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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

GABRIEL GUERRERO, individually, and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SILVER LAKES ASSOCIATION, a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: CIVSB2403018

[Assigned for all purposes to the Hon. David E.
Driscoll, Dept. S-22]

CLASS ACTION

**DECLARATION OF H. SCOTT LEVIANT
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF
CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
SETTLEMENT**

Date: March 28, 2025
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Courtroom: Dept. S22 - SBJC
Judge: Hon. David E. Driscoll

Action Filed: March 11, 2024
Trial Date: Not Set

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DECLARATION OF H. SCOTT LEVIANT

I, H. Scott Leviant, declare as follows:

1. I am admitted, in good standing, to practice as an attorney in the State of California, the United States Supreme Court, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States District Courts for the Central, Eastern, Northern and Southern Districts of California. I have never been subject to discipline by the State Bar of California. I am a fully qualified, adult resident of the State of California, and, if called as a witness herein, I would testify truthfully to the matters set forth herein. All of the matters set forth herein are within my personal knowledge, except those matters that are stated to be upon information and belief. As to such matters, I believe them to be true.

2. I am employed as a Senior Counsel at the law firm of Moon Law Group, PC (formerly Moon & Yang, APC). My business address is 725 S. Figueroa St., 31st Floor, Los Angeles, California 90017 and my business telephone number is (213) 232-3128. I am counsel for Plaintiff GABRIEL GUERRERO, and I am proposed counsel for the Settlement Class.

3. This Declaration is submitted in support of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class and Representative Action Settlement.

BACKGROUND

4. Defendant Silver Lakes Association ("SLA" or "Defendant") is an association that manages a large community. On March 11, 2024, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Complaint alleging causes of action against SLA for failure to pay wages (minimum, overtime, and regular rate), failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and provide rest breaks, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to indemnify for necessary business expenses, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and unfair business practices.

5. Plaintiff sent a letter to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"), pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699.3, providing notice of his intent to seek civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act, California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* The LWDA did not indicate that it intended to investigate the alleged violations referenced in the letter, and the 65-day time period

1 permitted for the LWDA to provide such a notification expired. On May 16, 2024, Plaintiff filed a First
2 Amended Complaint alleging an additional cause of action against Defendant for civil penalties under
3 the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”). The First Amended Complaint is the operative complaint
4 in the Action (the “Operative Complaint.”).

5 6. The Parties conducted informal and formal discovery and investigation of the facts and
6 law. Class member contact information was provided through formal discovery. Investigation included,
7 *inter alia*, the exchange of extensive data and discoverable information in preparation for the mediation
8 session. The Parties have analyzed time clock, pay and other data pertaining to Plaintiff and the Class
9 during the relevant Settlement Period, including but not limited to the numbers of former and current
10 members of the Class, average workweeks and pay periods, and average rate of hourly pay. Time and
11 pay data were used for Plaintiff’s pre-mediation analysis. Data for 277 of 304 Settlement Class Members
12 was provided. The margin of error calculation for the sample of the Class in this case is as follows:

13
$$1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.5(1-0.5)}{277}} \sqrt{\frac{304-277}{304-1}} = \text{margin of error}^1 = 0.0176 = 1.76\%$$

14

15 With data for 277 employees, the margin of error, using the population adjustment factor, was no more
16 than 1.76 percent.² In addition, Defendant also provided other data pertaining to Plaintiff and the Class
17 during the relevant Class Period, including but not limited documents reflecting wage and hour policies
18 and practices during the Class Period (*e.g.*, the relevant employee handbook).

19 7. After reviewing documents regarding Defendant’s wage and hour policies and practices
20

21
22 ¹ The term “1.96” is derived from a standard deviation table for a 95% confidence interval, known as
23 a “z-table.” It is not affected by sample or population size. The margin of error is an “overestimate” of
the margin of error because the variance is presumed to be at its highest value, using 0.5(1-0.5) to
represent p*q in the variance equation of (p*q)/n.

24 ² The margin of error formula does not require an adjustment factor for extremely large populations.
25 A poll of all potential voters in the United States, for example, does not require an adjustment for the
26 population size, since the second radicand in the equation (the fraction in the second radical sign) is
effectively equal to 1. This is because the square root of a fraction that is very close to 1 is even closer to
1. Consider a population of 200 million and a sample of 1,000 individuals from that population. The
27 second radicand is the fraction of 200 million minus 1,000, all divided by 200 million minus 1. That is
equal to 0.999995. The square root is 0.9999975, which is indistinguishable from 1 when talking about
28 a margin of error percentage even to the nearest tenth of a percent. But when the population size is much
smaller, the population size has a major impact on the margin of error for a given sample size.

1 and other information obtained during the exchange of information, and interviewing Settlement Class
2 Members, Class Counsel were able to evaluate the probability of class certification, success on the
3 merits, and the reasonably obtainable maximum monetary exposure for all claims. Class Counsel
4 prepared a damage analysis prior to mediation. Class Counsel also investigated the applicable law
5 regarding the claims and defenses asserted in the litigation.

6 8. On November 21, 2024, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by
7 Michael Ludwig, which led to this Agreement to settle the Action. The Parties discussed at length the
8 burdens and risks of continuing with the litigation as well as the merits of claims and defenses. After the
9 mediation, and the eventual settlement, the Parties then signed a long form settlement agreement (the
10 “Agreement”).

11 9. Plaintiff and Class Counsel are aware of the burdens of proof necessary to establish
12 liability for the claims asserted in the Action, both generally and in response to Defendant’s defenses
13 thereto. Plaintiff and Class Counsel have also taken into account Defendant’s agreement to enter into a
14 Settlement that confers substantial relief upon the Class.

15 10. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff and Class Counsel have determined that the Settlement
16 set forth in this Agreement is a fair, adequate, and reasonable Settlement and is in the best interests of the
17 Class. Solely for the purpose of settling this case, the parties agree that the requirements for establishing
18 class action certification with respect to this class have been met and are met. If this Settlement is not
19 approved by the Court for any reason, Defendant reserves its right to contest class certification. This
20 Settlement, if approved, will result in the termination of the litigation through the entry of the Judgment
21 and the release of all Released Claims for all Class Members, including all within the class definition
22 who have not elected to exclude themselves from the Class.

23 24 SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENT TERMS

25 11. Key provisions of the proposed settlement include the following:

26 (a) Defendant agrees not to oppose certification for purposes of Settlement
27 (Settlement, ¶ 12.1);

28 (b) Class: all persons employed by SLA as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees

during the Class Period (the “Class Period” is the period from March 11, 2020 to January 21, 2025). “Participating Class Member” means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion from the Class portion of the Settlement. (Settlement, ¶¶ 1.5, 1.9, 1.12, 1.34.)

- (c) Settlement Amount: Defendant will pay a maximum of **\$588,000.00**, referred to as the Gross Settlement Amount (or GSA herein), resulting in an estimated average **gross** benefit per Class Member of about **\$1,934.21** (Settlement, ¶¶ 1.21, 3.1; Leviant Decl., ¶ 17);
- (d) Escalator Clause: If the number of actual work weeks as of the close of the Class Period is more than 10% higher than the estimated Workweeks (i.e., exceeds 28,096 work weeks), SLA may, at its election, opt to (a) increase the Gross Settlement Amount in the exact proportionate amount as to any additional Workweeks (i.e., 17% more Workweeks than estimated will result in a 7% proportionate increase in the GSA) or (b) end the Class Period a week prior to when the total Workweeks surpasses 28,096 Workweeks. (Settlement, ¶ 8.)
- (e) Funding of Gross Settlement Amount: Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant’s share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator in two installment payments, with the first payment due 30 days after the Effective Date and the second due on the earlier of May 21, 2026, or six months after the first installment. (Settlement, ¶ 4.1.)
- (f) Class Size: About **304** individuals who worked about **25,542** workweeks through November 21, 2024 (Settlement, ¶ 8.);
- (g) PAGA Group Size: An estimated **177** aggrieved employees who worked about **4,735** Pay Periods (Settlement, ¶ 8);
- (h) PAGA Period: March 11, 2023, to January 21, 2025 (Settlement, ¶ 1.30);
- (i) Kullar/Munoz Analysis: Plaintiff addresses the claims analysis in the Motion, at Part V.B.3, and below, at Paragraph 18;

