pay
23 waiting-time penalties if they "willfully" fail to pay wages due and owing at the time of
24 termination or resignation. As Title 8, California Code of Regulations, § 13520 states:

25 A willful failure to pay wages within the meaning of Labor Code Section 203
26 occurs when an employer intentionally fails to pay wages to an employee when
27 those wages are due. However, a good faith dispute that any wages are due will
preclude imposition of waiting time penalties under Section 203.

28 A "good faith dispute" that any wages are due occurs when an employer presents
a defense, based in law or fact, which, if successful, would preclude any recovery

1 on the part of the employee. The fact that a defense is ultimately unsuccessful will
2 not preclude a finding that a good faith dispute did exist. Defenses presented
3 which, under all the circumstances, are unsupported by any evidence, are
unreasonable, or are presented in bad faith, will preclude a finding of a “good
faith dispute.”

4 Defendant maintained that because it had viable defenses in both law and fact, especially in
5 light of the *Brinker* holding, that waiting-time penalties could not be awarded and, in any case,
6 such penalties were subject to a three-year limitations period under Labor Code § 203(b).

7 54. Class Counsel estimated Defendant’s maximum total exposure on the section 203 claim
8 at approximately \$542,607.00. Class Counsel believed it would be difficult to recover waiting
9 time penalties given that Plaintiff would need to show willfulness on top of proving the
10 underlying wage and break claims which are also potentially subject to individualized issues
11 making certification of this claim difficult to achieve. Thus, Class Counsel applied an 80%
12 discount making Defendant’s adjusted exposure \$108,521.40.

13 **Unreimbursed Business Expenses**

14 55. Plaintiff also alleged that Plaintiff and Class Members incurred necessary expenditures
15 in the performance of their job duties for Defendant, including being required to purchase
16 necessary office supplies, such as pens. However, Plaintiff and Class Members were not
17 reimbursed for these necessary work-related expenses.

18 56. Class Counsel’s expert estimated the Defendant’s maximum total exposure to
19 unreimbursed business expenses liability at approximately \$175,100.00 (assuming \$50.00 per
20 month). However, given Defendant’s reimbursement policy and the potential for the need for
21 individualized inquiries making class certification of this claim difficult, Class Counsel applied a
22 discount of 70% to get an adjusted realistic exposure of \$35,020.00

23 **PAGA Penalties**

24 57. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2699 et seq., allows
25 Plaintiff to obtain civil penalties on behalf of themselves and other Class Members for
26 Defendant’s violation of any provision of the Labor Code enumerated under Labor Code §
27 2699.5. Where civil penalties are provided in the statute, those civil penalties are recoverable;
28 where no civil penalties are recoverable, Labor Code § 2699(f) establishes civil penalties of one

1 hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and
2 two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent
3 violation. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(i), seventy-five (75) percent of the penalties recovered
4 must be allocated to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA), with the
5 remaining twenty-five (25) percent allocated to the affected employees. The limitations period as
6 for all penalties is one year prior to the filing of the complaint.

7 58. The provisions of the Labor Code potentially triggering PAGA penalties in this case
8 include but are not limited to Labor Code §§ 203, 204, 226(a), 226.2, 226.7, 510, and 1194,
9 Defendant asserted that if PAGA penalties were mandatory, an employer's PAGA liability would
10 be huge because of the possibility of collecting multiple civil penalties for a single violation, and
11 thus such penalties would almost always dwarf the damages available under the causes of action
12 proper. However, PAGA penalties are not mandatory but permissive. Labor Code § 2699(e)(2)
13 states that "a court may award a lesser amount than the maximum civil penalty amount specified
14 by this part if, based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case, to do otherwise would
15 result in an award that is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory." *See, e.g., Lopez v.*
16 *Friant & Assocs., LLC*, 15 Cal. App. 5th 773, 788 (2017), *rev. denied* (2018), (recognizing
17 court's ability to reduce PAGA penalties). Courts have held that situations similar to the current
18 one (e.g. injuryless violations, technical errors, and substantial compliance) should lead to
19 reductions in penalties. *See Thurman v. Bayshore Transit Management, Inc.*, 203 Cal. App. 4th
20 1112, 1134-1135 (2012) (holding that reduction was justified when employer "attempted to
21 comply with the law"); *Fleming v. Covdien, Inc.*, No. ED CV10-01487 RGK (OPx), 2011 U.S.
22 Dist. LEXIS 154590 at *8-9 (C.D. Cal. August 12, 2011) (reducing PAGA penalties more than
23 80% – from \$2.8 million to \$500,000 – when "employees suffered no injury" employers were
24 "not aware" of the violation and "took prompt steps to correct all violations once notified").
25 Defendant here maintained that it had a strong argument that it would be unjust to award
26 maximum PAGA penalties.

27 59. Furthermore, PAGA penalties are also derivative of each and every other claim, and
28 Defendant therefore argued the PAGA claims would be subject to the same defenses to the

1 underlying claims. Finally, under *Amaral v. Cintas Corp.* (2008) 163 Cal.App.4th 1157, it can be
2 argued that penalties under PAGA could, at best, be awarded only at the rates obtainable for
3 initial violations under the applicable statutes, because Defendant have never been notified of the
4 alleged violations. *Id.* at 1208-1209. Moreover, Section 2699(e)(1) authorizes the Court to
5 exercise the same discretion as the DLSE whether to award civil penalties. *Amaral* 163 Cal. App.
6 4th 1157, 1211-12. Therefore, if Labor Commissioner - on whose behalf Plaintiffs are
7 prosecuting this action for civil penalties - would not impose civil penalties in a case like this, the
8 Court may not award civil penalties. Moreover, in *Thurman v. Bayshore Transit Mgmt., Inc.*
9 (2012) 203 Cal.App.4th 1112, 1136, the Court of Appeal affirmed the trial court's reduction of
10 PAGA civil penalties by 30 percent, finding that awarding the full penalties would have been
11 "unjust" because "...a court may award a lesser amount than the maximum civil penalty amount
12 specified by this part if, based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case, to do
13 otherwise would result in an award that is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory."
14 Additionally, the amended PAGA statute (applicable here) applies mandatory discounts of up to
15 85% when a defendant establishes that it took "all reasonable steps" to comply with Labor Code
16 obligations. (Labor Code § 2699(g)). Defendant argued that due to their lawful and compliant
17 policies, trainings, and audits, they would be entitled to PAGA's mandatory discounts.

18 60. Plaintiff estimated Defendant's maximum total exposure on the PAGA claim at
19 approximately \$822,600.00 (\$100 x 8,226 pay periods (no stacking)) However, Class Counsel
20 notes that owing to the discretionary nature of PAGA penalties and the foregoing case law it is
21 unlikely the Court would award the full penalty and that it would be substantially reduced to
22 something more like \$82,260.00 if awarded a violation rate of \$10 per pay period. Class Counsel
23 applied discounts in light of the countervailing arguments with regard to the primary causes of
24 action, and moreover the Court's power to award "a lesser amount than the maximum civil
25 liability." The parties also considered that the purpose of PAGA is to "achieve maximum
26 compliance with state labor laws," *Iskanian v. CLS Transp. Los Angeles, LLC* (2014) 59 Cal. 4th
27 348, 379. This makes the Settlement's proposed PAGA payment of **\$20,000.00** appropriate.

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1 to some unique indeterminacy of its own, and that the derivative causes of action were thus
2 subject to a double indeterminacy, both their own and those of the causes of action on which they
3 were based.

4 66. The parties disputed the effect of these and other issues on class certification and
5 decertification. Class Counsel maintained that there were several legal and factual questions at
6 issue in the case that could best be decided on a class wide basis. Class Counsel contended that
7 the same policies and practices applied to all Class Members and therefore common questions
8 obtained and were likely to predominate over individual inquiries. Defendant disputed these
9 contentions and insisted that the *Brinker* decision called into question the certifiability of cases
10 such as this one. Defendant also argued that its policies were compliant with the law, while
11 Plaintiff disputed that the policies were lawful, and argued the lawfulness of such policies would
12 give rise to common questions amenable to certification. Thus, the parties had set positions on the
13 propriety of certifiability and liability that did not admit of an easy resolution.

14 67. Finally, it is always preferable to reach a resolution of a dispute because, in addition to
15 what has already been said, such resolutions save time and money that would otherwise go to
16 litigation. In light of the risk and expense of the lawsuit proceeding to trial there was a need to
17 resolve this matter soon than later. If this case settled after further litigation, the settlement
18 amount would have taken into account the additional costs incurred, and there might have been
19 less available for Class Members after all was said and done. This is not just an abstract
20 contention. The parties were moving into the phase of this litigation where they would have had
21 to depose a number of people such as managers, supervisors, and employees in order to establish
22 liability for trial. Discovery disputes would have been in the offing. The parties were also aware
23 that a class action trial would be a complicated and expensive proceeding, and then there was the
24 likelihood of a long, drawn-out appeals process. In contrast, the settlement provides real benefits
25 for Class Members in the immediate future. The benefits are not insignificant for anyone,
26 especially given the current economic climate. Consequently, the risk and expense of further
27 litigation outweighed any benefit that might have been gained otherwise.

28 // /0

NOTICE TO AND REACTION OF CLASS MEMBERS
TO THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

68. While premature to address this factor at the preliminary approval stage, some observations are appropriate. First, the notification procedure set out in the Settlement Agreement provides the greatest likelihood that each and every Class Member will receive the Notice of Settlement (“Class Notice”), attached to the Settlement Agreement as **Exhibit A**. Under the Settlement Agreement, the Settlement Administrator will send the Class Notice to each Class Member via First Class U.S. mail. (Exh. 1, §7.4.2). Before mailing, the Settlement Administrator will perform a skip trace search based on the National Change of Address Database for information to update and correct for any known or identifiable address changes. (Exh. 1, §7.4.2) If the Class Notice is returned as non-deliverable and a new address is obtained by way of a returned Class Notice, then the Settlement Administrator will forward the original Class Notice to the updated address via first-class regular U.S. mail, no later than three (3) business days after the Administrator’s receipt of any Class Notice returned as undelivered. (Exh. 1, §7.4.3) Thus, most, if not all, Class Members will likely receive the Class Notice.

69. The Class Notice itself fully apprises Class Members of the nature of the lawsuit, the claims involved, the terms of the settlement, and their options thereunder. They provide for a specific procedure to seek exclusion from the Class, and for lodging objections to the settlement. The efforts taken to ensure that Class Members receive the Class Notice and are well informed about the settlement augur a favorable response rate.

70. If a Class Member disputes the number of workweeks stated for that Class Member in the Class Notice, the Class Member must ask the Settlement Administrator to resolve the matter by submitting in writing under penalty of perjury the workweeks that the Class Member claims to have actually worked for Defendant during the Class Period. (Exh. 1, §7.6). After consultation with Class Counsel and Defendant’s Counsel, the Class Action Administrator will make a determination of the Class Member’s total workweeks during the applicable period. (*Id.*)

CONCLUSION OF THE CLARK/KULLAR ANALYSIS

71. The foregoing discussion establishes the fairness of the class-action settlement in the

1 instant case. It has done this by analyzing the settlement in light of the appellate decisions in
2 *Clark* and *Kullar*. This analysis has concluded that the settlement is fair, reasonable, and
3 adequate. Class Counsel conducted a thorough investigation of the subject wage-and-hour
4 practices and engaged in non-collusive, arm's-length negotiations in order to reach a settlement.
5 Defendant has agreed to pay fair value to settle Plaintiff's claims given the existence of legal
6 uncertainty. From Class Counsel's substantial experience with wage-and-hour class action
7 lawsuits Class Counsel believes that this case could not have settled on better terms under the
8 circumstances. Request therefore is made that the settlement be granted preliminary approval so
9 that those persons whom it was intended to benefit shall be afforded the opportunity to determine
10 its adequacy.

11 **REQUEST FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES**

12 72. Under the Settlement, Class Counsel also requests, without opposition from Defendant,
13 an award of Class Counsel Fees Payment and Costs consisting of: (1) not more than \$131,667.00
14 in attorneys' fees and (2) reasonable litigation costs and expenses incurred to prosecute the
15 Action of not more than \$30,000.00. (Exh. 1, §3.2.2). This request is fair, reasonable, and
16 adequate to compensate Class Counsel for the substantial work they have put into this case and,
17 moreover, the risk they assumed by taking it in the first place. The attorneys' fees award is
18 intended to reimburse Class Counsel for all uncompensated work that they have already done and
19 for all the work they will continue to do in carrying out and overseeing the notification to Class
20 Members, communicating with Class Members regarding their claims, and assisting in the
21 administration of the settlement if it is preliminarily approved. Defendant will not oppose Class
22 Counsel's above fees and cost request.

23 73. D.Law, Inc. took this case on a contingent-fee basis against a business represented by a
24 reputable defense firm. When we take contingent cases, we must pay careful attention to the
25 economics involved or one bad case can destroy years of work. Accordingly, when we take
26 contingency cases, we anticipate that we shall, if successful, receive a fee that exceeds our normal
27 hourly rate; otherwise, the risk is often too great to bear. Even when we work long hours, the
28 number of hours in a day is limited. Because of this, when we take on one particular matter, we

1 are unable to take on other matters. In sum, this case claimed a significant portion of Class
2 Counsel's time and attention throughout its pendency.

3 74. The requested fee is reasonable for the services provided to Class Members and for the
4 benefits they are to receive. Indeed, even with a modest multiplier under the lodestar theory, *see*
5 *Bihun v. AT&T Information System* (1993) 13 Cal.App.4th 976, 997, Class Counsel's fees would
6 still be justified. Here, the lodestar may exceed the requested fees. Class Counsel will more fully
7 brief the Court on its lodestar in the motion for final approval.

8 **ENHANCEMENT TO PLAINTIFF AS THE CLASS REPRESENTATIVES**

9 75. Plaintiff herein is entitled to reasonable service payment for his efforts and initiative in
10 bringing and helping to prosecute this action. Plaintiff spent a considerable amount of time better
11 apprising himself of his rights, deciding whether remedial action should be taken, how it should
12 be taken, searching for attorneys, and finally contacting Class Counsel, who spent many hours
13 with Plaintiff discussing the case and the law. In the end, Plaintiff decided to vindicate not only
14 his own rights but also those of co-workers by filing a class action lawsuit.

15 76. The courage it took to stand up to Defendant by filing and litigating this action in this
16 way should not be underestimated. By suing Defendant, Plaintiff increased the risk of retaliation
17 by prospective employers.