- (j) No Reversion: The Settlement is a *non-reversionary* settlement (Settlement, ¶ 3.1);
- (k) Certification: Plaintiff addresses certification requisites in the Motion, at Part V.A., and below, at Paragraphs 29-35;
- (l) No Claim Form: No claim form is required (Settlement, ¶ 3.1);
- (m) Class Release: The Settlement will release wage-and-hour claims for Participating Class Members, (those Class Members who do not opt out of the Settlement) including all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the Operative Complaint (Settlement, ¶ 5.1);
- (n) PAGA Release: Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the State of California, will release the Released Parties from all claims for civil penalties under PAGA, based on the facts and Labor Code sections that were alleged or reasonably could have been alleged in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice of violations and the Operative Complaint (Settlement, ¶ 5.2);
- (o) Net Settlement Amount: 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. The Net Settlement Amount is estimated to be at least **\$304,550.00**, resulting in an average **net** payment per Class Member of at least **\$1,001.81**, before any tax withholdings (Settlement, ¶ 1.27.);
- (p) Tax Allocation: The amounts distributed to Class Members will be characterized as 20% alleged unpaid wages, 80% to interest and penalties, and PAGA Settlement payments to Aggrieved Employees will be allocated as 100% penalties (Settlement, ¶¶ 3.2.4.1, 3.2.5.2);
- (q) Employer's Portion of Payroll Taxes Paid Separately: Defendant's portion of

1 payroll taxes (e.g., FICA, FUTA, etc.) owed on any settlement payments to Class
2 Members that constitute wages will be paid separate and apart from the GSA
3 (Settlement, ¶ 3.1);

4 (r) Settlement Administrator: The notice portion of the Settlement will be
5 administered by a third-party Administrator, ILYM Group, Inc. (“ILYM”), with
6 the costs of administration at a flat rate of up to \$15,000.00. ILYM’s estimate for
7 settlement administration services in the amount of **\$7,950.00** was selected as the
8 lowest bid from a competitive bidding process. (Settlement, ¶ 3.2.3; Mullins
9 Decl., Exh. C);

10 (s) Class Data for Administration: The Settlement Administrator will receive the
11 Class Data not later than 14 days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval, use
12 the National Change of Address (“NCOA”) database to update the Class Data,
13 and then use skip tracing on returned Notices (Settlement, ¶¶ 1.10, 7.4);

14 (t) Notice: The Notice will be issued within 14 days of receipt of the Class Data
15 (Settlement, ¶ 7.4.2). The Notice describes how to dispute workweeks, submit an
16 objection in writing, in person, or through an attorney, or request exclusion
17 (Settlement, ¶¶ 7.6 – 7.8);

18 (u) Notice Language: Notice will be issued in English and Spanish (Settlement, ¶
19 1.11; 7.5.2);

20 (v) Objections: Objections can be submitted in person, by attorney, or in writing to
21 the Administrator, with no pre-requisite to being heard (Settlement, ¶¶ 7.8.1 –
22 7.8.3);

23 (w) Exclusion Requests: The procedure for exclusion requests, mailing a request to
24 the Settlement Administrator, is the same as the procedure for submitting a
25 written objection (Settlement, ¶¶ 7.6.1 and 7.8.2);

26 (x) PAGA Allocation: From the GSA, **\$58,000.00** will be allocated to settle claims
27 brought pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code §
28 2699 *et seq.* (“PAGA”), and seventy-five percent (75%), or **\$43,500.00**, will be

1 paid to the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency. (Settlement, ¶
2 1.33; 3.2.5);

3 (y) Notice to LWDA: Notice was provided prior to the filing of this Motion.

4 Evidence is attached to the Leviant Declaration;

5 (z) Enhancement/Service Award to Plaintiff: Defendant will not oppose the
6 application for a Class Representative Service Payment of up to **\$7,500.00** to be
7 paid from the GSA (Settlement, ¶ 3.2.1);

8 (aa) Fees and Costs: Defendant will not oppose Class Counsel's application for fees
9 of not more than one-third of the GSA (**\$196,000.00**), and actual costs, in an
10 amount not to exceed **\$14,000.00**, to be paid out of the GSA (Settlement, ¶ 3.2.2);

11 (bb) Check Void Period: Settlement checks will be valid for 180 days (Settlement, ¶
12 4.2.1);

13 (cc) Uncashed Checks: Any settlement checks that are mailed to the Class Members
14 and remain uncashed after 180 days of the date of issuance will be cancelled, and
15 the moneys represented by such checks will be sent to the California Controller's
16 Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member failing to cash the
17 check (Settlement, ¶ 4.2.3);

18 (dd) Judgment Notice: Judgment will be posted on the Settlement Administrator's
19 website after entry (Settlement, ¶ 7.9.1);

20 (ee) Confidentiality Provisions: The Settlement permits Class Counsel to discuss the
21 Settlement with Class Members (Settlement ¶ 12.2).

22 12. A true and correct copy of the CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT
23 AGREEMENT AND CLASS NOTICE is attached hereto as Exhibit "1."
24

25 THE SETTLEMENT IS FAIR, JUST AND REASONABLE

26 13. Plaintiff and Class counsel have diligently investigated the claims of the Class
27 Members. Plaintiff and Class Counsel concluded, after taking into account the disputed factual and
28 legal issues involved in this Action, the substantial risks attending further prosecution, including risks

1 related to the outcome of certification and possible summary judgment efforts, and the substantial
2 benefits to be received pursuant to the compromise and settlement of the Action as set forth in the
3 Settlement, that settlement on the terms agreed to are in the best interest of Plaintiff and the putative
4 Class and are fair and reasonable. Plaintiff's counsel brought to bear a great deal of experience with
5 class actions in negotiating the settlement of this case.

6 14. One fundamental purpose of the class action device is to promote efficiency. Resolution
7 at this time will forestall the need for additional expensive and time-consuming litigation that could
8 very well result in an outcome less satisfactory than that proposed under this settlement. But, before any
9 other consideration, we have agreed to this settlement because it is objectively reasonable. The potential
10 for resolution benefits the class members, since they do not have to wait additional years for a similar
11 recovery. The efficiency of this litigation benefits the Court, the parties and their counsel. A class-wide
12 resolution is the most realistic method for addressing the claims raised in this matter.

13 15. We have engaged in the necessary investigation in this case that made it possible for us
14 to exercise informed judgment in those aspects of the settlement process in which we were involved.
15 The exchange of time and wage data, wage and hour policy documents, and data about the composition
16 of the Class, were sufficient to permit us counsel to adequately evaluate the settlement. We had more
17 than enough information upon which to evaluate a fair and reasonable settlement amount.

18 16. In addition to disputing the merits of Plaintiff's claims at trial, Defendant intended to
19 aggressively challenge the case at the certification stage. Defendant contends that Plaintiff could not
20 prevail on a certification motion. We believe that the case was viable through to a trial. However, while
21 Plaintiff asserts a belief that this is a viable case for trial, we realize that there are always very
22 significant risks associated with certification and trials, and those risks cannot be eliminated in this
23 case. Continued litigation of this lawsuit presented Plaintiff and Defendant with substantial legal risks
24 and costs that were (and continue to be) difficult to assess. The risks in this matter include:

- 25 • the risk that Plaintiff would be unable to establish liability for allegedly unpaid straight time
26 or overtime wages, *see Duran v. US Bank Nat'l Ass'n*, 59 Cal. 4th 1, 39 & fn. 33 (2014)
27 ("*Duran*"), *citing Dilts v. Penske Logistics, LLC* 2014 WL 205039 (S.D. Cal. 2014)
28 (dismissing certified off-the-clock claims based on proof at trial);

- the risk that Defendant’s challenged employment policies might not ultimately support class certification or a class-wide liability finding, *see, Duran*, 59 Cal. 4th at 14 & fn. 28 (citing Court of Appeal decisions favorable on class certification issue without expressing opinion as to ultimate viability of proposition);
- the risk that uncertainties pertaining to the legality of Defendant’s policies and practices could preclude class-wide awards of penalties under Labor Code §§ 203 and 226(e);
- the risk that individual differences between Class Members could be construed as pertaining to liability, and not solely to damages, *see, Duran*, 59 Cal. 4th at 19;
- the risk that any civil penalties award under the PAGA could be reduced by the Court in its discretion, *see* Labor Code § 2699(e)(1);
- the risk that lengthy trial or appellate litigation could ensue; and,
- the risk violation rate estimates could prove lower than expected.

These risks are non-exhaustive. While we remain confident that we possess credible strategies for responding to the legal and factual risks facing them, those risks cannot be disregarded. We carefully considered the risks created by all of these uncontrollable factors when evaluating the reasonableness of this proposed settlement. This Settlement provides a benefit to the Class Members that is very reasonable in light of these particular risks.