18 77. But Plaintiff did not allow his fear of the potential repercussions of being a class
19 representative deter them from acting for the benefit of Class Members. To the contrary, Plaintiff
20 has been intimately involved in this case since its inception. He has devoted a substantial amount
21 of time to helping Class Counsel effectively develop and prosecute this action at every stage of
22 the litigation. Both before and after the filing of this lawsuit, Plaintiff conferred with Class
23 Counsel on numerous occasions to discuss every aspect of his case. Plaintiff provided Class
24 Counsel with information about Defendant and about the industry generally, reviewed documents,
25 consulted Class Counsel throughout the litigation repeatedly and at length, participated in the
26 mediation process, monitored the progress of the litigation with Class Counsel, and reviewed and
27 signed the Settlement Agreement.

28 78. Plaintiff has spent a significant amount of time with Class Counsel detailing his

1 knowledge of Defendant's practices and helping Class Counsel with the prosecution of this
2 action. He has diligently, adequately, and fairly represented Class Members, and has not placed
3 his interest above any member of the putative class. The payment to Plaintiff is intended to
4 recognize his time and effort on behalf of the Class. The amount requested is fair and appropriate
5 based on his contribution and involvement. For example, Plaintiff instigated the lawsuit by
6 bringing these violations to the attention of Class Counsel. He spent several hours answering
7 questions and providing information to Class Counsel throughout the pendency of this action. He
8 identified witnesses, explained to Class Counsel day to day business practices of Defendant with
9 regard to work schedules and meal breaks, etc. The parties are in agreement that Plaintiff is
10 entitled to an enhancement for his time and efforts in this matter. This sort of payment to a class
11 representative has been a common feature of settlements negotiated by Class Counsel and has
12 been routinely approved by trial courts.

13 79. In light of the foregoing, Class Counsel believes that the Class Representative Service
14 payment in the amount of \$5,000.00 to the Class Representative is fair and reasonable.

15 **CRITERIA SATISFIED FOR CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASS**

16 80. The proposed Class satisfies the criteria for certification of a settlement class under
17 California law, as embodied in California Code of Civil Procedure § 382. Defendant has agreed to
18 the certification of the class for settlement purposes. In general, courts may take a proposed
19 settlement into account in evaluating the propriety of class certification. *See Dunk v. Ford Motor*
20 *Co.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1807 fn. 19. Indeed, a "lesser standard" of scrutiny applies in
21 certifying classes for settlement purposes. *Ibid.* Therefore the Court should take into
22 consideration the fact that the parties have settled their claims and stipulated to certification for
23 settlement purposes when assessing typicality and adequacy.

24 a. Numerosity. The putative class is so numerous that joinder of all members is
25 impractical. Class Members are "all current and former non-exempt employees of Defendant who
26 worked in the state of California at any time during the Class Period and who did not sign an
27 arbitration agreement," which is the period from February 29, 2020, through November 8, 2024.
28 There are approximately 153 persons answering to this definition. Thus, there are a sufficient

1 number of Class Members to warrant certifying this as a class action for settlement purposes.

2 b. Ascertainability. The putative class is defined in a manner that is precise,
3 objective, and ascertainable. The Class Members have already been identified by reference to
4 Defendant's payroll and personnel records.

5 c. Typicality. A class representative's claims are typical when they arise from the
6 same event, practice, or course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of other putative class
7 members, and if their claims rest on the same legal theories. The class representative's claims
8 must be "typical" but not necessarily identical to the claims of other class members. It is
9 sufficient that the representative is similarly situated so that he or she will have the motive to
10 litigate on behalf of all Class Members. *Classen v. Weller* (1983) 145 Cal.App.3d 27, 47; *B.W.I.*
11 *Custom Kitchens v. Owens-Illinois, Inc.* (1987) 191 Cal.App.3d 1341, 1347 ("[I]t has never been
12 the law in California that the class representative must have identical interests with the class
13 members."). Thus, it is not necessary that the class representative should have personally incurred
14 all of the damages suffered by each of the other class members. *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.*
15 (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 228.

16 Plaintiff's claims are typical of Class Members' claims because they arose from the same
17 factual basis and are based on the same legal theories. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant
18 during the Class Period and subject to the allegedly unlawful meal and rest break policies and pay
19 practices at issue in this litigation. Accordingly, Plaintiff is a member of the Class. The central
20 issues of this litigation (whether Defendant failed to pay all wages, whether Defendant failed to
21 provide meal and rest periods etc.), which would arise if this were an individual action brought by
22 Plaintiff, apply to the other Class Members as well. Thus, Plaintiff's claims are typical of the
23 claims of the putative class.

24 d. Adequacy. A class representative must possess the same interest and suffer the
25 same injury as the class members. "To assure 'adequate' representation, the class representative's
26 personal claim must not be inconsistent with the claims of other members of the class." *J.P.*
27 *Morgan & Co., Inc. v. Sup.Ct. (Heliotrope General, Inc.)* (2003) 113 Cal.App.4th 195, 212. Thus,
28 the adequacy requirement is satisfied when the class representative's interests are not antagonistic

1 to those of the class. *McGhee v. Crocker-Citizens Nat. Bank* (1976) 60 Cal.App.3d 442, 451.

2 Plaintiff does not have any conflicts with the class and in fact his interests are aligned with
3 those of the class. Because Plaintiff's claims are identical to those that would be asserted by the
4 unnamed Class Members were they before the Court, Plaintiff has every interest in zealously
5 representing the unnamed class members. Plaintiff has not shrunk from this responsibility.
6 Indeed, Plaintiff has devoted a substantial amount of time and energy to litigating this action and
7 effecting a settlement. Furthermore, as detailed above, Class Counsel are experienced in wage-
8 and-hour litigation, especially class actions, and have zealously represented the interests of the
9 class in litigating this case. *See infra* ¶¶3-8. Accordingly, the adequacy requirement is satisfied.

10 e. Commonality. Common questions of law or fact in this case predominate over
11 individual questions. This action involves, *inter alia*, a determination about Defendant's alleged
12 failure to pay all wages due and owing (including off-the-clock work, and overtime), failure to
13 provide meal and rest breaks, failure to pay sick pay, failure to reimburse necessary business
14 expenses, failure to furnish accurate wage statements, failure to timely pay wages including final
15 wages, and largely derivative claims under the UCL and PAGA. Plaintiff contends these practices
16 affected Class Members in the same way. Therefore, the Operative Complaint delineates a
17 common course of conduct applicable to all Class Members.

18 f. Predominance. Individualized issues do not predominate over the issues of law and
19 fact that are common to the class as a whole. The principal issues of controversy are whether
20 Class Members were paid for all hours worked and provided lawful meal breaks. As explained,
21 *supra*, there are common issues of law and fact given that Plaintiff and all Class Members were
22 subjected to the same policies and pay practices during the relevant time period. Plaintiff and
23 Class Members seek meal and rest break premiums, unpaid wages and overtime, and penalties for
24 work performed as non-exempt employees for Defendant. These issues are suitable for common
25 adjudication because all Class Members were subject to the same employment policies and
26 Plaintiff contends the practices applied uniformly to all Class Members.

27 g. Superiority. Class resolution is superior to other available methods for the fair and
28 efficient adjudication of the controversy. There is little interest or incentive for Class Members to

1 individually control the prosecution of separate actions. Although the injury resulting from
2 Defendant's policies and practices are real and significant, the cost of individually litigating each
3 such case against Defendant would easily exceed the value of any relief that could be obtained by
4 any one Class Member individually. If Class Members are forced to litigate their claims
5 individually this would result in about 153 individual actions against Defendant. Here, the
6 alternative methods of resolution are individual suits for relatively small amounts. Hence, an
7 individual suit would prove uneconomical for a potential plaintiff because litigation costs would
8 dwarf a potential recovery.

9 h. Except for Plaintiff's case before this Court, Plaintiff is unaware of any other
10 actions by Class Members against Defendant asserting similar claims as here. Furthermore,
11 Sonoma County is a compelling forum for this action given that Defendant's location is in
12 Sonoma County and numerous Class Members work in this County.

13 i. There are no serious manageability difficulties presented by preliminarily
14 approving the case for settlement purposes. As this case will not go to trial if finally approved, all
15 that would remain is settlement administration and responding to possible objectors.

16 81. On September 22, 2025, Plaintiff submitted the Class Action and PAGA Settlement
17 Agreement and Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA
18 Settlement and supporting documents to the LWDA. A true and correct copy of the confirmatory
19 email from the LWDA is attached hereto as **Exhibit 3.**

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

22 Executed this 22nd day of September, at Glendale, California.

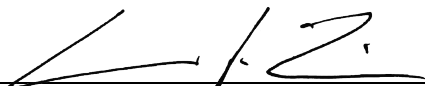
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Enoch J. Kim

EXHIBIT 1

CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND CLASS NOTICE

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between Plaintiff DANIEL JASSO (“Plaintiff”) and Defendant SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPC, LLC dba SANTA ROSA POST ACUTE (“Defendant”). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and Defendant collectively as “Parties,” or individually as “Party.”

1. **DEFINITIONS.**

- 1.1 “Action” means the Plaintiff’s lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against Defendant captioned *Daniel Jasso v. Santa Rosaidence OPCO, LLC, et al.* initiated on February 29, 2024, and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of Sonoma, Case No. 24CV01487.
- 1.2 “Administrator” means Apex Class Action Administration, the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.
- 1.3 “Administration Expenses Payment” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.
- 1.4 “Aggrieved Employee” means a person employed by Defendant, in California and classified as an hourly, non-exempt employee who worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period.
- 1.5 “Class” means all current and former non-exempt employees of Defendant who worked in the state of California at any time during the Class Period and who did not sign an arbitration agreement.
- 1.6 “Class Counsel” means David Yeremian, David Keledjian, David Arakelyan of D.Law, Inc.
- 1.7 “Class Counsel Fees Payment” and “Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” mean the amounts allocated to Class Counsel for reimbursement of reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses, respectively, incurred to prosecute 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, and number of Class Period Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods.
- 1.9 “Class Member” or “Settlement Class Member” means a member of the Class, as either a Participating Class Member or Non-Participating Class Member (including a Non-Participating Class Member who qualifies as an Aggrieved Employee).

- 1.10 “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.
- 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, attached as **Exhibit A** and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.12 “Class Period” means the period from February 29, 2020, through November 8, 2024.
- 1.13 “Class Representatives” means the named Plaintiff in the operative complaint in the Action seeking Court approval to serve as Class Representatives.
- 1.14 “Class Representative Service Payment” means the payment to the Class Representatives for initiating the Action and providing services in support of the Action.
- 1.15 “Court” means the Superior Court of California, County of Sonoma.
- 1.16 “Defendant” means named Defendant SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC dba SANTA ROSA POST ACUTE.
- 1.17 “Defense Counsel” means Grace Y. Horoupian and Kristina N. Buan of FISHER & PHILLIPS, LLP.
- 1.18 “Effective Date” means the later of the following: (a) if no timely objections are filed or if all objections are withdrawn, the date upon which the Court enters Final Approval; (b) if an objection is filed and not withdrawn, the date for filing an appeal and no such appeal being filed (c) if any timely appeals are filed, the date of the resolution (or withdrawal) of any such appeal in a way that does not alter the terms of the settlement.
- 1.19 “Final Approval” means the Court’s order granting final approval of the Settlement.
- 1.20 “Final Approval Hearing” means the Court’s hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement.
- 1.21 “Final Judgment” means the Judgment Entered by the Court upon Granting Final Approval of the Settlement.
- 1.22 “Gross Settlement Amount” means Three Hundred Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$395,000.00) which is the total amount Defendant agrees to pay under the Settlement except and subject to the escalation provision under Paragraph 8 below.

The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees, Class Counsel Expenses, Class Representative Service Payment and the Administrator's Expenses.

- 1.23 "Individual Class Payment" means the Participating Class Member's pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.
- 1.24 "Individual PAGA Payment" means the Aggrieved Employee's pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the PAGA Period.
- 1.25 "Judgment" means the judgment entered by the Court based upon the Final Approval.
- 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 remainder is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.
- 1.29 "Non-Participating Class Member" means any Class Member who opts out of the Settlement by sending the Administrator a valid and timely Request for Exclusion.
- 1.30 "PAGA Pay Period" means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period.
- 1.31 "PAGA Period" means the period from February 28, 2023, to November 8, 2024.
- 1.32 "PAGA" means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.).
- 1.33 "PAGA Notice" means Plaintiff's February 29, 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 Aggrieved Employees (\$5,000.00) and the 75% to LWDA (\$15,000.00) 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 from the Settlement.
- 1.36 “Plaintiff” means DANIEL JASSO.
- 1.37 “Preliminary Approval” means the Court’s Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.
- 1.38 "Preliminary Approval Order" means the proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement.
- 1.39 “Released Class Claims” means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.2 below.
- 1.40 “Released PAGA Claims” means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.3 below.
- 1.41 “Released Parties” means: Defendant and each of their former and present agents, directors, officers, shareholders, owners, members, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns, subsidiaries, and affiliates.
- 1.42 “Request for Exclusion” means a Class Member’s submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement signed by the Class Member.
- 1.43 "Response Deadline" means 60 days after the Administrator mails Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) fax, email, or mail Requests for Exclusion from the Settlement, or (b) fax, email, or mail his or her Objection to the Settlement. Class Members to whom Notice Packets are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional 14 calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired.
- 1.44 “Settlement” means the disposition of the Action effected by this Agreement and the Judgment.
- 1.45 “Workweek” means any week during which a Class Member worked for Defendant for at least one day, during the Class Period.

2. **RECITALS.**

- 2.1 On February 29, 2024, Plaintiff JASSO commenced this Action by filing a Complaint alleging causes of action against Defendant for 1) Failure to Pay Hourly Wages and Overtime (Lab. Code §§ 223, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1997.1 and 1198); 2) Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7, 512 and 1198); 3) Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198); 4) Failure to Pay Proper Sick Pay (Lab. Code § 246); 5) Failure to Indemnify (Lab. Code. § 2802); 6) Failure to Provide Accurate Written Wage Statements (Lab. Code §§ 226(a)); 7) Failure to Timely

Pay All Final Wages (Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and 203); and 8) Unfair Competition (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.). Subsequently, on October 31, 2024, Plaintiff filed his First Amended Complaint (“FAC”), adding a claim for Civil Penalties under Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*

The FAC is the operative complaint in the Action (the “Operative Complaint.”) Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, denies any failure to comply with the laws identified in in the Operative Complaint and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged.

2.2 Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a), Plaintiff JASSO gave timely written notice to Defendant and the LWDA by sending the PAGA Notice on February 29, 2024.

2.3 On November 8, 2024, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Jill Sperber, which led to this Agreement to settle the Action.

2.4 Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained, through informal discovery, time and pay data for Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees along with Defendant’s handbooks, policies, and procedures in effect during the Class Period. Plaintiff was able to retain experts, who analyzed the relevant data and produced a damage analysis report. Plaintiff’s investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 (“Dunk/Kullar”).

2.5 The Court has not granted class certification.

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

3. **MONETARY TERMS.**

3.1 Gross Settlement Amount. Except as otherwise provided by Paragraph 8 below, Defendant promises to pay Three Hundred Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$395,000.00) and no more as to the Gross Settlement Amount and to separately pay any and all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portions of the Individual Class Payments. Defendant has no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 6.1 of this Agreement. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross Settlement Amount without asking or requiring Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees to submit any claim as a condition of payment. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant.

3.2 Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. The Administrator will make and deduct the following payments from the Gross Settlement Amount, in the amounts specified by the Court in the Final Approval:

- 3.2.1 To Plaintiff: Class Representative Service Payment to the Class Representative of not more than \$5,000.00 (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 Payment no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Service Payment.
- 3.2.2 To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than 33.3%, which is currently estimated to be One Hundred Thirty-One Thousand Six Hundred Sixty-Seven Dollars and Zero Cents (\$131,667,000.00) and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than Thirty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$30,000.00). Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments provided that they do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will file a motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds Defendant harmless, and indemnifies Defendant, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these Payments.
- 3.2.3 To the Administrator: An Administrator Expenses Payment not to exceed Eight Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$8,000.00) except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administration Expenses are less or the Court approves payment less than \$8,000.00, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount.
- 3.2.4 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.

3.2.4.1 Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments. 10% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portions are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. The 90% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of claims for 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.

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

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

3.2.5.1 The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$5,000.00) by the total number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Period Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.

3.2.5.2 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.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING AND PAYMENTS.

4.1 Class Workweeks and Aggrieved Employee Pay Periods. Based on a review of their records to date, Defendant estimates there are 153 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 12,700 Workweeks, and 278 Aggrieved Employees who worked a total of 8,226 PAGA Pay Periods.

4.2 Class Data. Not later than 30 days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, Defendant will simultaneously deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect Class Members' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for

purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. 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. This is a material term of the Settlement, and if Defendant fails to send the Class Data by the deadline, Plaintiff shall have the right to void the settlement.

4.3 Funding of Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount in three equal installments. The first installment shall be due 30 days after the Effective Date. The second installment shall be due 90 days after the Effective Date. The third and final installment shall be due 120 days after the Effective Date. Defendant shall also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant's share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator based on a schedule identical to the settlement funding.

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

4.4.1 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 date (not less than 180 days after the date of mailing) when the check will be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual Settlement Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. Before mailing any checks, the Settlement Administrator must update the recipients' mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database.

4.4.2 The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without USPS forwarding

address. Within 7 days of receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior to the void date.

4.4.3 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 Controller of the State of California (“Cy Pres Recipient”). The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the intended Cy Pres Recipient.

4.4.4 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.

5. **RELEASES 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, Class Members, and Class Counsel will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

5.1 **Plaintiff’s Release.** Plaintiff and its respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release and discharge Released Parties from all claims, transactions, or occurrences that occurred during the Class Period, including, but not limited to: (a) all claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged, based on the facts contained, in the Operative Complaint and (b) all PAGA claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged based on facts contained in the Operative Complaint, Plaintiff’s PAGA Notice, or ascertained during the Action and released under 6.2, below. (“Plaintiff’s Release.”) Plaintiff’s Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement, or to any claims for vested benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, social security benefits, workers’ compensation benefits that arose at any time, or based on occurrences outside the Class Period.

Plaintiff acknowledges that Plaintiff may discover facts or law different from, or in addition to, the facts or law that Plaintiff now knows or believes to be true but agrees, nonetheless, that Plaintiff’s Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff’s discovery of them.

5.1.1 **Plaintiff’s Waiver of Rights Under California Civil Code Section 1542.** For purposes of Plaintiff’s Release, Plaintiff expressly waives and relinquishes the

provisions, rights, and benefits, if any, of section 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

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

5.2 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 (i) all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the Class Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and ascertained in the course of the Action including, any and all claims involving any alleged (1) failure to pay hourly wages and overtime; (2) failure to provide meal periods; (3) failure to provide rest periods; (4) failure to pay proper sick pay; (5) failure to indemnify; (6) failure to provide accurate written wage statements; (7) failure to timely pay all final wages; (8) unfair competition; and (9) Civil Penalties during the Class Period. Except as set forth in Sections 5.1 and 6.3 of this Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

5.3 Release by Aggrieved Employees: All Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the PAGA Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint, and the PAGA Notice and ascertained in the course of the Action.

6. **MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL**. The Parties agree to jointly prepare and file a motion for preliminary approval ("Motion for Preliminary Approval") that complies with the Court's current checklist for Preliminary Approvals.

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

6.2 Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel is responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval; obtaining a hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval to the Administrator.

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

7. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

7.1 Selection of Administrator. The Parties have jointly selected Apex Class Action Administration to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, Apex Class Action Administration agrees to be bound by this Agreement and to perform, as a fiduciary, all duties specified in this Agreement in exchange for payment of Administration Expenses. The Parties and their Counsel represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the Administrator other than a professional relationship arising out of prior experiences administering settlements.

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

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

7.4 Notice to Class Members.

- 7.4.1 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.
- 7.4.2 Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than 7 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, if applicable substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as **Exhibit A**. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member, and the number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if applicable) used to calculate these amounts. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.
- 7.4.3 Not later than 3 business 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.
- 7.4.4 The deadlines for Class Members’ written objections, Challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional 14 days beyond the 60 days otherwise 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.
- 7.4.5 If the Administrator, Defendant or Class Counsel is contacted by or otherwise discovers any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and should have received Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, in an effort to agree on whether to include them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, and the Administrator will send, via email or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than 14 days after receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, which ever are later.

7.5 Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

- 7.5.1 Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than 60 days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative that reasonably communicates the Class Member's election to be excluded from the Settlement and includes the Class Member's name, address and email address or telephone number. To be valid, a Request for Exclusion must be timely faxed, emailed, or postmarked by the Response Deadline.
- 7.5.2 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.
- 7.5.3 Every Class Member who does not submit a timely and valid Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member under this Agreement, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the Participating Class Members' Releases under Paragraphs 5.2 and 6.3 of this Agreement, regardless whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Settlement.
- 7.5.4 Every Class Member who submits a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is a Non-Participating Class Member and shall not receive an Individual Class Payment or have the right to object to the class action components of the Settlement. Because future PAGA claims are subject to claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release the claims identified in Paragraph 5.3 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment.

7.6 Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks. Each Class Member shall have 60 days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed) to challenge the number of Class Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if any) allocated to the Class Member in the Class Notice. The Class Member may challenge the allocation by communicating with the Administrator via fax, email or mail. The Administrator must encourage the challenging Class Member to submit supporting documentation. In the absence of any contrary documentation, the

Administrator is entitled to presume that the Workweeks contained in the Class Notice are correct so long as they are consistent with the Class Data. The Administrator's determination of each Class Member's allocation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. The Administrator shall promptly provide copies of all challenges to calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods to Defense Counsel and Class Counsel and the Administrator's determination the challenges.

7.7 Objections to Settlement.

7.7.1 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.

7.7.2 Participating Class Members may send written objections to the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail. In the alternative, Participating Class Members may appear in Court (or hire an attorney to appear in Court) to present verbal objections at the Final Approval Hearing. A Participating Class Member who elects to send a written objection to the Administrator must do so not later than 60 days after the Administrator's mailing of the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice was re-mailed).

Class Members will not be barred from appearing at the final approval hearing if they have not complied with the objection procedures for mailing objections to the Settlement Administrator.

1.1.1 Non-Participating Class Members have no right to object to any of the class action components of the Settlement.

1.2 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.

1.2.1 Requests 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 5 days after the expiration of the deadline for submitting Requests for Exclusion, the Administrator shall email a list to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel containing (a) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have timely submitted valid Requests for Exclusion ("Exclusion List"); (b) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have submitted invalid Requests for Exclusion; (c) copies of all Requests for Exclusion from Settlement submitted (whether valid or invalid).

1.2.2 Weekly Reports. The Administrator must, on a weekly basis, provide written reports to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel that, among other things, tally the

number of: Class Notices mailed or re-mailed, Class Notices returned undelivered, Requests for Exclusion (whether valid or invalid) received, objections received, challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods received and/or resolved, and checks mailed for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments (“Weekly Report”). The Weekly Reports must include provide the Administrator’s assessment of the validity of Requests for Exclusion and attach copies of all Requests for Exclusion and objections received.

1.2.3 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.

1.2.4 Administrator’s Declaration. Not later than 21 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.

1.2.5 Final Report by Settlement Administrator. Within 10 days after the Administrator disburses all funds in the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will provide Class Counsel and Defense Counsel with a final report detailing its disbursements by employee identification number only of all payments made under this Agreement. At least 15 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.

2. **CLASS SIZE ESTIMATES AND ESCALATOR CLAUSE** Based on its records, Defendant estimates that, as of the date of the mediation, (1) there are 153 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 12,700 Workweeks, and (2) 278 Aggrieved Employees who worked a total of 8,226 PAGA Pay Periods.

Should the qualifying workweeks increase beyond 10% worked by the Class Members during the aforementioned period (i.e., by more than 13,970 workweeks), Defendant shall increase the Total Settlement Amount on a pro-rata basis equal to the percentage increase in the number of workweeks worked by the Class Members above ten percent (10%), meaning

Defendant will increase the Total Settlement Amount by the percentage amount above ten percent (10%) (e.g., if the number of workweeks increases by 11% to 14,097 workweeks, the Total Settlement Amount will increase by one percent (1%)).

If more than 20% of the Class Members (i.e. more than 31) opt-out of the Settlement, Defendant may, in its discretion, withdraw from this Settlement, subject to paying any Settlement Administration Expense incurred to date. Defendant shall meet and confer with Plaintiff's Counsel before withdrawing from the Settlement pursuant to this provision.

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

- 3.1 **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 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.

- 3.2 **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 the Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Administrator Expenses Payment shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this paragraph.

- 3.3 **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 CCP Section 664.6 and as otherwise allowed by law to ensure the continuing implementation of the provisions of this settlement, including (i) enforcing this Agreement and/or Judgment, (ii) addressing settlement administration matters, and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by law.

- 3.4 **Waiver of Right to Appeal.** Provided the Judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, specifically including the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment reflected set forth in this Settlement, the Parties, their respective counsel, and all Participating Class Members who did not object to the Settlement as provided in this Agreement, waive all rights to appeal from the

Judgment, including all rights to post-judgment and appellate proceedings, the right to file motions to vacate judgment, motions for new trial, extraordinary writs, and appeals. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose such motions, writs or appeals. If an objector appeals the Judgment, the Parties' obligations to perform under this Agreement will be suspended until such time as the appeal is finally resolved and the Judgment becomes final, except as to matters that do not affect the amount of the Net Settlement Amount.

3.5 Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment. If the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the Judgment in a manner that requires a material modification of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), this Agreement shall be null and void. The Parties shall nevertheless expeditiously work together in good faith to address the appellate court's concerns and to obtain Final Approval and entry of Judgment, sharing, on a 50-50 basis, any additional Administration Expenses reasonably incurred after 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.

4. **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.

5. **ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.**

5.1 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 grant Preliminary Approval, Final Approval or enter Judgment, 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).

5.2 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 the 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.

5.3 No Solicitation. The Parties separately agree that they and their respective counsel and employees 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.

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

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

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

5.7 No Prior Assignments. The Parties separately represent and warrant that they have not directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity and portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action, or right released and discharged by the Party in this Settlement.

5.8 No 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.

5.9 Modification of Agreement. This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Plaintiff:

D.Law, Inc.

Emil Davtyan

emil@d.law

David Yeremian

d.yeremian@d.law

David Keledjian

d.keledjian@d.law

David Arakelyan

d.arakelyan@d.law

450 N. Brand Blvd., Suite 840

Glendale, CA 91203

Telephone: (818) 962-6465

To Defendant:

FISHER & PHILLIPS, LLP

Grace Y. Horoupian

ghoroupian@fisherphillips.com

Kristina N. Buan

kbuan@fisherphillips.com

2050 Main Street, Suite 1000

Irvine, CA 92614

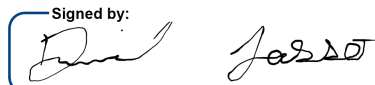
Telephone: (949) 798-2140

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

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

PLAINTIFF/CLASS REPRESENTATIVE

DATED: May 08, 2025

Signed by:
By: 
5EB4B7C834304D9
Plaintiff DANIEL JASSO

DEFENDANT

DATED: _____, 2025

By: _____

Authorized to sign on behalf of Defendant
SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPC, LLC dba
SANTA ROSA POST ACUTE

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DATED: _____, 2025

FISHER & PHILLIPS, LLP

By: _____

Grace Horoupian
Kristina Buan
Attorneys for Defendant
SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPC, LLC dba
SANTA ROSA POST ACUTE

DATED: May 09, 2025

DLAW, INC.

By: 

David Yeremian
David Keledjian
David Arakelyan
Attorneys for Plaintiff
DANIEL JASSO

PLAINTIFF/CLASS REPRESENTATIVE

DATED: _____, 2025

By: _____
Plaintiff DANIEL JASSO

DEFENDANT

DATED: May 28, 2025

By: Michael Andraszczyk
Michael Andraszczyk
Authorized to sign on behalf of Defendant
SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPC, LLC dba
SANTA ROSA POST ACUTE

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DATED: May 28, 2025

FISHER & PHILLIPS, LLP

By: Kristina Buan
Grace Horoupian
Kristina Buan
Attorneys for Defendant
SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPC, LLC dba
SANTA ROSA POST ACUTE

DATED: _____, 2025

DLAW, INC.

By: _____
David Yeremian
David Keledjian
David Arakelyan
Attorneys for Plaintiff
DANIEL JASSO

EXHIBIT A

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

Daniel Jasso v. Santa Rosaidence OPCO, LLC
Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. 23CV01487

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.

You may be eligible to receive money from an employee class action lawsuit ("Action") against Defendant SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPC, LLC dba SANTA ROSA POST ACUTE ("Defendant") for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action was filed by former employee of Defendant, Plaintiff DANIEL JASSO ("Plaintiff") and seeks payment of (1) back wages and other relief for a class of hourly employees ("Class Members") who worked for Defendant during the Class Period (February 29, 2020 through November 8, 2024); and (2) penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA") for all hourly employees who worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period (February 28, 2023, to November 8, 2024) ("Aggrieved Employees").

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

Based on Defendant's records, and the Parties' current assumptions, **your Individual Class Payment is estimated to be \$ [REDACTED] (less withholding) and your 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] workweeks** during the PAGA Period. If you believe that you worked more workweeks during either period, you can submit a challenge by the deadline date. See Section 4 of this Notice.