17. The Settlement is the product of arm’s-length negotiations between the Parties occurring throughout the litigation. In light of the uncertainties of protracted litigation and the state of the law regarding the legal positions of the Parties, the settlement amount reflects the best feasible recovery for the Class Members. The settlement amount is, of course, a compromise figure. By necessity it took into account risks related to liability, damages, and the defenses asserted by Defendant. Moreover, each Class Member will be given the opportunity to opt-out of the Settlement, allowing those who feel they have claims that are greater than the benefits they can receive under this Settlement to pursue their own claims. For the approximately **304** members of the Class, the average **gross** benefit is **\$1,934.21** per class member, and the estimated average **net** recovery for each Class Member would be approximately **\$1,001.81**. Given that Defendant could potentially defeat certification, this is a significant sum to have achieved in settlement. Moreover, a Class Member who worked a greater

1 number of weeks for Defendant will receive a larger share of the Settlement than a Class Member who
2 worked for a shorter amount of time during the class period.

3 18. After analyzing the claims in this matter, Plaintiff has concluded that the value of this
4 Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable. The Gross Settlement Amount of **\$588,000.00** is about 93%
5 of the **\$631,162.83** estimate of *risk-adjusted* recovery (excluding interest) at this stage in the litigation.
6 On that basis, it would be unwise to pass up this settlement opportunity. This assessment is based on a
7 carefully constructed model of the current fair value of the case, using estimated risks, average wage
8 rates, numbers of employees, and the amount of time covered by the class period. While Plaintiff would
9 certainly have preferred to recover more (and Defendant would have preferred to pay less), this outcome
10 is in line with a carefully constructed estimate of the current fair value of the case. On that basis, it
11 would be unwise to pass up this settlement opportunity. The risk-adjusted value of each claim, on a
12 claim-by-claim basis, is as follows:

- 13 • A reasonably estimated exposure for unpaid off-the-clock wages was calculated, with the
14 assistance of an expert, to be approximately **\$183,678.50**, based on a short period of
15 Covid-19 temperature checks, a small amount of on-call time, and a small amount of
16 alleged post-shift activities. However, with the high risk factor discounts for certification
17 and liability proof, the value of that claim is estimated by Plaintiff's counsel to be
18 approximately **\$22,041.42**, assuming certification probability of 40% and merits success
19 at 30%. The off-the-clock time was disputed by Defendant. Here, a \$22,041.42 exposure
20 has a value of about 12% of its maximum, given a likelihood of success on both
21 certification and the merits, which is an approximation of the chain probability of
22 certification multiplied by merits chances: $0.4 \times 0.3 = 0.12$. This theory of recovery has a
23 high degree of risk because it depends on Class Member estimates of the frequency and
24 duration and is testimony dependent. There were inconsistencies in information provided
25 by Class Members, which led to the view that this claim carries high risk.
- 26 • A reasonably estimated exposure for unpaid wages due to rounding was calculated, with
27 the assistance of an expert, to be approximately **\$15,046.00**. However, with the modest
28 risk factor discounts for certification and liability proof, the value of that claim is
estimated by Plaintiff's counsel to be approximately **\$8,463.38**, assuming certification
probability of 75% and merits success at 75%. While this claim was the strongest theory,
legally, the value arises only if penalties are awarded. Until *Camp v. Home Depot*, all
appellate decisions approved of at least "neutral" rounding. Here, there is an argument
that the rounding was not neutral, but penalties are far from assured on this claim.
Defendant abandoned the time rounding practice in 2024.
- A reasonably estimated exposure for unpaid wages due to regular rate errors was
calculated, with the assistance of an expert, to be approximately **\$688.50**. However, with
the risk factor discounts for certification and liability proof, the value of that claim is
estimated by Plaintiff's counsel to be approximately **\$387.28**, assuming certification
probability of 75% and merits success at 75%. While this claim is also one of the
strongest theories, legally, the value arises only if penalties are awarded, and then, only
for the employees who experienced the issues, which occurred sporadically. There was a

dispute as to whether the extra compensation was and required to be included in compensation for regular rate purposes.

- A reasonably estimated exposure for rest break violations over the class period was calculated at **\$82,122.60**, but with chances of certification and proof of liability (30% and 20% respectively) for a risk-adjusted exposure of **\$4,927.36**. This claim is based entirely on class member testimonials that rest breaks were sometimes missed due to work demands, Plaintiff estimated the exposure assuming 25% of the Class missed one rest break per week, while understanding that this theory carries the potential for high risk given that employees were allowed to determine when to take rest breaks.
- A reasonably calculated exposure for meal break violations over the class period was calculated at **\$115,397.25**, with chances of certification and liability risks (50% and 40% respectively) resulting in a risk-adjusted exposure of **\$23,079.45**. This exposure is based upon facial violations. Employee choice is a serious issue in the context of a meal period claim. So long as an employee has the opportunity to take a lawful meal period, an employee can choose to take it late, cut it short, or skip it. In addition, Defendant paid premiums for some violations, suggesting that other “facial” violations may be voluntary.
- A calculated exposure for unreimbursed expenses was estimated to be **\$16,405.00**, but with chances of certification and proof of liability (50% and 30% respectively) for a risk-adjusted exposure of **\$4,260.75**. The allegation is that employees had to occasionally use personal cell phones for work purposes when work-provided phones failed. However, it is likely that few employees were actually impacted by this issue, rendering this claim highly susceptible to challenge.
- The risk-adjusted penalty recovery for Labor Code § 203 penalties was estimated to be approximately **\$153,553.20**, on a maximum exposure of **\$511,844.00** (with certification and merits success chances of 75% and 50% respectively, based on all theories of unpaid wages, adjusted for the additional risk of needing to prove other elements in addition to the underlying wage claim). The need to show a knowing and intentional violation constitutes an additional risk factor.
- The risk-adjusted penalty recovery for wage statement penalties were estimated to be approximately **\$139,320.00**, on a maximum exposure of **\$464,400.00** (with certification and merits success chances of 75% and 50% respectively, based on all theories of unpaid wages, adjusted for the additional risk of needing to prove other elements in addition to the underlying wage claim). The value of this claim was just dealt a severe blow by the recent California Supreme Court decision of *Naranjo v. Spectrum Security Services, Inc.* (May 6, 2024), which strengthened the good faith defense to Section 226 penalties.
- Performing risk-adjusted valuations for all claims yields a total value in the range of **\$354,232.83**, excluding PAGA.³
- For the PAGA Period, the number of PAGA Pay Periods at issue is estimated to be **4,735** for the 177 Aggrieved Employees. Using the most straightforward formulation of applying the “catch-all” \$100 penalty specified in Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) to each

³ It is difficult to assign specific percentages to future events, but it does provide a method for attempting to reduce the concept of “very high risk” or “high risk” to a quantifiable amount. Certification of a claim is typically a binary event. One does not obtain a 20% certification; a claim is either certified or it is not. But the current expected value is best quantified by applying a risk reduction, based on the total experience of counsel. The numbers explain with math what can also be described conceptually in words.

1 PAGA Pay Period, the total penalty exposure is approximately **\$473,500.00**. In addition,
2 with assistance from Plaintiff's data consultant, and after a thorough review of evidence
3 casting serious doubt on the viability of many of the theories of penalty recover, counsel
4 separately estimated the plausible potential PAGA exposure to be, on a penalty-by-
5 penalty basis, to be **\$1,384,650.00**, with some stacking of duplicative penalties for the
6 same violation. But, assuming issues with proof and cooperation of aggrieved
7 employees, along with the Court's power to reduce penalties, the exposure was estimated
8 to be **\$276,930.00**, which is 20% of the calculated exposure assuming an ideal outcome.

19. The \$588,000.00 settlement here is fully supportable. Many risks are eliminated through
20 settlement. And, with respect to those risks, certification rates in California are *lower* than conventional
21 wisdom holds. The Judicial Council's Class Certification in California: SECOND INTERIM REPORT
22 FROM THE STUDY OF CALIFORNIA CLASS ACTION LITIGATION - FEBRUARY 2010
23 ("Second Interim Report"), at page 5, states that "less than a quarter of disposed cases in the study
24 sample were certified, either through a litigated motion for certification *or* as part of a classwide
25 settlement agreement." *See*, Second Interim Report, at 5 (emphasis added).⁴ That "*or*" is significant.
26 The certification rate of less than 25% identified in the study includes *both* contested certifications and
27 settlement certifications, which are the majority of certifications. In other words, one must assume in any
28 wage and hour class action prior to certification that a contested certification motion will have a success
rate of well under 25%, and probably closer to 10% as a starting point for risk evaluation. The facts of
each case have significant bearing on these percentages. But it cannot be disputed that certification is an
exceptionally difficult procedural hurdle to successfully overcome. Thus, it is not unreasonable to start
from the proposition that a pre-certification settlement that is 10% to 15% of the maximum plausible
exposure is a valid starting point for valuation. If roughly 10% of class actions are certified on a
contested basis, then, on average, 90% of the time a class will not be certified and the result for the class
is *zero* dollars. Here, the estimated certification probabilities are *above* the average rate at which cases
were certified in California, based upon data available through the California Courts websites showing
that well *under* 20% of all cases filed as proposed class actions are ultimately certified by way of a
contested motion. Here, the recovery falls within the expected outcome under the likelihood of success

⁴ The report is available at <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/classaction-certification.pdf> (last viewed March 12, 2024).

metric. It would also be appropriate to evaluate the result by examining only the premium wages at issue (approximately \$1,373,176.85, *with no risk reduction*), excluding penalties and interest, and the Settlement is 42.82% of the premium wages (unpaid wages, meal period premiums, and rest break premiums) at maximum realistic exposure value.⁵ Because the total Settlement amount and the proportion of the Settlement allocated to PAGA penalties fall within the range of what is reasonable, the Settlement should be approved.