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 not act. Read this Notice carefully. You will be deemed to have carefully read and understood it. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will decide whether to finally approve the Settlement and how much of the Settlement will be paid to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's attorneys ("Class Counsel"). The Court will also decide whether to enter a judgment that requires Defendant to make payments under the Settlement and requires Class Members and Aggrieved Employees to give up their rights to assert certain claims against Defendant.

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT

You Don't Have to Do Anything to Participate in the Settlement	If you do nothing, you will be a Participating Class Member, eligible for an Individual Class Payment and an Individual PAGA Payment (if any). In exchange, you will give up your right to assert the wage claims against Defendant that are covered by this Settlement (Released Claims).
You Can Opt-out of the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement The Opt-out Deadline is [REDACTED]	If you don't want to fully participate in the proposed Settlement, you can opt-out of the Class Settlement by sending the Administrator a written Request for Exclusion. Once excluded, you will be a Non-Participating Class Member and no longer eligible for an Individual Class Payment. Non-Participating Class Members cannot object to any portion of the proposed Settlement. See Section 6 of this Notice. You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement. Defendant must pay Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees and the Aggrieved Employees must give up their rights to pursue Released Claims (defined below).
Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement	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 are not personally responsible for any payments to Class Counsel or Plaintiff, but every dollar paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff reduces

Written Objections Must be Submitted by [REDACTED]	the overall amount paid to Participating Class Members. You can object to the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff if you think they are unreasonable. See Section 7 of this Notice.
You Can Participate in the [REDACTED] Final Approval Hearing	The Court's Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on [REDACTED]. You don't have to attend but you do have the right to appear (or hire an attorney to appear on your behalf at your own cost), in person, by telephone or by using the Court's virtual appearance platform. Participating Class Members can verbally object to the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing. See Section 8 of this Notice.
You Can Challenge the Calculation of Your Workweeks/Pay Periods Written Challenges Must be Submitted by [REDACTED]	The amount of your Individual Class Payment and PAGA Payment (if any) depends on how many workweeks you worked at least one day during the Class Period and how many Pay Periods you worked at least one day during the PAGA Period, respectively. The number Class Period Workweeks and number of PAGA Period Pay Periods you worked according to Defendant's records is stated on the first page of this Notice. If you disagree with either of these numbers, you must challenge it by [REDACTED]. See Section 4 of this Notice.

1. WHAT IS THE ACTION ABOUT?

Plaintiff is a former employee of Defendant. The Action accuses Defendant of violating California labor laws by failing to pay overtime wages, minimum wages, wages due upon termination, sick pay, failing to reimburse for necessary business expenses, and failing to provide meal periods, rest breaks and accurate itemized wage statements. Based on the same claims, Plaintiff has also asserted a claim for civil penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq.) ("PAGA"). Plaintiff is represented by attorneys in the Action: David Yeremian, David Keledjian, David Arakelyan of D.Law, Inc. ("Class Counsel.")

Defendant strongly denies violating any laws or failing to pay any wages and contends its complied with all applicable laws.

2. WHAT DOES IT MEAN THAT THE ACTION HAS SETTLED?

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, Jill Sperber, 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 settlement agreement ("Agreement") and agreeing to jointly ask the Court to enter a judgment ending the Action and enforcing the Agreement, Plaintiff and Defendant have negotiated a proposed Settlement that is subject to the Court's Final Approval. Both sides agree the proposed Settlement is a compromise of disputed claims. By agreeing to settle, Defendant does not admit any violations or concede the merit of any claims.

Plaintiff and Class Counsel strongly believe the Settlement is a good deal for you because they believe that: (1) Defendant has agreed to pay a fair, reasonable and adequate amount considering the strength of the claims and the risks and uncertainties of continued litigation; and (2) Settlement is in the best interests of the Class Members and Aggrieved Employees. The Court preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement as fair, reasonable and adequate, authorized this Notice, and scheduled a hearing to determine Final Approval.

3. WHAT ARE THE IMPORTANT TERMS OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT?

1. Defendant Will Pay \$395,000.00 as the Gross Settlement Amount (Gross Settlement). Defendant has agreed to deposit the Gross Settlement into an account controlled by the Administrator of the Settlement by making three equal installment payments. 14 days after the entry of the Court's Order granting Final Approval of Settlement. The first installment shall be due 30 days after the Effective Date. The second installment shall be due 90 days after the Effective Date. The third and final installment shall be due 120 days after Effective Date.

The Administrator will use the Gross Settlement to pay the Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, Class Representative's Service Payment, Class Counsel's attorney's fees and expenses, the Administrator's expenses, and penalties to be paid to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"). Assuming the Court grants Final Approval, Defendant will fully fund the Gross Settlement not more than 120 days after the Judgment entered by the Court become final. The Judgment will be final on the date the Court enters Judgment, or a later date if Participating Class Members object to the proposed Settlement or the Judgment is appealed.

2. Court Approved Deductions from Gross Settlement. 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:
 - a. Up to \$131,667.00 (33.3% of the Gross Settlement to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and up to \$30,000.00 for their litigation expenses). To date, Class Counsel have worked and incurred expenses on the Action without payment.
 - b. Up to \$5,000.00 in Class Representative Award to the named Plaintiff for filing the Action, working with Class Counsel and representing the Class. The Class Representative's Award will be the only monies Plaintiff will receive other than Plaintiff's Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment.
 - c. Up to \$8,000.00 to the Administrator for services administering the Settlement.

- d. Up to \$20,000.00 for PAGA Penalties, allocated 75% to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% in Individual PAGA Payments to the Aggrieved Employees based on their PAGA Period Pay Periods.

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

3. Net Settlement Distributed to Class Members. After making the above deductions in amounts approved by the Court, the Administrator will distribute the rest of the Gross Settlement (the “Net Settlement”) by making Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members based on their Class Period Workweeks.
4. Taxes Owed on Payments to Class Members. Plaintiff and Defendant are asking the Court to approve an allocation of 10% of each Individual Class Payment to taxable wages (“Wage Portion”) and 90% to interest, penalties etc. (“Non-Wage Portion.”). The Wage Portion is subject to withholdings and will be reported on IRS W-2 Forms. Defendant will separately pay employer payroll taxes it owes on the Wage Portion. The Individual PAGA Payments are counted as penalties rather than wages for tax purposes. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments and the Non-Wage Portions of the Individual Class Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

Although Plaintiff and Defendant have agreed to these allocations, neither side is giving you any advice on whether your Payments are taxable or how much you might owe in taxes. You are responsible for paying all taxes (including penalties and interest on back taxes) on any Payments received from the proposed Settlement. You should consult a tax advisor if you have any questions about the tax consequences of the proposed Settlement.

5. Need to Promptly Cash Payment Checks. The front of every check issued for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments 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 irrevocably lost to you because they will be paid to a non-profit organization or foundation (“Cy Pres”).
6. Requests for Exclusion from the Class Settlement (Opt-Outs). You will be treated as a Participating Class Member, participating fully in the Class Settlement, unless you notify the Administrator in writing, not later than 60 days after the Administrator mails Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees, that you wish to opt-out. The easiest way to notify the Administrator is to send a written and signed Request for Exclusion by the [REDACTED] Response Deadline. The Request for Exclusion should be a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative setting forth a Class Member’s name, present address, telephone number, and a simple statement electing to be excluded from the Settlement. Excluded Class Members (i.e., Non-Participating Class Members) will not receive Individual Class Payments, but will preserve their rights to personally pursue wage and hour claims against Defendant.

You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the Settlement. Class Members who exclude themselves from the Class Settlement (Non-Participating Class Members) remain eligible for Individual PAGA Payments and are required to give up their right to assert PAGA claims against Defendant based on the PAGA Period facts alleged in the Action.

7. 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.
8. Administrator. The Court has appointed a neutral company, Apex Class Action Administration (the “Administrator”) to send this Notice, calculate and make payments, and process Class Members’ Requests for Exclusion. The Administrator will also decide Class Member Challenges over Workweeks, mail and remail settlement checks and tax forms, and perform other tasks necessary to administer the Settlement. The Administrator’s contact information is contained in Section 9 of this Notice.
9. Participating Class Members’ Release. After the Judgment is final and Defendant has fully funded the Gross Settlement and separately paid all employer payroll taxes, Participating Class Members will be legally barred from asserting any of the claims released under the Settlement. This means that unless you opted out by validly excluding yourself from the Class Settlement, you cannot sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant or related entities for wages based on the Class Period facts and PAGA penalties based on PAGA Period facts, as alleged in the Action and resolved by this Settlement.

The Participating Class Members will be bound by the following release:

All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from (i) all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the Class Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and ascertained in the course of the Action including, any and all claims involving any alleged (1) failure to pay hourly wages and overtime; (2) failure to provide meal periods; (3) failure to provide rest periods; (4) failure to pay proper sick pay; (5) failure to indemnify; (6) failure to provide accurate written wage statements; (7) failure to timely pay all final wages; (8) unfair competition; and (9) Civil Penalties.

Except as set forth in Section 5 of the Settlement Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act,

unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

10. Aggrieved Employees' PAGA Release. After the Court's judgment is final, and Defendant has paid the Gross Settlement (and separately paid the employer-side payroll taxes), all Aggrieved Employees will be barred from asserting PAGA claims against Defendant, whether or not they exclude themselves from the Settlement. This means that all Aggrieved Employees, including those who are Participating Class Members and those who opt-out of the Class Settlement, cannot sue, continue to sue, or participate in any other PAGA claim against Defendant or its related entities based on the PAGA Period facts alleged in the Action and resolved by this Settlement.

The Aggrieved Employees' Releases for Participating and Non-Participating Class Members are as follows:

All Participating and Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties, from all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the PAGA Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint, and the PAGA Notice and ascertained in the course of the Action.

4. HOW WILL THE ADMINISTRATOR CALCULATE MY PAYMENT?

1. Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual Class Payments by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members, and (b) multiplying the result by the number of Workweeks worked by each individual Participating Class Member.
2. Individual PAGA Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual PAGA Payments by (a) dividing \$20,000.00 by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees and (b) multiplying the result by the number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by each individual Aggrieved Employee.
3. Workweek/Pay Period Challenges. The number of Class Workweeks you worked during the Class Period and the number of PAGA Pay Periods you worked during the PAGA Period, as recorded in Defendant's records, are stated in the first page of this Notice. You have until [REDACTED] to challenge the number of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods credited to you. You can submit your challenge by signing and sending a letter to the Administrator via mail, email or fax. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

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

5. HOW WILL I GET PAID?

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

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

6. HOW DO I OPT-OUT OF THE CLASS SETTLEMENT?

Submit a written and signed letter with your name, present address, telephone number, and a simple statement that you do not want to participate in the Settlement. The Administrator will exclude you based on any writing communicating your request be excluded. Be sure to personally sign your request, identify the Action as *Daniel Jasso v. Santa Rosalence OPCO, LLC, et al.*, Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. 24CV01487, and include your identifying information (full name, address, telephone number, approximate dates of employment, and social security number for verification purposes). You must make the request yourself. If someone else makes the request for you, it will not be valid. **The Administrator must be sent your request to be excluded by [REDACTED], or it will be invalid.** Section 9 of the Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

7. HOW DO I OBJECT TO THE SETTLEMENT?

Only Participating Class Members have the right to object to the Settlement. Before deciding whether to object, you may wish to see what Plaintiff and Defendant are asking the Court to approve. At least 14 days before the [REDACTED] Final Approval Hearing, Class Counsel and/or Plaintiff will file in Court (1) a Motion for Final Approval that includes, among other things, the reasons why the proposed Settlement is fair, and (2) a Motion for Fees, Litigation Expenses and Service Award 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 Award. Upon reasonable request, Class Counsel (whose contact information is in Section 9 of this Notice) will send you copies of these documents at no cost to you. You can also view them on the Administrator's Website <https://apexclassaction.com/support/> or the Court's website <https://cmsportal.sonomacourt.org/iportal>.

A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Agreement, the Motion for Final Approval and/or Motion for Fees, Litigation Expenses and Service Award 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 deadline for sending written objections to the Administrator is [REDACTED]**. 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 as *Daniel Jasso v. Santa Rosaidence OPCO, LLC, et al.*, Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. 24CV01487 and include your name, current address, telephone number, and approximate dates of employment for Defendant and sign the objection. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

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. See Section 8 of this Notice (immediately below) for specifics regarding the Final Approval Hearing.

8. CAN I ATTEND THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING?

You can, but don't have to, attend the Final Approval Hearing on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] in **Department 16** of the Sonoma County Superior Court, located at 3055 Cleveland Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95403-2878. At the Hearing, the judge will decide whether to grant Final Approval of the Settlement and how much of the Gross Settlement will be paid to Class Counsel, Plaintiff, and the Administrator. The Court will invite comment from objectors, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel before making a decision. You can attend (or hire a lawyer to attend) either personally or virtually via Sonoma County Superior Court Remote Appearances Link (<https://sonoma.courts.ca.gov/online-services/court-calendars/civil-calendar>), with the following meeting information for Department 16:

Meeting ID: 161 460 6380
Password: 840359

Check the Court's website for the most current information.

It's possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. You should check the Administrator's website <https://apexclassaction.com/support/> beforehand or contact Class Counsel to verify the date and time of the Final Approval Hearing.

9. HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

The Agreement sets forth everything Defendant and Plaintiff have promised to do under the proposed Settlement. The easiest way to read the Agreement, the Judgment or any other Settlement documents is to go to **the Settlement Administrator's** website at <https://apexclassaction.com/OPCO>. You can also telephone or send an email to Class Counsel or the Administrator using the contact information listed below, or consult the Superior Court website by going to (<https://cmsportal.sonomacourt.org/iportal>) and entering the Case Number for the Action, Case No. 24CV01487. You can also make an appointment to personally review court documents in the Clerk's Office at the Sonoma County Courthouse by calling (707) 521-6500.

DO NOT TELEPHONE THE SUPERIOR COURT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT.

Class Counsel:

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David Arakelyan

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450 N. Brand Blvd., Suite 840

Glendale, CA 91203

Telephone: (818) 962-6465

Settlement Administrator:

Name of Company: Apex Class Action LLC

Email Address: claim@apexclassaction.com

Mailing Address: 18 Technology Drive, Suite 154 Irvine, CA 92618

Telephone: 800-355-0700

Fax Number: 949-878-3536

Settlement Website URL: <http://apexclassaction.com/OPCO>

10. WHAT IF I LOSE MY SETTLEMENT CHECK?

If you lose or misplace your settlement check before cashing it, the Administrator will replace it as long as you request a replacement before the void date on the face of the original check. If your check is already void, you will have no way to recover the money.

11. WHAT IF I CHANGE MY ADDRESS?

To receive your check, you should immediately notify the Administrator if you move or otherwise change your mailing address.

EXHIBIT 2

February 29, 2024

VIA ON-LINE SUBMISSION AND MAIL:

<https://dir.tfaforms.net/128> (copy by certified mail to all Defendants)

Private Attorneys General Act
Attn. PAGA Administrator
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

SANTA ROSA POSTACUTE CARE, LLC

c/o National Registered Agents
Agent for Service of Process
330 N. Brand Blvd
Glendale, CA 91203
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 4944 1333 29

SANTA ROSA POSTACUTE CARE, LLC

446 Arrowood Drive
Santa Rosa, CA 95407
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 4944 1343 19

SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC

c/o CSC Lawyers Incorporating Service
Agent for Service of Process
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive
Sacramento, CA 95833
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 4944 1328 89

SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC

4650 Hoen Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95405
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 4944 1302 98

LWDA Case No.: LWDA-CM-1014069-24

Re: Labor Code § 2698, et seq. Penalties – PAGA Notice Letter to the LWDA
Daniel Jasso v. Santa Rosa Post Acute Care, LLC, et al.

Gentlepersons:

This office represents Plaintiff Daniel Jasso (“Plaintiff”) and other similarly situated aggrieved employees (collectively “Aggrieved Employees”) for violations of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 1174, 1174.5, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198,



1199, 2698, 2699, *et seq.*, and 2802; provisions of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) Wage Order(s); and California Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

The purpose of this letter is to comply with the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, pursuant to California Labor Code § 2698 *et. seq.* (“the Act”). Unless specified below, Plaintiff would like to bring a representative action, pursuant to the Act, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated, Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California, against Defendants, SANTA ROSA POST ACUTECARE, LLC., SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC, and DOES 1 through 50 inclusive (all defendants being referred to herein collectively as “Defendants”).

Additionally, this correspondence will serve to satisfy the notice requirements under the Act, along Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint, which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein. The Complaint is being concurrently filed in Sonoma County Superior Court and will be assigned a local case number. The Complaint allegations and claims are incorporated into this Notice Letter.

We also set forth herein the facts and theories and the California Labor Code violations which Defendants engaged in with respect to Plaintiff and all of their Aggrieved Employees in California. The Class Action Complaint provides the details of Plaintiff’s class-wide claims and claims under the Act, and the applicable California law governing them. It, along with this Notice Letter, addresses in detail numerous violations that subject Defendants to civil and statutory penalties under the Act.

Relevant Facts

Plaintiff was employed by Defendants as a non-exempt hourly employee in California. Aggrieved Employees include all non-exempt hourly employees of Defendants within the state of California from one year prior to the date of this letter and continuing through the present (Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are collectively referred to herein as “Aggrieved Employees”). However, with regard to the allegations under Labor Code § 226(a) ***only***, Plaintiff expands the scope and definition of the Aggrieved Employees to all employees of Defendants within the state of California from one year prior to the date of this letter and continuing through the present.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Aggrieved Employees proper wages and overtime for all hours worked, at the proper rates of pay.

First, Aggrieved Employees were consistently required to perform work, off-the-clock, for which they were not paid wages. By way of example, Aggrieved Employees were systemically required to arrive to work 5-10 minutes to go through COVID screenings, which included temperature checks and answering questionnaires. The foregoing time it took for Aggrieved Employees to participate in these health screenings was uncompensated working time under the direction and control of Defendants, for which no wages were paid.

This uncompensated time caused Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of eight (8), ten (10) and/or twelve (12) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week, entitling Aggrieved Employees to minimum and overtime wages, which they were systemically denied.



Defendants also failed to Aggrieved Employees overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees earned incentive pay and shift differentials, as well as performance-based non-discretionary bonuses, in addition to their hourly pay. However, these supplemental earnings were not accounted for when determining Aggrieved Employees' regular rates of pay, and respective and proper overtime, premium, and sick rates of pay. Defendants also failed to pay Aggrieved Employees "premium pay" wages, i.e. one hour of wages at each Class Member's effective hourly rate of pay, for each meal period and/or rest break that Defendants failed to provide or deficiently provided. As a result, Aggrieved Employees were not fully compensated for all hours worked.

Defendants also had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Aggrieved Employees the opportunity to take lawful meal periods in compliance with California Law. Specifically, due to understaffing and heavy workloads, Aggrieved Employees were denied the opportunity to take timely meal periods altogether, and/or prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work. Additionally, the uncompensated pre-shift duties, discussed herein, further delayed Aggrieved Employees' meal periods to commence after to the completion of the fifth and tenth hours of work.

Aggrieved Employees were not provided with meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) Defendants' policy and practice of not scheduling each meal period as part of each work shift; and (2) Defendants' policy and practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to continue working through their meal and rest periods due to the excessive workload.

Similarly, Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Aggrieved Employees the opportunity to take rest breaks in compliance with the California Law. Aggrieved Employees were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each rest period as part of each work shift, including second rest breaks for shifts of six (6) hours or more; and (2) Defendants' policy and practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to continue working through their rest breaks due to the excessive workload. In addition, Defendants maintained a policy that unlawfully prohibited Aggrieved Employees from leaving the work premises during rest periods. Thus, Aggrieved Employees were consistently denied of their rest breaks.

Furthermore, Defendants failed to pay Aggrieved Employees premium pay wages at their appropriate regular rates of pay for each meal and rest period denied.

Defendants also had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Aggrieved Employees the requisite sick time pay at the proper rate of pay in accordance with California Law. Specifically, Defendants failed to incorporate all remunerations, including incentive pay, shift differentials and/or non-discretionary bonuses, into the calculation of the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating sick pay. Therefore, during times when Aggrieved Employees worked overtime and received incentive pay, shift differentials and/or non-discretionary bonuses, Defendants failed to pay all sick pay by paying a lower overtime rate than required.

Aggrieved Employees were not reimbursed for business expenses incurred in executing their duties under Defendants' employ. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were required to purchase necessary office supplies, such and pens. Aggrieved Employees were not reimbursed for these



necessary work-related expenses.

Defendants also failed to provide suitable seating to Aggrieved Employees. The operations at Defendant's facilities allowed for the presence and use of a stool or seat by Aggrieved Employees during the performance of their work duties. The nature of the effected job positions can reasonably be accomplished while using a seat or stool. However, Defendant failed to provide Aggrieved Employees suitable seating when the nature of these employees' work reasonably permitted sitting.

Aggrieved Employees were not provided with accurate wage statements as mandated by law pursuant to Labor Code section 226. Defendants consistently failed to issue accurate itemized wage statements as required by Labor Code § 226(a). Specifically, Defendants failed to properly itemize "total hours worked" pursuant to Labor Code section 226(a)(2) as Defendants included non-working hours as "total hours worked" on Aggrieved Employees' wage statements. Defendants also failed to list "all applicable hourly rates" pursuant to Labor Code section 226(a)(9) as Defendants failed to provide rates for hourly incentive pay and shift differentials.

Finally, Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to pay all wages due and owed to Aggrieved Employees at the time of their termination of within seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation, as required by California wage-and-hour laws.

PAGA Claim Details, Legal Bases for Violations and Penalties:

As addressed above and in further detail in the Class Action Complaint, the Aggrieved Employees complain of the following violations committed by Defendants:¹

Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

Defendants violated the law by failing to pay Aggrieved Employees minimum wages for all hours worked. California Labor Code § 1197, entitled "Pay of Less Than Minimum Wage" states, "[t]he minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful." The applicable minimum wages fixed by the commission for work during the relevant period is found in the Wage Orders.

In California, employees must be paid at least the then applicable state minimum wage for all hours worked, including under Labor Code § 1197, IWC Wage Order MW-2014, and paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), and 4(A)-4(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders. Paragraph 2(H) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders defines "Hours Worked" as "the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so." Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204, other applicable

¹ Plaintiff hereby reserves the right to seek penalties on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees, for Defendants' violations of the applicable provisions of the Labor Code, suffered by Aggrieved Employees, but not directly suffered by Plaintiff under *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23 Cal.App.5th 745.



laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked. Defendants failed to do so.

The minimum wage provisions of California Labor Code are enforceable by private civil action pursuant to Labor Code § 1194(a) which states: “Notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest thereon, reasonable attorney’s fees and costs of suit.”

As described in California Labor Code §§ 1185 and 1194.2, any action for wages incorporates the applicable Wage Order of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. Also, California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and those Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders entitle non-exempt employees to an amount equal to or greater than the minimum wage for all hours worked. All hours must be paid at the statutory or agreed rate, or at the minimum rate in the absence of a contractually agreed upon one. The underpayment of wages to Aggrieved Employees is and has been a direct consequence of Defendants’ unlawful compensation policies and practices, which applied uniformly to the Aggrieved Employees working at locations and work sites throughout California.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Aggrieved Employees proper wages and overtime for all hours worked, at the proper rates of pay.

First, Aggrieved Employees were consistently required to perform work, off-the-clock, for which they were not paid wages. By way of example, Aggrieved Employees were systemically required to arrive to work 5-10 minutes to go through COVID screenings, which included temperature checks and answering questionnaires. The foregoing time it took for Aggrieved Employees to participate in these health screenings was uncompensated working time under the direction and control of Defendants, for which no wages were paid.

Next, Defendants also failed to Aggrieved Employees overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees earned incentive pay and shift differentials, as well as performance-based non-discretionary bonuses, in addition to their hourly pay. However, these supplemental earnings were not accounted for when determining Aggrieved Employees’ regular rates of pay, and respective and proper overtime, premium, and sick rates of pay. Defendants also failed to pay Aggrieved Employees “premium pay” wages, i.e. one hour of wages at each Class Member’s effective hourly rate of pay, for each meal period and/or rest break that Defendants failed to provide or deficiently provided. As a result, Aggrieved Employees were not fully compensated for all hours worked.

Defendants have the ability to pay minimum and overtime wages for all time worked and have willfully refused to pay such wages with the intent to secure for Defendants a discount upon this indebtedness with the intent to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay, or defraud Aggrieved Employees.



In light of the forgoing, the Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties. Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover the unpaid minimum wages (including double minimum wages), liquidated damages in an amount equal to the minimum wages unlawfully unpaid, interest thereon and reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a). The other Aggrieved Employees further request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory and civil penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes, including pursuant to Labor Code § 558, and Wage Order provisions. To the extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the Aggrieved Employees who have terminated their employment, Defendants' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under California Labor Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these Aggrieved Employees. Defendants' failure to timely pay all wages owed also violated Labor Code § 204 and resulted in violations of Labor Code § 226 because they resulted in the issuance of inaccurate wage statements. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiff is seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Pay Wages and Overtime in Violation of Labor Code § 510

Defendants violated the law by failing to pay Aggrieved Employees earned wages and overtime. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees consistently worked in excess of eight (8), ten (10), and twelve (12) hours a day, and/or forty (40) hours a week. However, Aggrieved Employees were not paid overtime wages for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours a day. Moreover, the uncompensated time, discussed above caused Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of eight (8), ten (10), and twelve (12) hours a day and/or 40 hours a week, further entitling Aggrieved Employees overtime wages which they were consistently denied, all in violation of Labor Code § 510 and applicable Wage Orders.

Defendants also failed to Aggrieved Employees overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were paid incentive pay, as well as performance-based non-discretionary bonuses, in addition to their hourly pay. However, these supplemental earnings were not accounted for when determining Aggrieved Employees' regular rates of pay, and respective and proper overtime rates of pay.

Defendants have violated Labor Code § 1194 and Labor Code § 510 (and paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), 3(A) and 4(A)-4(B) of the relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission) by failing to pay Employees: (a) time and one-half their regular hourly rates for hours worked in excess of eight hours in a workday or in excess of forty hours in any workweek or for the first eight hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek; or (b) twice their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of twelve hours in any one day or for hours worked in excess of eight hours on any seventh day of work in a workweek. Defendants had a consistent policy of not paying Employees wages for all hours worked, including by requiring off-the-clock work as addressed



above and by under-reporting actual hours worked. With work shifts generally requiring eight hours or more of work on a given day, this unpaid off-the-clock work resulted in Aggrieved Employees working past eight hours on a shift or more than forty hours in a week, which required that they be paid at the correct overtime rate of 1.5 times their regular rate.

When considered in combination with the other wage violations addressed above, Aggrieved Employees were not properly compensated, nor were they paid overtime and double time rates for hours worked in excess of 8, 10, and 12 hours in a given day, and/or forty hours in a given week. Defendants did not make available to Aggrieved Employees a reasonable protocol for correcting time records when Employees worked overtime hours or to fix incorrect time entries or those that Defendants unlawfully under-recorded to the Aggrieved Employee's detriment. Defendants have also violated these provisions by requiring other similarly situated Aggrieved Employees to work through meal periods when they were required to be clocked out or to otherwise work off-the-clock to complete their daily job duties.

In light of the forgoing, Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties pursuant to the California Labor Code, including Labor Code §§ 204, 510, 558, 1174, 1194, 1198, 1199, and the relevant paragraphs of the IWC Wage Orders, including paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), 3(A), 4, and 20. Defendants are liable to Employees for the full amount of all their unpaid wages and overtime compensation, with interest, plus their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, and each of them, and any additional sums as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes and Wage Order provisions.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiff is seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Meal-Period Liability Under Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and Penalties

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Aggrieved Employees the opportunity to take lawful meal periods in compliance with California Law. Specifically, due to understaffing and heavy workloads, Aggrieved Employees were denied the opportunity to take timely meal periods altogether and/or prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work. Additionally, the uncompensated pre-shift duties, discussed herein, further delayed Aggrieved Employees' meal periods to commence after to the completion of the fifth and tenth hours of work.

Aggrieved Employees were not provided with meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) Defendants' policy and practice of not scheduling each meal period as part of each work shift; and (2) Defendants' policy and practice of requiring putative Aggrieved Employees to continue working through their meal and rest periods due to the excessive workload.

Defendants also failed to pay Aggrieved Employees "premium pay," i.e. one hour of wages at each Aggrieved Employee's effective regular rate of pay, for each meal period that Defendants failed to provide or deficiently provided, including by miscalculating any premium payments paid. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 11 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage



Order, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one hour of wages at their correctly calculated regular rate of compensation for each meal period not provided or deficiently provided, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against the Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code, including Labor Code § 558 and other applicable statutes and Wage Order provisions.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiff is seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages as available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199, 2699(f)(2) and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Rest-Break Liability Under Labor Code § 226.7 and Penalties

Defendants have consistently failed to provide Aggrieved Employees with paid rest breaks of not less than 10 minutes for every work period of 4 or more consecutive hours, as required by Labor Code. Aggrieved Employees were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each rest period as part of each work shift, including second rest breaks for shifts of six (6) hours or more; and (2) policy and practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to continue working through their rest breaks due to the excessive workload. In addition, Defendants maintained a policy that unlawfully prohibited Aggrieved Employees from leaving the work premises during rest periods. Thus, Aggrieved Employees were consistently denied of their rest breaks.