20. To the best of my knowledge there are no other like claims asserted or filed by Class Members. To the best of my knowledge, no Class Member has refrained from bringing an action with claims similar to those raised in the Action, whether in reliance on the Action or otherwise, and who thus might be prejudiced by dismissal of the Action.

THE EXPERIENCE OF CLASS COUNSEL

21. Moon Law Group, PC (former named Moon & Yang, APC), has been engaged in the practice of employment and labor law for almost a decade and presently focuses exclusively on plaintiffs' employment law. The firm and its lawyers have handled many hundreds of wage-related class actions between them. The firm and its lawyers have successfully settled more than 350 class action matters during that time span. The firm and its lawyers have also tried both bench and jury trials (representing both plaintiffs and defendants) relating to employment matters. Moon Law Group, PC, is routinely appointed lead or co-lead class counsel (or counsel for representative plaintiffs in FLSA representative actions) in federal and state courts in California and elsewhere, by way of motion for class certification or motion for settlement approval. I personally participated in the litigation of more than 500 class actions since 1999, and more than 90 percent of those cases were wage and hour matters. While I have not maintained a comprehensive list, I have been appointed as lead or co-lead counsel in

⁵ The exclusion of interest and penalties from the fairness evaluation is proper because, first, PAGA penalties are discretionary (*see* Lab. Code § 2699(e)(2) (the court in its discretion "may award a lesser amount than the maximum civil penalty amount specified by this part...")), and, second, courts evaluate the strength of a proposed settlement without taking potential penalties or interest into consideration. *See Rodriguez v. West Publishing Corp.*, 563 F.3d 948, 955 (9th Cir. 2000); *see also Miller v. CEVA Logistics U.S.A., Inc.*, 2015 WL 729638, at *7 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2015).

1 many hundreds of class actions.

2 22. Mr. Kane Moon received a B.A. in History in 1998 from UCLA. He received his J.D.
3 from Loyola Marymount Law School in 2006. He became an Active Member of the State Bar of
4 California in June 2007 and has been an Active Member in good standing continuously since then. He
5 is a current member of the California Employment Lawyers Association (CELA).

6 23. Mr. Moon co-founded Moon & Yang, APC, now Moon Law Group, PC, in March
7 2010. Since that time, Mr. Moon built his practice to have an emphasis on employment and related
8 civil litigation cases. In fact, the practice is focused almost exclusively on advocating for the rights of
9 employees in wage-and-hour litigation through class and representative actions. Moon Law Group, PC
10 is presently class counsel for many dozens of other putative wage-and-hour class and representative
11 action lawsuits pending in various state and federal jurisdictions throughout California. Moon Law
12 Group, PC has also successfully settled hundreds of wage-and-hour cases; tried both bench and jury
13 trials in employment-related matters, representing both plaintiffs and defendants; and been appointed
14 lead or co-lead class counsel in numerous federal and state courts in California. The following is a list
15 of some of the firm's class action settlements that have received preliminary and final approval: *Mark*
16 *Brulee, et al. v. DAL Global Services, LLC* (C.D. Cal. Dec. 20, 2018) No. CV 17-6433 JVS(JCGx),
17 2018 WL 6616659 (class size approx. 2,650; lead counsel) (In approving my \$650 hourly rate, the
18 Court found: "Class Counsel's declarations show that the attorneys are experienced and successful
19 litigators. Other courts have approved the attorneys' current rates for the Moon & Yang, APC
20 attorneys." (*Id.* at *10.); *Sison v. Cha Hollywood Medical Center, L.P.*, LASC BC6441 29 (class size
21 approx. 2,100; co-counsel); *Jones v. Fitness Alliance, LLC*, Riverside Superior Court PSC1404079
22 (class size approx. 1,000; lead counsel); *Gomez v. H Mart Companies, Inc.*, LASC BC671525 (class
23 size approx. 2,500; co-counsel); *Montoya v. Golden 1 Credit Union*, Sacramento Superior Court 34-
24 2018-00228252 (class size approx. 1,900; lead counsel); *Campa v. Bloomingdeals, Inc.*, LASC
25 BC700366 (class size approx. 1,500; lead counsel); *Black v. Mission Healthcare Services, Inc.*,
26 LASC 19STCV04602 (class size approx. 1,000; lead counsel); *Onofre v. Caitac Garment*
27 *Processing, Inc.*, LASC BC702283 (class size approx. 750; lead counsel); *Martinez v. Bail Hotline*
28 *Bail Bonds, Inc.*, LASC BC700131 (class size approx. 173; lead counsel); *Jones v. Citiguard, Inc.*,

LASC BC664890 (class size approx. 587; lead counsel); *Slaughter v. ACA Security Stems, LP*, LASC BC699137 (class size approx. 300; lead counsel); *Taylor v. Sherman's Delicatessen & Bakery, LLC*, LASC BC722765 (class size approx. 515; lead counsel); *Vertti v. Bagcraft Papercon III, LLC*, LASC 19STCV12729 (class size approx. 260; lead counsel); *Rodriguez v. Rossmoyne, Inc.*, LASC BC699137 (class size approx. 220; lead counsel); *Vargas v. AMS Paving, Inc.*, LASC BC722767 (case size approx. 260; lead counsel); *Garcia v. Comfy U.S.A. Apparel, Inc.*, LASC BC709630 (class size approx. 210; lead counsel); *Lagos v. ThyssenKrupp Elevator Corporation*, LASC BC682972 (\$750,000 for 79 Class Members; lead counsel); *Aparicio v. Lineage Logistics, LLC*, LASC BC722764 (class size approx. 155; lead counsel). Mr. Moon's experience is and has been invaluable in assessing the reasonableness of settlements such as the one at issue here.

24. I received my undergraduate degree from Occidental College. Graduating cum laude, I majored in economics and received a "minor" emphasis in mathematics. Along with my study of economics and mathematics, I also had an emphasis in physics. This combination of scientific and economic education has been of assistance during my litigation of complex civil actions. I received my Juris Doctor degree from the University of Southern California Law Center.

25. My experience relevant to class action litigation includes the following:

- (a) I have been involved in the litigation of class actions since 1997, working as a law clerk on a number of class action matters. Since 1999, I have participated as an attorney in the litigation of hundreds of class actions, in California Superior Courts and in federal courts in California, Illinois, and Louisiana. I emphasized litigation of wage and hour class actions beginning in 2005, but I have focused on complex litigation of different types at all times since 1999.
- (b) Dating back to 1999, some of the earliest cases in which I contributed to my then-firm's efforts as co-lead/liaison counsel include:
 - 1) *In re Paradise Memorial Park Litigation*, Los Angeles Superior Court Lead Case No. BC130375; and,
 - 2) *In re Lincoln Memorial Park Litigation*, Los Angeles Superior Court Lead Case No. BC133643.

- 1 (c) I have litigated contested class certification motions multiple times, prevailing
2 on many. Examples include the following:
- 3 1) In 2023, I certified a rest break claim against SMS Transportation, in the
4 matter of *Beard v. SMS Transportation*. Rest break claims are notably
5 difficult to certify.
 - 6 2) In 2023, I certified a regular rate claim against Downtown Women's
7 Center, in the matter of *Evans v. Downtown Women's Center*.
 - 8 3) In 2018, I certified wage and hour claims against Home Depot, in the
9 matter of *Utne v. Home Depot*, in the United States District Court,
10 Northern District of California. The contested certification resulted in a
11 certified class of roughly 140,000 individuals.
 - 12 4) In 2019, I certified a Fair Credit Reporting Act claim related to
13 employment background checks against Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., in the
14 matter of *Pitre v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, in the United States District
15 Court, Central District of California. The contested certification
16 resulted in a certified class of over 5,000,000 individuals.
 - 17 5) In 2018, I fully briefed a contested class certification motion in the
18 matter of *Harelson v. U.S. Aviation*, in the United States District Court,
19 Northern District of California. After certification was fully briefed, the
20 matter successfully settled.
 - 21 6) In 2013, I certified an investment fraud suit, in the matter of *Larsen v.*
22 *Coldwell Banker*, in the United States District Court, Central District of
23 California.
 - 24 7) In 2012, I fully briefed a contested class certification motion, in the
25 wage and hour matter of *Gillings v. Time Warner*, in the United States
26 District Court, Central District of California. In that matter, summary
27 judgment was granted against my clients and the certification motion
28 was deemed moot. I appealed to the Ninth Circuit and obtained a

1 reversal of the District Court's decision. Upon remand, the matter
2 settled.