Defendants also failed to pay Aggrieved Employees premium pay for each day on which requisite rest breaks were not provided or were deficiently provided, or miscalculated any premiums paid. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 12 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one hour of wages at their correctly calculated regular rate of compensation for each rest period not provided or deficiently provided, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against the Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code, including Labor Code § 558 and other applicable statutes and Wage Order provisions.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiff is seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages as available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Pay Proper Sick Time

Labor Code Section 246 affords an employee "who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment [] paid sick days . . . of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked" and "no less than 24 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period."

Additionally, Subsection (l) of Section 246 provides:



For the purposes of this section, an employer shall calculate paid sick leave using any of the following calculations:

(1) Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in that workweek.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Aggrieved Employees the requisite sick time pay in accordance with California Law. Specifically, Defendants failed to incorporate all remunerations, including incentive pay, shift differentials and/or non-discretionary bonuses, into the calculation of the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating sick pay. Therefore, during times when Aggrieved Employees worked overtime and received incentive pay, shift differentials and/or non-discretionary bonuses, Defendants failed to pay all sick pay by paying a lower overtime rate than required.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiff asserts PAGA claims for failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 203, 204, 246, 2926, 2927, and 2699.5, seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 204, 210, 246, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Reimburse for Necessary Business Expenditures in Violation of Labor Code § 2802

Defendants have consistently required Aggrieved Employees to incur necessary business expenses in the execution of their duties under Defendants' employ. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were required to purchase necessary office supplies, such and pens. Aggrieved Employees were not reimbursed for this necessary work-related expense in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

Defendants systematically and uniformly failed to reimburse this lawful and necessary work related expense or loss incurred in direct discharge of their job duties during employment with Defendants and at the direction of the Defendants pursuant to Labor Code § 2802(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Orders, paragraph 9. Defendants are liable for PAGA penalties resulting from their failure to reimburse necessary business expenses incurred by the Aggrieved Employees. Accordingly, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover, and hereby seek through this Representative Action, all civil and statutory penalties authorized for violations of California Labor Code §§ 1198 and 2802, and Section 9(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and Plaintiff seeks all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 2802 and 2699(f)(2), and also attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Provide Suitable Seating

Plaintiff also alleges that operations at Defendants' facilities allowed for the presence and use of a stool or seat by the Aggrieved Employees during the performance of their work duties. The nature of the effected job positions can reasonably be accomplished while using a seat or stool.



California Labor Code § 1198 requires that “. . . the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the . . . standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee . . . under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.” Paragraph (14)(A) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders provides that “[a]ll working employees shall be provided with suitable seats when the nature of the work reasonably permits the use of seats.” Paragraph 14(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders provides that “[w]hen employees are not engaged in the active duties of their employment and the nature of the work requires standing, an adequate number of suitable seats shall be placed in reasonable proximity to the work area and employees shall be permitted to use such seats when it does not interfere with the performance of their duties.

In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the applicable IWC Wage Order, Defendants failed to provide Aggrieved Employees suitable seating when the nature of these employees’ work reasonably permitted sitting. Defendants knew or should have known that Aggrieved Employees were entitled to suitable seating and/or were entitled to sit when it did not interfere with the performance of their duties, and that Defendants did not provide suitable seating and did not allow them to sit when it did not interfere with the performance of their duties.

With their conduct, Defendants have violated California Labor Code § 1198 and Paragraph 14 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing to provide suitable seating to Aggrieved Employees. Defendants have violated the California Labor Code, including Section 1198, and regulations promulgated thereunder as herein alleged, including Paragraph 14 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

Failure to Issue Accurate and Itemized Wage Statements in Violation of Labor Code § 226

Defendants failed to provide Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements, as required by the Labor Code. Specifically, Defendants failed to properly itemize “total hours worked” pursuant to Labor Code section 226(a)(2) as Defendants included non-working hours as “total hours worked” on Aggrieved Employees’ wage statements. Defendants also failed to list “all applicable hourly rates” pursuant to Labor Code section 226(a)(9) as Defendants failed to provide rates for hourly incentive pay and shift differentials.

Additionally, for the purposes of Subsection (a)(9), Plaintiff seeks to expand the scope of the Aggrieved Employees she seeks to represent to extend to all individuals employed by Defendants during the applicable period. The wage statements issued to Aggrieved Employees failed to state all applicable hourly rates for which Aggrieved Employees were paid as required by Labor Code § 226(a)(9).

In light of these violations, and pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e) and paragraphs 4(b), 7, and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000). They are also entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees.



Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiff asserts PAGA claims for failure to provide Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226(e), 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1). More specifically, by providing inaccurate wage statements and failing to maintain records as required under Labor Code § 226(a), Defendants committed ongoing violations giving rise to civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3, which in addition to other penalties provided by law, subjects Defendants to "a penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, ..."

Failure to Keep Records In Accordance With Labor Code § 1174

Labor Code § 1174 requires employers to keep records showing payroll data and the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to employees. By failing to pay Aggrieved Employees proper wages, overtime, double time, premium pay, etc., and by not accurately recording meal period start and end times, all discussed herein, Defendants failed to maintain proper employment records in accordance with Section 1174. In light of the forgoing, Aggrieved Employees seek to recover penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1174.5 and 2699, *et seq.* Defendants have also failed to comply with paragraph 7 of the applicable California IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain time records accurately showing when the employee begins and ends each work period, meal periods, wages earned pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7, and total daily hours worked by accurately reporting total hours worked by the Aggrieved Employees, and they are entitled to recover penalties pursuant to paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiff asserts PAGA claims for failure to provide the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, 1198, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), 2699.5, and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Waiting Time Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 203

Some Aggrieved Employees no longer work for Defendants; they either resigned or were terminated from Defendants' employ. Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to pay all wages earned by and owed to Aggrieved Employees at the time of their termination of within seventy-two hours of their resignation, as required by California under Labor Code § 203. In light of the forgoing, Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 558 and further specifically seek penalties and wages under Labor Code § 203, which provides that an employee's wages shall continue until paid for up to thirty (30) days from the date they were due.



Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiff asserts PAGA claims for failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 201, 201, 203, 204, 1197.5, 2926, and 2927 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2699(f)(2), 2699.5, and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Unfair Competition Under Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

Consequently, Defendants' conduct has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Aggrieved Employees and the general public in violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.

Plaintiff's PAGA Claim under Labor Code § 2698 et seq. and Recovery Bases:

After complying with the notice procedures of Labor Code § 2699.3 and the running of the notice period after the filing of the Class Action Complaint, Plaintiff will file an amended Complaint asserting, as a representative action on behalf of the California Attorney General and the other similarly Aggrieved Employees, a PAGA claim for violations of the above addressed underlying claims and seeking penalties as specified by the applicable corresponding provisions.

The Aggrieved Employees seek penalties under Labor Code §§ 2698 and 2699 for Defendants' violation of Labor Code provisions included under Labor Code § 2699.5, including the penalty provisions, without limitation, based, *inter alia*, on the following California Labor Code sections: §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 223, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 1174, 1174.5, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2699, et seq., and 2802, including as follows:

(a) **Wage Claims:** For failure to provide the Aggrieved Employees all earned regular pay and minimum wages for regular hours worked, failure to pay overtime premium wages for overtime hours worked, and failure to pay proper sick pay under Labor Code §§ 204, 223, 246, 510, 1194(a), 1197, and 1198, and paragraphs 2(K), 3(A), 4(A), 4(B) and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 246, 510, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(b) **Meal and Rest Period Claims:** For failure to provide the Aggrieved Employees off-duty, timely, and unpaid meal periods and failure to authorize and permit them to take off-duty, timely, and paid rest periods, or pay one hour of regular pay in lieu thereof, under Labor Code §§ 512, 1198, and 226.7, and Sections 11, 12(A), and 12(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable, including under paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and wages under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);



(d) Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses: For Defendants' failure to reimburse the necessary work related expenses incurred under Labor Code §§ 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802, and Sections 2(K), 4, 9, and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s), seeking civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, 2699.5, and 2699(f)(2) and paragraph 9 and 20 of the IWC Wage Orders, and also attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(e) Inaccurate Wage Statements and Failure to Maintain Records: For failure to provide the Aggrieved Employees with wage statements or with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226(e), 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1). More specifically, by providing inaccurate wage statements and failing to maintain records as required under Labor Code § 226(a), Defendants committed ongoing violations giving rise to civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3, which in addition to other penalties provided by law, subjects Defendants to "a penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, ...";

(f) Failure to Timely Pay Wages: For failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 201, 201, 203, 204, 1197.5, 2926, and 2927 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(g) All Alleged Violations of the IWC Wage Orders: For any above addressed violation of the applicable provisions of the IWC Wage Orders constituting violations of Labor Code § 1198 and Labor Code § 2699.5 and seeking penalties available and applicable under Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

We have been constrained to initially move forward with the filing of this Complaint, alleging the causes of action discussed herein, without the PAGA claim. Thus, any action by the LWDA would not resolve the entirety of the case, and the interest of judicial economy will be served by allowing the case to proceed as a cohesive whole.

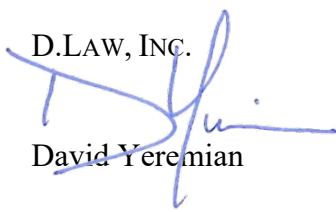
This letter and the attached Complaint therefore provide the requisite notice under the Act to the LWDA and Defendants by setting forth the specific provisions of the Labor Code and related provisions Plaintiff alleges have been violated, including the facts and relevant theories alleged against Defendants and joint employers. To prevent the violations described in the Complaint and herein from occurring, and to remedy past violations, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the LWDA conduct an investigation into Defendants' employment practices in accordance with the Act.



Wherefore we request that you advise us, by certified mail within sixty days of the postmark on this letter, whether you intend to proceed with these claims or whether the Aggrieved Employees should include them in an amended Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* claim under the Act in an amended Complaint.

Regards,

D.LAW, INC.



David Yermian

Cc: SANTA ROSA POST ACUTECARE, LLC. and SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC, by
Certified Mail

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Attorneys for Plaintiff DANIEL JASSO

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SONOMA

DANIEL JASSO, on behalf of himself and all
others similarly situated, and the general
public,

Plaintiff,

v.

SANTA ROSA POSTACUTE CARE, LLC, a
California corporation; SANTA
ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC, a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 50,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1. Failure to Pay Hourly Wages and Overtime (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198);
2. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7, 512 and 1198);
3. Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198);
4. Failure to Properly Pay Sick Pay (Lab. Code § 246);
5. Failure to Indemnify (Lab. Code § 2802);
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements (Lab. Code §§ 226(a));
7. Failure to Timely Pay All Final Wages (Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and 203); and
8. Unfair Competition (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*).

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff DANIEL JASSO (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and
2 the general public, complains and alleges as follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. Plaintiff brings this class action against Defendants SANTA ROSA POSTACUTE
5 CARE, LLC., a California corporation; SANTA ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC, a California
6 corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, (collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for
7 alleged violations of the California Labor Code and California Business and Professions Code. As
8 set forth below, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants have:

- 9 a. failed to pay all wages owed, including minimum and overtime wages, for all
10 time worked;
- 11 b. failed to pay overtime and/or double time wages by failing to include all
12 applicable remuneration in calculating the regular rate of pay;
- 13 c. failed to provide lawful meal periods;
- 14 d. failed to provide lawful rest periods;
- 15 e. failed to properly pay premium wages for missed meal and rest periods;
- 16 f. failed to properly pay sick time pay;
- 17 g. failed to reimburse for necessary business expenditures;
- 18 h. failed to provide accurate wage statements; and
- 19 i. failed to timely pay all final wages owed following separation of employment.

20 Based on these alleged Labor Code violations, Plaintiff now brings this class action to recover
21 unpaid wages, liquidated damages, penalties, restitution, and related relief on behalf of himself, all
22 others similarly situated, and the general public.

23 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

24 2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction to hear this case because the monetary
25 damages and restitution sought by Plaintiff from Defendants’ conduct exceeds the minimal
26 jurisdiction of the Superior Court of the State of California.

27 3. Venue is proper in the County of Sonoma pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections
28 395(a) and 395.5 in that liability arose this county because at least some of the transactions that are

1 the subject matter of this Complaint occurred therein and/or each defendant is found, maintains
2 offices, transacts business and/or has an agent therein.

3 4. Venue is proper in Sonoma County because Defendants' have at all times alleged
4 herein, conducted business in Sonoma County, and throughout California. As such, venue is proper
5 in any county in California.

6 **PARTIES**

7 5. Plaintiff DANIEL JASSO is, and at all relevant times mentioned herein, an individual
8 residing in the State of California.

9 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Defendant SANTA
10 ROSA POSTACUTE CARE, LLC is, and at all relevant times mentioned herein, a California
11 corporation doing business in the State of California.

12 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Defendant SANTA
13 ROSAIDENCE OPCO, LLC is, and at all relevant times mentioned herein, a California corporation
14 doing business in the State of California.

15 8. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of the defendants sued herein as
16 DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names.
17 Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of the DOE defendants
18 when ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that each of the
19 fictitiously named defendants are responsible in some manner for the occurrences, acts and
20 omissions alleged herein and that Plaintiff's alleged damages were proximately caused by these
21 defendants, and each of them. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege both the true names and
22 capacities of the DOE defendants when ascertained.

23 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that, at all relevant times
24 mentioned herein, some or all of the defendants were the representatives, agents, employees,
25 partners, directors, associates, joint venturers, joint employers, owners, principals or co-participants
26 of some or all of the other defendants, and in doing the things alleged herein, were acting within the
27 course and scope of such relationship and with the full knowledge, consent, and ratification by such
28 other defendants.

1 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that, at all relevant times
2 mentioned herein, some of the defendants pursued a common course of conduct, acted in concert
3 and conspired with one another, and aided and abetted one another to accomplish the occurrences,
4 acts and omissions alleged herein.

5 11. This action has been brought and may be maintained as a class action pursuant to Code
6 of Civil Procedure section 382 because there is a well-defined community of interest among the
7 persons who comprise the readily ascertainable classes defined below and because Plaintiff is
8 unaware of any difficulties likely to be encountered in managing this case as a class action.

9 12. **Relevant Time Period:** The relevant time period is defined as the time period
10 beginning four years prior to the filing of this action until judgment is entered.