3 8) In approximately 2011, I fully briefed a contested class certification
4 motion, in the wage and hour matter of *Gomez v. Lincare, Inc.*, in the
5 Superior Court of California, County of Orange. Certification was
6 denied. The result was appealed, and a partial reversal was obtained.

7 9) In approximately 2008, I fully briefed a contested class certification
8 motion, in the wage and hour matter of *Ghazaryan v. Diva Limousine,*
9 *LTD.*, Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.
10 Certification was denied. I appealed, handling all briefing, and, in
11 *Ghazaryan v. Diva Limousine, LTD.*, 169 Cal.App.4th 1524 (2009), pet.
12 for rev. denied, I obtained a decision directing the trial court to certify
13 the class. *Ghazaryan* is now widely cited, including by the California
14 Supreme Court, as a comprehensive source for the standards applied to
15 certification motions in California.

16 10) In approximately 2006, I fully briefed a contested class certification
17 motion, in the wage and hour matter of *Laliberte v. Pacific Mercantile*
18 *Bank*, Superior Court of California, County of Orange. Certification
19 was denied. I appealed, handling all briefing. The published opinion of
20 *Laliberte v. Pacific Mercantile Bank*, 147 Cal.App.4th 1 (2007), rev.
21 denied, pet. for cert. den. resulted, and I petitioned for a Writ of
22 Certiorari related to certification due process issues.

23 11) In approximately 2008, I assisted with briefing of a contested class
24 certification motion, in the wage and hour matter, against the
25 Automobile Club of Southern California (AAA). A class was certified
26 and the matter tried.

27 (d) I have prosecuted appeals in more than 20 class action matters alone, arguing
28 before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit Court and

several of California's Courts of Appeal. I have taken several appeals through Petitions for Writs of Certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. In connection with the appeals I have handled, I have participated in appeals resulting in decisions concerning or relating to class actions or wage and hour issues. Among others, those include:

- 1) *Camp v. Home Depot, U.S.A., Inc.*, 84 Cal. App. 5th 638 (October 24, 2022), *rev. granted* (February 1, 2023);
- 2) *Donohue v. AMN Services, Inc.*, (February 25, 2021) (amicus counsel)
- 3) *Gilberg v. California Check Cashing Stores, LLC*, 913 F.3d 1169 (9th Cir. Jan. 29, 2019), *pet. for rehearing and pet. for en banc rehearing den.*;
- 4) *Troester v. Starbucks Corporation*, 5 Cal. 5th 829 (2018), *as modified on denial of reh'g* (Aug. 29, 2018);
- 5) *Gillings v. Time Warner Cable LLC*, 583 Fed.Appx. 712 (9th Cir. 2014);
- 6) *Ghazaryan v. Diva Limousine, LTD.*, 169 Cal. App. 4th 1524 (2009), *pet. for rev. denied*;
- 7) *Laliberte v. Pacific Mercantile Bank*, 147 Cal. App. 4th 1 (2007), *rev. denied, pet. for cert. denied*;
- 8) *Alvarez v. May Dept. Stores Co.*, 143 Cal. App. 4th 1223 (2006), *rev. denied, pet. for cert. denied*;
- 9) *Johnson v. Glaxosmithkline, Inc.*, 166 Cal. App. 4th 1497 (2008), *rev. denied*;
- 10) *Howard, et al. v. America Online, Inc.*, 208 F.3d 741 (9th Cir. 2000), *pet. for cert. denied*;
- 11) *Brown v. Ralphs Grocery Company*, 197 Cal. App. 4th 489 (2011) (amicus counsel);
- 12) *D. R. Horton, Inc. and Michael Cuda*, Case 12–CA–25764, 357 NLRB No. 184 (January 3, 2012) (amicus counsel). This NLRB matter is of particular note, as it is at the center of a dispute regarding the interplay

1 between the Federal Arbitration Act (FAA) and two labor relations laws,
2 the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) and Norris-LaGuardia Act.
3 Cases highlighting that issue have been accepted by the United States
4 Supreme Court.

5 (e) I was the lead appellate author in a matter before the California Supreme Court
6 that generated substantial interest in the field of wage and hour litigation. That
7 matter, *Troester v. Starbucks Corporation*, resolved a significant issue of
8 whether, under California law, a *de minimis* defense exists to the employer's
9 obligation to pay all wages for all compensable time worked by an employee.

10 (f) I was the lead appellate counsel in a matter before the California Court of
11 Appeal (Sixth Appellate District) that generated substantial interest in the field
12 of wage and hour litigation. That matter, *Camp v. Home Depot, U.S.A., Inc.*,
13 held that prior jurisprudence erroneously concluded that, under California law,
14 underpayment of wages as a result of rounding of time clock punches is lawful
15 so long as the rounding was neutral on its face and as applied. *Camp* is now
16 pending before the California Supreme Court but remains citable as authority
17 pursuant to an Order of the California Supreme Court.

18 (g) In addition to my work on complex litigation matters and class actions, I have
19 authored published articles and columns on issues related to class actions and
20 other litigation issues, including:

- 21 1) H. Scott Leviant, *Unintended Consequences*, 6 U.C. Davis Bus. L.J. 18
22 (2006), at <http://blj.ucdavis.edu/article.asp?id=636> (May 1, 2006);
- 23 2) H. Scott Leviant and Lilit Ter-Astvatsatryan, *Where Troester Stops Not*
24 *Even Troester Knows*, DAILY JOURNAL (Los Angeles), July 2, 2019;
- 25 3) H. Scott Leviant and Lilit Ter-Astvatsatryan, *Unaccounted Time:*
26 *Reading the Tea Leaves of Troester*, DAILY JOURNAL (Los Angeles),
27 September 12, 2018;
- 28 4) Dennis F. Moss and H. Scott Leviant, *Class Actions: One step forward*

- 1 *after two steps back*, DAILY JOURNAL (Los Angeles), January 11, 2012;
- 2 5) H. Scott Leviant, *Arbitration: A Look Back, a Look Ahead*, DAILY
- 3 JOURNAL (Los Angeles), December 28, 2010;
- 4 6) H. Scott Leviant, *Witnesses Cannot Hide*, Daily Journal (Los Angeles),
- 5 April 21, 2010;
- 6 7) H. Scott Leviant, *Divide and Conquer: The New Paradigm of Class*
- 7 *Action Defense?*, FORUM, January/February 2009
- 8 8) H. Scott Leviant, *Class Action Appellate Report*, FORUM, 2009-2010
- 9 (Ongoing series);
- 10 9) H. Scott Leviant & Linh Hua, *Legislature Using Purse Strings to Bind*
- 11 *Judiciary*, Daily Journal (San Francisco), March 15, 2010;
- 12 10) H. Scott Leviant, *Wrongfully Recused?*, DAILY JOURNAL (Los Angeles),
- 13 December 2, 2009;
- 14 11) H. Scott Leviant, *Cutting Class*, DAILY JOURNAL (Los Angeles), April 15,
- 15 2008;
- 16 12) H. Scott Leviant, *Leveling The Playing Field*, DAILY JOURNAL (Los
- 17 Angeles), May 4, 2007;
- 18 13) H. Scott Leviant, *A Bad Meal Deal: 'Brinker' Gets the Incentive Question*
- 19 *Wrong*, DAILY JOURNAL (Los Angeles), August 6, 2008;
- 20 14) H. Scott Leviant & Jason E. Barsanti, *Maximize Recovery in Unpaid*
- 21 *Wage Cases*, FORUM, January/February 2008;
- 22 15) H. Scott Leviant, et al., *Electronic Evidence: No Longer an Optional*
- 23 *Element in a Comprehensive Litigation Plan*, ADVOCATE, April 2006;
- 24 16) H. Scott Leviant, *Improving Rule 12(b)(6) survival odds: Some*
- 25 *considerations for effective RICO pleading*, CIVIL RICO REPORT, Volume
- 26 15, Number 22, April 26, 2000 (LRP Publications).

27 (h) In addition to publications in industry newspapers, periodicals and journals, I

28 am the Supervising Editor, primary author and founder of the legal blog The

Complex Litigator (<http://www.thecomplexlitigator.com>). The Complex Litigator reports and comments on news and topics relevant to class action and complex litigation practice, with a primary emphasis on wage and hour litigation issues. Through my blog, I have also, on occasion, published podcasts of round table discussions with preeminent members of the wage and hour practice bar on both the plaintiff and defense sides. My blog has been cited to the California Supreme Court in at least one Petition for Review. The Complex Litigator has been in existence since 2008, having outlasted many other legal blogs, and it has a unique readership that numbers in the tens of thousands.

(i) I have also lectured on issues related to class actions and complex litigation, including the following educational seminars:

- 1) *Strategies for Settlement of Individual and Wage & Hour Class Actions*, Bridgeport's Eighth Annual Wage & Hour Litigation Conference (December 16, 2011)
- 2) *The Year in Review – Staying Abreast of Current Cases*, Consumer Attorneys of San Diego Class Action Symposium (October 14, 2011)
- 3) *Concepcion v. AT&T and Derivative Wage & Hour Claims*, Bridgeport's Mid Year Wage & Hour Litigation Conference (June 3, 2011)
- 4) *Advanced Principles: UCL Remedies and Defenses*, 20th Annual Golden State Antitrust and Unfair Competition Law Institute (October 21, 2010)
- 5) *Refining Your Wage and Hour Practice*, 2010 CELA Annual Conference (October 2, 2010)
- 6) *Word v. WordPerfect Software, Tips, Tools and Tricks*: Legal Technology for Plaintiffs Employment Lawyers (September 30, 2010)
- 7) *California's 17200 -- Its Use and Abuse*, Federalist Society (May 19, 2010)
- 8) *20 Tips for Successful Navigation of e-Discovery Requirements*, Los Angeles County Bar Association's Thirtieth Annual Labor and

1 Employment Law Symposium (March 31, 2010)

2 9) *Social Networking for Lawyers: A Roadmap to Success*, Los Angeles
3 County Bar Association's 2nd Annual two-day 2009 Small Firm and Solo
4 Practitioners Conference: MISSION POSSIBLE (June 25, 2009)

5 10) *A Seminar Overview of the Current State of Employment Law*, The
6 Westchester/LAX/Marina Del Rey Chamber of Commerce (February 23,
7 2006)

8 (j) I served three consecutive years as an elected member of the Board of
9 Governors of the Consumer Attorneys of California. In that capacity, I worked
10 to preserve the right of California's consumers and employees to bring proposed
11 class actions. For example, I provided assistance to CAOC in its successful
12 effort to defeat AB 298, which would have substantially impaired the ability of
13 plaintiffs to prosecute class actions in California. More recently, on behalf of
14 CAOC, I co-authored several requests for publication of unpublished class
15 action decisions, including one such request in *Jaimez v. Daiohs USA, Inc.*, 181
16 Cal. App. 4th 1286 (2010), and authored amicus briefs for CAOC in the Eighth
17 Circuit matter entitled *Avritt v. Reliastar Life. Ins. Co.*, Case No. 09-2843, the
18 California Supreme Court matter entitled *Californians for Disability Rights v.*
19 *Mervyn's, LLC*, 39 Cal. 4th 223 (2006), and the California Court of Appeal
20 matter entitled *Brown v. Ralphs Grocery Company*, 197 Cal. App. 4th 489
21 (2011).

22 26. My current contingent billing rate is consistent with my practice area, legal market and
23 accepted hourly rates:

24 (a) In the December 8, 2008 article "Billable Hours Aren't the Only Game in Town
25 Anymore," *NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL*, the following hourly billing rates were
26 reported by Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton, a leading firm in the defense of
27 wage-and-hour class actions that I have frequently opposed when litigating wage-
28 and-hour class actions: Partners: \$475-\$795; Associates: 1st Year - \$275, 2nd Year

- \$310, 3rd Year - \$335, 4th Year - \$365, 5th Year - \$390, 6th Year - \$415, 7th Year - \$435, 8th Year - \$455.

(b) In 2009 I was retained as appellate counsel in the appeal of a denial of class certification. For the specialized work on that appeal, I charged an hourly rate of \$650.00 per hour, a rate the hiring co-counsel accepted.

(c) The 2023-24 Adjusted Laffey Matrix states that an attorney with 20 or more years experience can reasonably charge \$1,057 per hour. <http://www.laffeymatrix.com/see.html>.⁶ That rate is derived from the Washington, D.C. area and requires a costs of living evaluation for use in Los Angeles. Using federal statistics for average attorney salaries, attorney pay is 8.7% lower in Los Angeles, compared to Washington, D.C., indicating an 8.7% downward adjustment to the Laffey Matrix may be appropriate.

<https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes231011.htm>.⁷ However, using federal employee pay tables, federal employee wages are 0.13% higher when Los Angeles is compared to Washington, D.C., indicating almost no adjustment to the Laffey Matrix is appropriate. <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/2024/general-schedule>.⁸ And, using Schedule 9 of 5 U.S.C. § 5332, there is a 3% differential favoring Los Angeles. Thus, something in the range of a 8.7% locality reduction to a 3.0% locality increase appears appropriate here. Thus, applying an adjustment factor of 0.0%, the locality corrected Adjusted Laffey Matrix hourly rate for attorneys with 20 or more years of experience is \$1,057. The complete Adjusted Laffey Matrix is set forth below.

(d) The full 2023-2024 Adjusted Laffey Matrix provides for the following hourly rates for paralegal/law clerks and attorneys falling into various ranges of years

⁶ Last viewed January 30, 2024.

⁷ Last viewed January 30, 2024.

⁸ Last viewed January 30, 2024.

of experience:

Year	Adj. Factor**	Paralegal Clerk	1-3	4-7	8-10	11-19	20+
6/01/23-5/31/24	1.059295	\$239	\$437	\$538	\$777	\$878	\$1,057

(e) I have been selected to Super Lawyers from 2012-2025, achieving that professional recognition for well over a decade. I was selected for the Rising Stars edition of Super Lawyers in 2009.

(f) Based upon my practice area, geographic market, experience, including all of the above information, reputation, and generally accepted hourly rates, my current, regular hourly billing rate is now \$975.00, which is well below the presumptively appropriate hourly rate of \$1,057 for attorneys with 20 or more years of experience.

REASONABLENESS OF THE REQUESTED FEE AWARD

22. When this case was taken on a contingent fee basis, with the firm agreeing to assume responsibility for litigation costs, the ultimate result was far from certain. In the course of this litigation, Moon Law Group, PC, paid filing fees, copy charges, Westlaw fees, and mailing, telephone and express mail charges. There was never a guarantee that Moon Law Group, PC, would recoup those expenditures. The firm took on this case, which necessarily required the firm to forego other opportunities, given finite resources to devote to cases.

23. Because of the uncertainty of the outcome in this and other wage and hour litigation undertaken by Moon Law Group, PC, we took this case with the expectation that a risk enhancement, either in the form of a lodestar multiplier or a percentage of the fund award equivalent thereto, would be available if we prevailed. This expectation stems from the fact that many cases we undertake as putative class actions do not resolve successfully.

24. Class Counsel's experience in employment class actions was integral in evaluating the

1 strengths and weaknesses of the case against Defendant and the reasonableness of the settlement.

2 Practice in the narrow fields of wage and hour litigation requires skill and knowledge concerning the
3 rapidly evolving substantive law (state and federal), as well as the procedural law of class action
4 litigation.

5 25. In the past 5 years, Moon Law Group, PC, has settled hundreds of wage & hour class
6 actions. Just as the Court in *Chavez v. Netflix, Inc.*, 162 Cal. App. 4th 43, 66, n.11 (2008) observed, it
7 has been the experience at Moon Law Group, PC, that attorney fee awards of one-third of a common
8 settlement fund are the rule, rather than the exception. Here, Class Counsel agrees that they will seek
9 no more than one third of the settlement amount in fees. This is consistent with common practice,
10 consistent with Ninth Circuit practice, consistent with California law approving the percentage of the
11 fund method to award fees from a common fund, *Laffitte v. Robert Half Intern. Inc.*, 1 Cal. 5th 480, 503
12 (2016), and not inappropriate in light of the many hours expended by attorneys and paralegals
13 performing work for Plaintiff before and after the filing of this matter. That work includes:

- 14 (a) Numerous interviews with the client, and review of documents provided by
15 Plaintiff Small;
- 16 (b) Legal research and investigation regarding the Defendant's practices at numerous
17 points in the litigation;
- 18 (c) Preparation of multiple drafts of the original class action complaint and finalization
19 and filing of the original class action complaint;
- 20 (d) Review of the first amended complaint, and finalization of that complaint;
- 21 (e) Extensive "meet and confer" efforts with Defendant's counsel to obtain relevant
22 documents and information through informal discovery;
- 23 (f) Contacting witnesses;
- 24 (g) Review of data and documents produced by Defendant;
- 25 (h) Analysis of the audit results and preparation of a damages model with the aid of a
26 statistics expert;
- 27 (i) Research and preparation of Plaintiffs' mediation brief;
- 28 (j) Revisions to mediation brief with co-counsel;

- (k) Attendance at mediation;
- (l) Drafting, negotiating, and reviewing multiple drafts of the Settlement and attachments; and
- (m) Preparation of the initial motion for preliminary approval and multiple revisions thereafter.