- 11 a. **Hourly Employee Class:** All persons employed by Defendants, collectively or
12 separately, in hourly or non-exempt positions in California four years prior to the
13 filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this
14 action (“Hourly Employee Class”).
- 15 b. **Meal Period Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who worked in
16 a shift in excess of five (5) hours during the four years prior to the filing of this
17 action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action.
- 18 c. **Rest Period Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who worked a
19 shift of at least three and one-half (3.5) hours the four years prior to the filing of
20 this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action.
- 21 d. **Sick-Pay Class:** All persons employed by Defendants in California who, at any
22 time from four years prior to the filing of this action and ending on the date that
23 final judgment is entered in this action, were not compensated at their regular rate
24 of pay for their sick pay wages.
- 25 e. **Expense Reimbursement Class:** All persons employed by Defendants in
26 California who incurred business expenses during the Relevant Time Period.
- 27 f. **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who
28 separated from their employment with Defendants during the period beginning
three years before the filing of this action and ending when final judgment is
entered.
- g. **Wage Statement Class:** All persons employed by Defendants in California during
the period beginning one year before the filing of this action and ending when final
judgment is entered.

1 h. **UCL Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** and **Expense Reimbursement Class**
2 members employed by Defendants in California during the four years prior to the
3 filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this
4 action.

5 13. **Reservation of Rights:** Pursuant to Rule of Court 3.765(b), Plaintiff reserves the right
6 to amend or modify the class definitions with greater specificity, by further division into sub-classes
7 and/or by limitation to particular issues.

8 14. **Numerosity:** The class members are so numerous that the individual joinder of each
9 individual class member is impractical. While Plaintiff does not currently know the exact number
10 of class members, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that the actual number
11 exceeds the minimum required for numerosity under California law.

12 15. **Commonality and Predominance:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all
13 class members and predominate over any questions which affect only individual class members.
14 These common questions include, but are not limited to:

- 15 a. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum and/or overtime wages to class
16 members for all time worked;
- 17 b. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to provide
18 employees with lawful meal periods;
- 19 c. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to provide
20 employees with lawful rest periods;
- 21 d. Whether Defendants failed to pay premium wages to class members when they
22 have not been provided with meal and rest periods at the appropriate rates of pay;
- 23 e. Whether Defendants failed to pay sick time pay at the proper rate;
- 24 f. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse class members for all necessary business
25 expenses incurred during the discharge of their duties;
- 26 g. Whether Defendants failed to provide class members with accurate written wage
27 statements including, among other things, the correct amounts of gross and net
28 wages, total hours worked, and applicable hourly rates of pay;
- h. Whether Defendants applied policies or practices that result in late and/or

incomplete final wage payments;

i. Whether Defendants are liable to class members for waiting time penalties under Labor Code section 203; and

j. Whether class members are entitled to restitution of money or property that Defendants may have acquired from them through unfair competition.

16. **Typicality**: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members' claims. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Defendants have a policy or practice of failing to comply with the California Labor Code and Business and Professions Code as alleged in this Complaint.

17. **Adequacy of Class Representative**: Plaintiff is an adequate class representative and has no interests that are adverse to, or otherwise conflict with, the interests of absent class members and is dedicated to vigorously prosecuting this action on their behalf. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the other class members.

18. **Adequacy of Class Counsel**: Plaintiff's counsel is adequate class counsel in that they have no known conflicts of interest with Plaintiff or absent class members, are experienced in wage and hour class action litigation, and are dedicated to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of Plaintiff and absent class members.

19. **Superiority**: A class action is vastly superior to other available means for fair and efficient adjudication of the class members' claims and would be beneficial to the parties and the Court. Class action treatment will allow a number of similarly situated persons to simultaneously and efficiently prosecute their common claims in a single forum without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would entail. In addition, the monetary amounts due to many individual class members are likely to be relatively small and would thus make it difficult, if not impossible, for individual class members to both seek and obtain relief. Moreover, a class action will serve an important public interest by permitting class members to effectively pursue the recovery of monies owed to them. Further, a class action will prevent the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments inherent in individual litigation.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

20. Plaintiff worked for Defendants as a non-exempt employee during the relevant and statutory periods.

21. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Plaintiff and Class Members proper wages and overtime for all hours worked at the proper rates of pay. First, Plaintiff and Class Members were consistently required to perform work, off-the-clock, for which they were not paid wages. By way of example, Plaintiff and Class Members were systemically required to arrive to work 5-10 minutes to go through COVID screenings, which included temperature checks and answering questionnaires. The foregoing time it took for Plaintiff and Class Members to participate in these health screenings was uncompensated working time under the direction and control of Defendants, for which no wages were paid.

22. This uncompensated time caused Plaintiff and Class Members to work in excess of eight (8), ten (10) and/or twelve (12) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week, entitling Plaintiff and Class Members to minimum and overtime wages, which they were systemically denied.

23. Second, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, Plaintiff and Class Members earned incentive pay and shift differentials, as well as performance-based non-discretionary bonuses, in addition to their hourly pay. However, these supplemental earnings were not accounted for when determining Plaintiff and Class Members' regular rates of pay, and respective and proper overtime, premium, and sick rates of pay. Defendants also failed to pay Class Members "premium pay" wages, i.e. one hour of wages at each Class Member's effective hourly rate of pay, for each meal period and/or rest break that Defendants failed to provide or deficiently provided. As a result, Plaintiff and Class Members were not fully compensated for all hours worked.

24. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Plaintiff and Class Members the opportunity to take meal periods in compliance with the California Law. Specifically, the uncompensated pre-shift duties, discussed herein, caused Plaintiff and Class Members' meal periods to commence after the completion of their fifth hour of work.

25. Plaintiff and Class Members were not provided with meal periods of at least thirty (30)

1 minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) Defendants' policy and practice of not
2 scheduling each meal period as part of each work shift; and (2) Defendants' policy and practice of
3 requiring putative class members to continue working through their meal and rest periods due to the
4 excessive workload.

5 26. Similarly, Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying
6 Plaintiff and Class Members the opportunity to take rest periods in compliance with California Law.
7 Plaintiff and Class Members were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for
8 each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy and practice
9 of not scheduling each rest period as part of each work shift, including second rest breaks for shifts
10 of six (6) hours or more; and (2) Defendants' policy and practice of requiring putative class
11 members to continue working through their rest breaks due to the excessive workload. In addition,
12 Defendants maintained a policy that unlawfully prohibited Class Members from leaving the work
13 premises during rest periods. Thus, Class Members were consistently denied of their rest breaks.

14 27. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Plaintiff
15 and Class Members the requisite sick time pay at the proper rate of pay in accordance with
16 California Law. Specifically, Defendants failed to incorporate all remunerations, including
17 incentive pay, shift differentials and/or non-discretionary bonuses, into the calculation of the regular
18 rate of pay for purposes of calculating sick pay. Therefore, during times when Plaintiff and Class
19 Members worked overtime and received incentive pay, shift differentials and/or non-discretionary
20 bonuses, Defendants failed to pay all sick pay by paying a lower overtime rate than required.

21 28. Plaintiff and Class Members were not reimbursed for business expenses incurred in
22 executing their duties under Defendants' employ. Specifically, Plaintiff, and upon information and
23 belief, Class Members were required to purchase necessary office supplies, such and pens. Plaintiff
24 and Class members were not reimbursed for these necessary work-related expenses.

25 29. Plaintiff and Class Members were not provided with accurate wage statements as
26 mandated by law pursuant to Labor Code section 226.

27 30. Specifically, Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(1), (a)(2),
28 (a)(5) and (a)(9) as Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and Class members wage statements that

1 accurately reported all hours worked, including overtime, and the applicable hourly rates.
2 Specifically, Defendants failed to properly itemize “total hours worked” pursuant to Labor Code
3 section 226(a)(2) as Defendants included non-working hours as “total hours worked” on Plaintiff’s
4 and Class members’ wage statements. Defendants also failed to list “all applicable hourly rates”
5 pursuant to Labor Code section 226(a)(9) as Defendants failed to provide rates for hourly incentive
6 pay and shift differentials.

7 31. Finally, Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to pay all wages due and
8 owed to Plaintiff and Class Members at the time of their termination of within seventy-two (72)
9 hours of their resignation, as required by California wage-and-hour laws.

10 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **FAILURE TO PAY HOURLY MINIMUM AND OVERTIME WAGES**

12 **(Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 510, 1194, 1197 and 1198)**

13 **(Plaintiff and Hourly Employee Class)**

14 32. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
15 herein.

16 33. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members are or have been
17 non-exempt employees of Defendants entitled to the full protections of the Labor Code and the
18 applicable Wage Order.

19 34. Section 2 of the applicable Wage Order defines “hours worked” as “the time during
20 which an employee is subject to the control of the employer, and includes all the time the employee
21 is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.”

22 35. Section 4 of the applicable Wage Order requires an employer to pay non-exempt
23 employees at least the minimum wage set forth therein for all hours worked, which consist of all
24 hours that an employer has actual or constructive knowledge that employees are working.

25 36. Labor Code section 1194 invalidates any agreement between an employer and an
26 employee to work for less than the minimum or overtime wage required under the applicable Wage
27 Order.

28 37. Labor Code section 1194.2 entitles non-exempt employees to recover liquidated

1 damages in amounts equal to the amounts of unpaid minimum wages and interest thereon in addition
2 to the underlying unpaid minimum wages and interest thereon.

3 38. Labor Code section 1197 makes it unlawful for an employer to pay an employee less
4 than the minimum wage required under the applicable Wage Order for all hours worked during a
5 payroll period.

6 39. Labor Code section 1197.1 provides that it is unlawful for any employer or any other
7 person acting either individually or as an officer, agent or employee of another person, to pay an
8 employee, or cause an employee to be paid, less than the applicable minimum wage.

9 40. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful for employers to employ employees under
10 conditions that violate the applicable Wage Order.

11 41. Labor Code section 223 makes it unlawful for employers to pay their employees lower
12 wages than required by contract or statute while purporting to pay them legal wages.

13 42. Labor Code section 510 and Section 3 of the applicable Wage Order require employees
14 to pay non-exempt employees overtime wages of no less than one and one-half (1.5) times their
15 respective regular rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday, all
16 hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in one workweek, and/or for the first eight (8) hours
17 worked on the seventh consecutive day of one workweek.

18 43. Labor Code section 510 and Section 3 of the applicable Wage Order also require
19 employers to pay non-exempt employees overtime wages of no less than two (2) times their
20 respective regular rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in one workday
21 and for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on a seventh consecutive workday during the
22 workweek.

23 44. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times, Defendants have applied
24 centrally devised policies and practices to Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members with
25 respect to working conditions and compensation arrangements.

26 45. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay hourly wages to Plaintiff and **Hourly**
27 **Employee Class** members for all time worked, including but not limited to, overtime hours at
28 statutory and/or agreed rates.

1 46. Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members were not paid proper wages and
2 overtime for all hours worked. First, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members were
3 consistently required to perform work, off-the-clock, for which they were not paid wages. By way
4 of example, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members were systemically required to arrive
5 to work 5-10 minutes to go through COVID screenings, which included temperature checks and
6 answering questionnaires. The foregoing time it took for Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class**
7 members to participate in these health screenings was uncompensated working time under the
8 direction and control of Defendants, for which no wages were paid.

9 47. This uncompensated time caused Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members to
10 work in excess of eight (8), ten (10), and twelve (12) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week,
11 entitling Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members to minimum and overtime wages, which
12 they were systemically denied.

13 48. Second, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members
14 overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, Plaintiff and **Hourly**
15 **Employee Class** members earned incentive pay and shift differentials, as well as performance-
16 based non-discretionary bonuses, in addition to their hourly pay. However, these supplemental
17 earnings were not accounted for when determining Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members'
18 regular rates of pay, and respective and proper overtime rates of pay. Defendants also failed to pay
19 **Hourly Employee Class** members "premium pay" wages, i.e. one hour of wages at each **Hourly**
20 **Employee Class** members' effective hourly rate of pay, for each meal period and/or rest break that
21 Defendants failed to provide or deficiently provided. As a result, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee**
22 **Class** members were not fully compensated for all hours worked.

23 49. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class**
24 members have suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they were not paid the
25 full amount of wages earned during each pay period during the applicable limitations period,
26 including overtime wages.

27 50. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 204, 218.6, 223, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 1197.1 and 1198
28 Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Hourly Employee Class** members, seeks to recover unpaid

1 straight time and overtime wages, interest thereon and costs of suit.

2 51. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1194, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the
3 substantial benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and
4 **Hourly Employee Class** members, seeks to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

5 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS**

7 **(Lab. Code §§ 204, 226.7, 512, 1174, and 1198)**

8 **(Plaintiff and Meal Period Sub-Class)**

9 52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if
10 fully alleged herein.

11 53. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members have been
12 non-exempt employees of Defendant entitled to the full meal period protections of both the Labor
13 Code and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order.

14 54. Labor Code section 512 and Section 11 of the applicable Industrial Welfare
15 Commission Wage Order impose an affirmative obligation on employers to provide non-exempt
16 employees with uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods of at least thirty minutes for each work period
17 of five hours, and to provide them with two uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods of at least thirty
18 minutes for each work period of ten hours.

19 55. Labor Code section 226.7 and Section 11 of the applicable Industrial Welfare
20 Commission Wage Order ("Wage Order") both prohibit employers from requiring employees to
21 work during required meal periods and require employers to pay non-exempt employees an hour of
22 premium wages on each workday that the employee is not provided with the required meal period.

23 56. Compensation for missed meal periods constitutes wages within the meaning of Labor
24 Code section 200.

25 57. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful to employ a person under conditions that
26 violate the applicable Wage Order.

27 58. Section 11 of the applicable Wage Order states:

28 No employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than

1 five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except
2 that when a work period of not more than six (6) hours will complete
3 the day's work the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of
4 the employer and employee. Unless the employee is relieved of all duty
5 during a 30 minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an
6 'on duty' meal period and counted as time worked. An 'on duty' meal
7 period shall be permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an
employee from being relieved of all duty and when by written
agreement between the parties an on-the-job paid meal period is agreed
to. The written agreement shall state that the employee may, in writing,
revoke the agreement at any time.

8 59. At all relevant times and upon information and belief, Plaintiff was not subject to a
9 valid on-duty meal period agreement. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times,
10 **Meal Period Sub-Class** members were not subject to valid on-duty meal period agreements with
11 Defendants.

12 60. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that, at all relevant times during the
13 applicable limitations period, Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing Plaintiff
14 and members of the **Meal Period Sub-Class** with uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods for at least
15 thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period, as required by Labor Code section 512 and
16 the applicable Wage Order. Specifically, due to understaffing and heavy workloads, Plaintiff and
17 **Meal Period Sub-Class** members were denied the opportunity to take timely meal periods
18 altogether and/or prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work. Additionally, the
19 uncompensated pre-shift duties, discussed herein, further delayed Plaintiff and **Meal Period Sub-**
20 **Class** members' meal periods to commence after to the completion of the fifth and tenth hours of
21 work.