26. I anticipate that Class Counsel will spend an additional 30 hours on this matter, appearing at the hearing of preliminary approval, answering class member calls, working with the administrator to finalize documents in mailing format, conferring with counsel over any notice issues, drafting the final approval motion and motion for fees and costs, appearing at the final approval hearing, and resolving any post-approval issues that may arise, and appearing at a final accounting hearing. Class Counsel intends to request up to \$256,666.67 in attorneys' fees, as authorized under the Agreement. Class Counsel has also incurred costs in this matter that will be detailed at the time final approval is sought. Class Counsel has agreed to a cap on recoverable costs of \$15,000.00, and if total incurred costs exceed the cap, Class Counsel will request no more than the agreed-upon cap. Costs incurred to date are currently below the cap.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PLAINTIFF AND THE REASONABLENESS OF THE REQUESTED INCENTIVE AWARD

27. Here, Plaintiff seeks a Service Payment of up to **\$7,500.00** for the significant result achieved. This amount is very reasonable given the risks undertaken by Plaintiff for involvement in the Action. Taking the risk of filing a lawsuit against an employer deserves recognition, especially in light of the settlement achieved by Plaintiff. Additionally, Plaintiff was actively involved in the litigation and settlement negotiations of this Action, expending considerable effort in advancing the interest of the Class. Plaintiff provided information to counsel before the filing of this matter; assisted with the settlement process (which included conferring with counsel during the preparation of Plaintiff's mediation brief); and, regularly conferred with counsel regarding the case whenever questions arose. Plaintiff's Declaration also confirms that Plaintiff was an active participant in the settlement of this case.

1 THE THIRD-PARTY ADMINISTRATOR QUALIFICATIONS AND STATEMENT OF NO
2 CONFLICTS OR AFFILIATION

3 28. The parties have agreed that administration will be handled by a third-party
4 administrator. In counsel's experience as class counsel in similar wage-and-hour actions with a similar
5 number of employees, Phoenix is fully capable of administering the settlement at a competitive and
6 reasonable cost and should be approved by the Court to administer the settlement notice process.
7 Phoenix was selected because it submitted a low bid in the amount of **\$7,500.00** for administration
8 services. Phoenix has also provided a declaration confirming its experience and its implementation of
9 measures designed to protect Class Member data and Class Settlement funds. Finally, this firm has no
10 relationship with Phoenix, other than as a client retaining a vendor of services via an arms-length
11 transaction. We have no ownership interest in Phoenix.

12
13
14 CLASS CERTIFICATION

15 29. The class is ascertainable by objective criteria. The class is: All persons employed by
16 SLA as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees during the Class Period (the "Class Period" is the period
17 from March 11, 2020 to January 21, 2025). "Participating Class Member" means a Class Member who
18 does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion from the Class portion of the Settlement.
19 (Settlement, ¶¶ 1.5, 1.9, 1.12, 1.34.)

20 30. The class is sufficiently numerous. Based upon Defendant's records and discovery,
21 there are about 308 Class Members. Plaintiff's counsel believe that the data is reliable.

22 31. Plaintiff is typical of the Class. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant. Plaintiff worked
23 during the Class Period. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class proposed in this
24 settlement. Like other class members, Plaintiff experienced work under policies and procedures
25 impacting wage and hour compliance. No unique defenses applicable to Plaintiff have been identified
26 that do not also exist as to other Class Members.

27 32. Common *issues* exist. Here, Class Members have shared a common interest in
28 determining whether Defendant violated wage and hour requirements under state and related federal

1 law, including the following issues: i. Whether or not Defendant paid proper wages to the Class; ii.
2 Whether or not Defendant provided meal periods to the Class; iii. Whether or not Defendant provided
3 rest periods to the Class; iv. Whether or not Defendant paid compensation timely upon separation of
4 employment to former Class Members; v. whether or not Defendant paid compensation timely
5 throughout Class Members' employment; vi. Whether or not Defendant provided accurate itemized
6 wage statements to the Class; and, vii. Whether or not Defendant engaged in unlawful or unfair
7 business practices affecting the Class in violation of California Business and Professions Code §§
8 17200-17208.

9 33. From our review of the documentation provided, we determined that for purposes of
10 these claims, Defendant's policies and practices are either identical, or sufficiently similar, to raise the
11 same questions of liability, and applied to all Class Members. Because Class Members would have to
12 prove the same issues of law and fact to prevail, and because their potential legal remedies are identical,
13 it would be preferable to resolve all Class Members' claims by means of the Settlement than to require
14 each Class Member to litigate his or her individual claims. Therefore, common questions predominate
15 over any questions that may be unique to individual Class Members, and class-wide settlement is
16 superior to any other method of resolution.

17 34. My Declaration, in Paragraphs above, summarizes the firm's experience that establishes
18 its adequacy to represent the Class. We have no known conflicts of interest with absent Class
19 Members. Plaintiff has demonstrated, through participation in this action, a willingness to serve as a
20 representative for the Class. Plaintiff has no known conflicts of interest with absent Class Members
21 and has agreed to place the class's interests above Plaintiff's own. Plaintiff's actions also demonstrate
22 adequacy.

23 35. By consolidating all of these potential individual actions into one proceeding, this
24 Court's use of the class action device enables it to manage this litigation in a manner that serves the
25 economics of time, effort and expense for the litigants and the judicial system. Absent class treatment,
26 similarly-situated employees with small but potentially meritorious claims for damages would, as a
27 practical matter, have no means of redress because of the time, effort and expense required to prosecute
28 individual actions. Moreover, in the context of settlement, superiority concerns are almost non-

1 existent, since case management is controlled and a methodology for trial need not be identified.

2
3 EXHIBITS

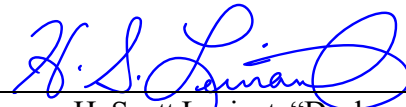
4 36. As noted above, a true and correct copy of the CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
5 SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND CLASS NOTICE is attached hereto as **Exhibit “1.”** The
6 Settlement includes Exhibit A (the “Notice”).

7 37. Attached hereto as **Exhibit “2”** is a true and correct copy of confirmation of the
8 submission of the settlement to the Department of Industrial Relations, through its online submission
9 portal.

10
11 PAGA SETTLEMENT NOTIFICATION TO DIR

12 38. Counsel for Plaintiff provided notice of the requested approval of the PAGA settlement
13 through the online submission portal.

14 I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is
15 true and correct. Executed March 3, 2025, at Los Angeles, California.

16
17 

18 H. Scott Leviant, “Declarant”
19
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27
28

Exhibit “1”

Kane Moon (SBN 249834)
H. Scott Leviant (SBN 200834)
Mariam Ghazaryan (SBN 341119)
MOON LAW GROUP, PC
725 S. Figueroa St., 31st Floor
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Attorneys for Plaintiff Gabriel Guerrero

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

GABRIEL GUERRERO, individually, and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SILVER LAKES ASSOCIATION, a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: CIVSB2403018

[Assigned for all purposes to the Hon. David E.
Driscoll, Dept. S-22]

CLASS ACTION

**CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND CLASS
NOTICE**

Action Filed: March 11, 2024
Trial Date: Not Set

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CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND CLASS NOTICE

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between plaintiff GABRIEL GUERRERO (“Plaintiff”) and defendant SILVER LAKES ASSOCIATION (“SLA”). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and SLA collectively as “Parties,” or individually as “Party.”

1. **DEFINITIONS.**

- 1.1. “Action” means the Plaintiff’s lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against SLA captioned *Guerrero v. Silver Lakes Association*, San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2403018, filed on March 11, 2024, and pending in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino.
- 1.2. “Administrator” means ILYM Group, Inc., the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.
- 1.3. “Administration Expenses Payment” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.
- 1.4. “Aggrieved Employee(s)” means all persons employed by SLA as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees in the State of California during the PAGA Period.
- 1.5. “Class” means all persons employed by SLA as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees during the Class Period.
- 1.6. “Class Counsel” means Moon Law Group, PC.
- 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 SLA’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 (“NCOA”) 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 with a Spanish translation in the form, without material variation unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, attached as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference into this Agreement. The Parties, through counsel, may agree to modifications to the Class Notice required to correct errors or effectuate changes required by the Court without the need to amend this Agreement, and the revised Class Notice shall be incorporated herein in place of the original Exhibit A.

1.12. “Class Period” means the period from March 11, 2020 to January 21, 2025.

1.13. “Class Representative” means the named Plaintiff in the operative complaint in the Action seeking Court approval to serve as the Class Representative.