22 61. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that, at all relevant times during the
23 applicable limitations period, Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to pay premium
24 wages to **Meal Period Sub-Class** members when they worked five (5) hours without a meal period.

25 62. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that, at all relevant times during the
26 applicable limitations period, Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing Plaintiff
27 and members of the **Meal Period Sub-Class** with a second meal period when they worked shifts of
28 ten (10) or more hours and failed to pay them premium wages as required by Labor Code 512 and

1 the applicable Wage Order.

2 63. Pursuant to Labor Code section 204, 218.6, 226.7 and 512, Plaintiff, on behalf of
3 himself and the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members, seeks to recover unpaid premium wages, interest
4 thereon, and costs of suit.

5 64. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1194, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the
6 substantial benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and
7 the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members, seeks to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

8 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST PERIODS**

10 **(Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198)**

11 **(Plaintiff and Rest Period Sub-Class)**

12 65. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
13 herein.

14 66. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the **Rest Period Sub-Class** members have been
15 non-exempt employees of Defendants entitled to the full rest period protections of both the Labor
16 Code and the applicable Wage Order.

17 67. Section 12 of the applicable Wage Order imposes an affirmative obligation on
18 employers to permit and authorize employees to take required rest periods at a rate of no less than
19 ten (10) minutes of net rest time for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, that
20 must be in the middle of each work period insofar as practicable.

21 68. Labor Code section 226.7 and Section 12 of the applicable Wage Order both prohibit
22 employers from requiring employees to work during required rest periods and require employers to
23 pay non-exempt employees an hour of premium wages at the employees' regular rates of pay, on
24 each workday that the employee is not provided with the required rest period(s).

25 69. Compensation for missed rest periods constitutes wages within the meaning of Labor
26 Code section 200.

27 70. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful to employ a person under conditions that
28 violate the Wage Order.

1 71. Plaintiff alleges that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period,
2 Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing members of the **Rest Period Sub-Class**
3 with net rest period of at least ten (10) uninterrupted minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or
4 major fraction thereof, as required by the applicable Wage Order.

5 72. Plaintiff and **Rest Period Sub-Class** members were not provided with rest periods of
6 at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1)
7 Defendants' policy and practice of not scheduling each rest period as part of each work shift,
8 including second rest breaks for shifts of six (6) hours or more; and (2) Defendants' policy and
9 practice of requiring **Rest Period Sub-Class** members to continue working through their rest breaks
10 due to the excessive workload. In addition, Defendants maintained a policy that unlawfully
11 prohibited **Rest Period Sub-Class** members from leaving the work premises during rest periods.
12 Thus, **Rest Period Sub-Class** members were consistently denied of their rest breaks.

13 73. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the **Rest Period Sub-Class**
14 members additional premium wages when required rest periods were not provided.

15 74. Pursuant to Labor Code section 204, 218.6 and 226.7, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself
16 and **Rest Period Sub-Class** members, seeks to recover unpaid premium wages, interest thereon,
17 and costs of suit.

18 75. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1194, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the
19 substantial benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and
20 **Rest Period Sub-Class** members, seeks to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

21 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **FAILURE TO PROPERLY PAY SICK PAY**

23 **(Lab. Code § 246)**

24 **(Plaintiff and Sick Pay Class)**

25 76. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
26 full herein.

27 77. Labor Code Section 246 affords an employee "who works in California for 30 or more
28 days within a year from the commencement of employment [] paid sick days . . . of not less than

one hour per every 30 hours worked” and “no less than 24 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period.”

78. Additionally, Subsection (l) of Section 246 provides:

For the purposes of this section, an employer shall calculate paid sick leave using any of the following calculations:

(1) Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in that workweek.

79. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Plaintiff and **Sick Pay Class** Members the requisite sick time pay in accordance with California Law. Specifically, Defendants failed to incorporate all remunerations, including incentive pay, shift differentials and/or non-discretionary bonuses, into the calculation of the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating sick pay. Therefore, during times when Plaintiff and **Sick Pay Class** Members worked overtime and received incentive pay, shift differentials and/or non-discretionary bonuses, Defendants failed to pay all sick pay by paying a lower overtime rate than required. Therefore, **Sick Pay Class** Members are owed the unpaid balance of said wages pursuant to the Wage order according to proof at trial, interest pursuant to Labor Code §§ 218.6 and 1194(a), Civil Code §§ 3287 and § 3289, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and/or penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 558(a).

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO INDEMNIFY

(Lab. Code § 2802)

(Plaintiff and Reimbursement Class)

80. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

81. Labor Code section 2802(a) states:

An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the

1 directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee,
2 at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful.

3 82. Plaintiff and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members were not reimbursed for
4 business expenses incurred in executing their duties under Defendants' employ. Specifically,
5 Plaintiff and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members were required to purchase necessary office
6 supplies, such and pens. Plaintiff and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members were not
7 reimbursed for these necessary work-related expenses.

8 83. Accordingly, Plaintiff and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members are entitled to
9 restitution for all unpaid amounts due and owing to within four (4) years of the date of the filing of
10 the Complaint and until the date of entry of judgment.

11 84. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members, seeks
12 interest thereon and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6, and reasonable attorneys' fees and
13 costs pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

14 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE WAGE STATEMENTS**

16 **(Lab. Code § 226)**

17 **(Plaintiff and Wage Statement Penalties Sub-Class)**

18 85. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
19 herein.

20 86. Labor Code section 226(a) states:

21 An employer, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages,
22 shall furnish to his or her employee, either as a detachable part of the
23 check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately if
24 wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized
25 statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours
26 worked by the employee, except as provided in subdivision (j), (3) the
27 number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the
28 employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that
all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be
aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the
inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the
name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social
security number or an employee identification number other than a
social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that

1 is the employer and, if the employer is a farm labor contractor, as
2 defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the name and address of the
3 legal entity that secured the services of the employer, and (9) all
4 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
5 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the
6 employee and, beginning July 1, 2013, if the employer is a temporary
7 services employer as defined in Section 201.3, the rate of pay and the
8 total hours worked for each temporary services assignment. The
9 deductions made from payment of wages shall be recorded in ink or
10 other indelible form, properly dated, showing the month, day, and year,
11 and a copy of the statement and the record of the deductions shall be
12 kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of
13 employment or at a central location within the State of California. For
14 purposes of this subdivision, ‘copy’ includes a duplicate of the itemized
15 statement provided to an employee or a computer-generated record that
16 accurately shows all of the information required by this subdivision.

17 87. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable
18 limitations period, Defendants have failed to provide Plaintiff and **Wage Statement Class** members
19 with accurate statements as the wage statements issued to class members failed to account all hours
20 worked, including overtime, and the applicable hourly rates. Specifically, Defendants failed to
21 properly itemize “total hours worked” pursuant to Labor Code section 226(a)(2) as Defendants
22 included non-working hours as “total hours worked” on Plaintiff’s and Class members’ wage
23 statements. Defendants also failed to list “all applicable hourly rates” pursuant to Labor Code
24 section 226(a)(9) as Defendants failed to provide rates for hourly incentive pay and shift
25 differentials.

26 88. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants’ failure to provide Plaintiff and
27 **Wage Statement Class** members with accurate written wage statements was intentional in that
28 Defendants have the ability to provide them with accurate wage statements but have intentionally
provided them with written wage statements that Defendants have known do not comply with Labor
Code section 226(a).

89. Plaintiff and **Wage Statement Class** members have suffered injuries, in that
Defendants have violated their legal rights to receive accurate wage statements and have misled
them about their actual rates of pay and wages earned. In addition, inaccurate information on their
wage statements has prevented immediate challenges to Defendants’ unlawful pay practices, has

1 required discovery and mathematical computations to determine the amount of wages owed, has
2 caused difficulty and expense in attempting to reconstruct time and pay records, and/or has led to
3 the submission of inaccurate information about wages and deductions to federal and state
4 government agencies.

5 90. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226(e), Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Wage**
6 **Statement Class** members, seeks the greater of actual damages or \$50.00 for the initial pay period
7 in which a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) occurred, and \$100.00 for each subsequent pay
8 period in which a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) occurred, not to exceed an aggregate
9 penalty of \$4000.00 per class member, as well as awards of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

10 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY ALL FINAL WAGES**

12 **(Lab. Code §§ 201-203)**

13 **(Plaintiff and Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class)**

14 91. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
15 herein.

16 92. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members have
17 been entitled, upon the end of their employment with Defendants, to timely payment of all wages
18 earned and unpaid before termination or resignation.

19 93. At all relevant times, pursuant to Labor Code section 201, employees who have been
20 discharged have been entitled to payment of all final wages immediately upon termination.

21 94. At all relevant times, pursuant to Labor Code section 202, employees who have
22 resigned after giving at least seventy-two (72) hours' notice of resignation have been entitled to
23 payment of all final wages at the time of resignation.

24 95. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable
25 limitations period, Defendants have failed to timely pay **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class**
26 members all their final wages in accordance with the Labor Code.

27 96. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable
28 limitations period, Defendants have maintained a policy or practice of paying **Waiting Time**

1 **Penalties Sub-Class** members their final wages without regard to the requirements of Labor Code
2 sections 201 or 202 by failing to timely pay them all final wages.

3 97. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Defendants' failure to
4 timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members has been
5 willful in that Defendants have the ability to pay final wages in accordance with Labor Code
6 sections 201 and/or 202 but have intentionally adopted policies or practices that are incompatible
7 with those requirements.

8 98. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 203 and 218.6, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and
9 **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members, seeks waiting time penalties from the dates that their
10 final wages have first become due until paid, up to a maximum of thirty days, and interest thereon.

11 99. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine
12 and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-**
13 **Class** members, seeks awards of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

14 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**

16 **(Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*)**

17 **(Plaintiff and UCL Class)**

18 100. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
19 herein.

20 101. Business and Professions Code section 17200 defines "unfair competition" to include
21 any unlawful business practice.

22 102. Business and Professions Code sections 17203-17204 allow a person who has lost
23 money or property as a result of unfair competition to bring a class action in accordance with Code
24 of Civil Procedure section 382 to recover money or property that may have been acquired from
25 similarly situated persons by means of unfair competition.

26 103. California law requires employers to pay hourly, non-exempt employees for all hours
27 they are permitted or suffered to work, including hours that the employer knows or reasonable
28 should know that employees have worked.

1 104. Plaintiff and the **UCL Class** members re-allege and incorporate the FIRST, SECOND,
2 THIRD, FOURTH, and FIFTH causes of action herein.

3 105. Plaintiff lost money or property as a result of the aforementioned unfair competition.

4 106. Defendants have or may have acquired money by means of unfair competition.

5 107. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that by committing the Labor
6 Code violations described in this Complaint, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 204, 215,
7 216, 225, 226.6, 226.7, 246, 512, 510, 553, 1175, 1174, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199
8 and 2802, as well as applicable Wage Orders, which make it a misdemeanor to commit the
9 violations alleged herein.

10 108. Defendants have committed criminal conduct through their policies and practices of,
11 *inter alia*, failing to comport with their affirmative obligations as an employer to: pay for all hours
12 worked at the proper rates of pay; provide non-exempt employees with compliant meal and rest
13 periods; pay sick time at the proper rate of pay; and reimburse for necessary business expenditures.

14 109. Defendants' unlawful conduct as alleged in this Complaint amounts to and constitutes
15 unfair competition within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*
16 Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.* protects against unfair competition and allows
17 a person who has suffered an injury-in-fact and has lost money or property as a result of an unfair,
18 unlawful or fraudulent business practice to seek restitution on his own behalf and on behalf of
19 similarly situated persons in a class action proceeding.

20 110. As a result of Defendants' violations of the Labor Code during the applicable
21 limitations period, Plaintiff has suffered an injury-in-fact and has lost money or property in the form
22 of earned wages. Specifically, Plaintiff has lost money or property as a result of Defendants'
23 conduct.

24 111. Plaintiff is informed and believes that other similarly situated persons have been
25 subject to the same unlawful policies or practices of Defendants.

26 112. Due to the unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of the Labor Code,
27 Defendants have gained a competitive advantage over other comparable companies doing business
28 in the State of California that comply with their legal obligations.

1 113. California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) permits civil recovery and injunctive
2 relief for “any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice,” including if a practice or act
3 violates or is considered unlawful under any other state or federal law.

4 114. Accordingly, pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17200 and 17203,
5 Plaintiff requests the issuance of temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining
6 Defendants, and each of them, and their agents and employees, from further violations of the Labor
7 Code and applicable Wage Orders.

8 115. Accordingly, pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code sections 17200 and 17203, Plaintiff
9 requests the issuance of temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining
10 Defendants, and each of them, and their agents and employees, from further violations of the Labor
11 Code and applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders; and upon a final hearing seeks
12 an order permanently enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their respective agents and
13 employees, from further violations of the Labor Code and applicable Industrial Welfare
14 Commission Wage Orders.

15 116. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiff, on behalf of
16 himself and **UCL Class** members, seeks declaratory relief and restitution of all monies rightfully
17 belonging to them that Defendants did not pay them or otherwise retained by means of its unlawful
18 and unfair business practices.

19 117. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine
20 and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff and **UCL Class** members are entitled to recover
21 reasonable attorneys’ fees in connection with their unfair competition claims.

22 118. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiff, on behalf of
23 himself and **UCL Class** members, seeks declaratory relief and restitution of all monies rightfully
24 belonging to them that Defendants did not pay them or otherwise retained by means of its unlawful
25 and unfair business practices.

26 119. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine
27 and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff and **UCL Class** members are entitled to recover
28 reasonable attorneys’ fees in connection with their unfair competition claims.

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and the general
3 public, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 4 a. An order that the action be certified as a class action;
5 b. An order that Plaintiff be appointed class representative;
6 c. An order that counsel for Plaintiff be appointed class counsel;
7 d. Unpaid wages and overtime;
8 e. Unreimbursed expenses;
9 f. Actual damages;
10 g. Liquidated damages;
11 h. Restitution;
12 i. Declaratory relief;
13 j. Pre-judgment interest;
14 k. Statutory penalties;
15 l. Costs of suit;
16 m. Reasonable attorneys' fees; and
17 n. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

18
19 Dated: February 29, 2024

D.LAW, INC.

20
21 

22 _____
23 Emil Davtyan
24 David Yeremian
25 David Keledjian
26 Hrag A. Alexanian
27 Attorneys for Plaintiff
28 DANIEL JASSO and the putative class

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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all other similarly situated, and the general public, hereby demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Dated: February 29, 2024

D.LAW, INC.



Emil Davtyan
David Yeremian
David Keledjian
Hrag A. Alexanian
Attorneys for Plaintiff
DANIEL JASSO and the putative class

EXHIBIT 3