1.14. “Class Representative Service Payment” means the payment to the Class Representative, Gabriel Guerrero, for initiating the Action and providing services in support of the Action.

1.15. “Court” means any court before which the Parties seek settlement approval of this Agreement, including the Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino.

1.16. “Defendant” means SLA, the named defendant in the Action.

1.17. “Defense Counsel” means ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA, RUUD & ROMO.

1.18. “Effective Date” means: (a) the date the Court enters the Final Approval Order if no objections are asserted and no individual seeks to intervene in the matter; or (b) 65 days after the date of entry of the Final Approval Order if any objections are asserted or any individual seeks to intervene in the matter but no appeal is filed; or (c) if a timely appeal is made, ten (10) business days after the final resolution of that appeal, the Settlement is undisturbed or upheld, and the Final Approval Order is no longer subject to further judicial

review.

1.19. “Final Approval Order” 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. “Gross Settlement Amount” means \$588,000 which is the total amount SLA agrees to pay under the Settlement except as provided in Paragraphs 3.1 and 8 below. The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, the Class Representative Service Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment.

1.22. “Individual Class Payment” means the Participating Class Member’s pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.

1.23. “Individual PAGA Payment” means the Aggrieved Employee’s pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.

1.24. “Judgment” means the judgment entered by the Court based upon the Final Approval.

1.25. “LWDA” means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the agency entitled, under Labor Code § 2699(i).

1.26. “LWDA PAGA Payment” means the 75% portion of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code § 2699(i).

1.27. “Net Settlement Amount” means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Class Representative Service Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment.

1.28. “Non-Participating Class Member” means any Class Member who opts out of the Class portion of the Settlement by sending the Administrator a valid and timely Request for

Exclusion.

1.29. "PAGA Pay Period" means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for SLA for at least one day during the PAGA Period.

1.30. "PAGA Period" means the period from March 11, 2023 to January 21, 2025.

1.31. "PAGA" means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. *et seq.*).

1.32. "PAGA Notice" means Plaintiff's letter to SLA and the LWDA, dated March 10, 2024, providing notice pursuant to Labor Code § 2699.3(a).

1.33. "PAGA Penalties" means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees (\$14,500) and 75% to the LWDA (\$43,500) in settlement of PAGA claims.

1.34. "Participating Class Member" means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion from the Class portion of the Settlement.

1.35. "Plaintiff" means Gabriel Guerrero, the named plaintiff in the Action.

1.36. "Preliminary Approval Hearing" means the hearing of the motion requesting preliminary approval of the Class portion of the Settlement.

1.37. "Preliminary Approval Order" means the order granting preliminary approval of the Class portion of the Settlement.

1.38. "Released Class Claims" means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.1 below.

1.39. "Released PAGA Claims" means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.2 below.

1.40. "Released Parties" means SLA, and any predecessor, successor, subsidiary, parent, or affiliate as defined by Corporations Code § 150, and each of its supervisory/managerial employees, members, managing agents, shareholders, directors, and/or officers.

1.41. "Request for Exclusion" means a Class Member's submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement.

1.42. "Response Deadline" means 60 calendar 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 Class portion of the Settlement, or (b) fax, email, or mail his or her Objection to the Settlement. The Response Deadline for Class Members to whom Notice Packets are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall be extended by 14 calendar days beyond the original Response Deadline.

1.43. “Settlement” means the disposition of the Action effected by this Agreement and the Judgment.

1.44. “Workweek” means any week during which a Class Member worked for SLA for at least one day, during the Class Period.

2. RECITALS.

2.1. On March 11, 2024, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a Complaint alleging causes of action against SLA for (1) Failure to Pay Minimum Wages (Lab. Code §§ 204,1194, 1194.2, and 1197); (2) Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation (Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198); (3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512); (4) Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Breaks (Lab. Code §§ 226.7); (5) Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses (Lab. Code §2802); (6) Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination (Lab. Code §§ 201-203); (7) Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements (Lab. Code § 226); and (8) Unfair Business Practices (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et. seq.*). On May 16, 2024 Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint alleging an additional cause of action against SLA for civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”). The First Amended Complaint is the operative complaint in the Action (the “Operative Complaint.”) SLA 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 § 2699.3(a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to SLA and the LWDA by sending the PAGA Notice.

2.3. On November 21, 2024, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by

Michael Ludwig, which led to this Agreement to settle the Action.

2.4. Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained, through informal discovery, electronic time and pay records, policy documents, and data about the class. Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 1794, 1801 (1996) and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168 Cal. App. 4th 116, 129-130 (2008) ("*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, SLA promises to pay \$588,000.00 and no more as the Gross Settlement Amount, and to separately pay any and all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portions of the Individual Class Payments. SLA has no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.1 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 SLA.

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 \$7,500.00 (in addition to any Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment the Class Representative is entitled to receive as a Participating Class Member). SLA will not oppose Plaintiff's request for a Class Representative Service Payment that does not exceed this amount. As part of the

1 motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation Expenses Payment,
2 Plaintiff will seek Court approval for any Class Representative Service Payments
3 no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court
4 approves a Class Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested,
5 the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The
6 Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form
7 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on
8 the Class Representative Service Payment.

9 3.2.2. To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than 33 1/3% of the
10 GSA, which is currently estimated to be \$196,000.00, subject to any increase due
11 to the escalator clause in Paragraph 8, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses
12 Payment of not more than \$14,000.00. SLA will not oppose requests for these
13 payments provided that they do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiff and/or Class
14 Counsel will file a motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Litigation
15 Expenses Payment no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing.
16 If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel
17 Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator
18 will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall
19 have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any
20 claim to any portion any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel
21 Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees
22 Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment using one or more IRS
23 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed
24 on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses
25 Payment and holds SLA harmless, and indemnifies SLA, from any dispute or
26 controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these Payments.

27 3.2.3. To the Administrator: An Administration Expenses Payment not to exceed
28 \$15,000.00, 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 \$15,000.00, 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. 20% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portions are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. 80% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of claims for 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 Workweeks of Non-Participating Class Members are not included in the calculation of payments to Participating Class Members and therefor have no effect on the calculation of Individual Class Payments paid from the Net Settlement Amount.

3.2.5. To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$58,000.00 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% (\$43,500.00) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$14,500.00) 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 the \$14,500.00 in PAGA Penalties by the total number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Period Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.

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-MISC Forms.

4. **SETTLEMENT FUNDING AND PAYMENTS.**

4.1. **Funding of Gross Settlement Amount.** SLA shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay SLA's share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator on the following schedule:

4.1.1. No later than 30 days after the Effective Date, SLA shall transfer \$288,000.00 to the Administrator for deposit into a QSF held by the Administrator.

4.1.2. On the earlier of May 21, 2026, or six months after the First GSA Funding, SLA shall transfer \$300,000.00 to the Administrator, along with the employer's share of payroll taxes, for deposit into a QSF held by the Administrator. The Administrator must advise SLA of the amount required for the employer's share of payroll taxes prior to the Second GSA Funding deadline, or within seven days of a request for that amount by SLA, whichever is earlier.

4.2. **Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount.** Within 14 calendar days after SLA funds the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel

1 Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Class Representative Service Payment.

2 Disbursement of the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses
3 Payment and the Class Representative Service Payment shall not precede disbursement of
4 Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments.

5 4.2.1. The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments and/or
6 Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the Class Members via First Class
7 U.S. Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the
8 date (not less than 180 calendar days after the date of mailing) when the check will
9 be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date.
10 The Administrator will send checks for Individual Settlement Payments to all
11 Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned
12 undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments
13 to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who
14 qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was
15 returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a
16 single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA
17 Payment. Before mailing any checks, the Settlement Administrator must update
18 the recipients' mailing addresses using the NCOA database.

19 4.2.2. The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other
20 Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without a United States
21 Postal Service ("USPS") forwarding address. Within seven calendar days of
22 receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS
23 forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class
24 Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver
25 checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The
26 Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member
27 whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior
28 to the void date.

4.2.3. 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 the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member, thereby leaving no "unpaid residue" subject to the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure § 384(b).

4.2.4. The payment of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments shall not obligate SLA 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 SLA 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. **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 all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the Class Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint, including, without limitation, any and all claims involving (a) any alleged failure to pay minimum wages (Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197); (b) any alleged failure to pay overtime compensation (Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198); (c) any alleged failure to provide meal periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512); (d) any alleged failure to authorize and permit rest breaks (Lab. Code §§ 226.7); (e) any alleged failure to indemnify necessary business expenses (Lab. Code § 2802); (f) any alleged failure to timely pay final wages at termination (Lab. Code §§ 201-203); (g) any alleged failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements (Lab. Code § 226); and, (h) any alleged conduct constituting unfair business practices (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et. seq.*).

Excluded from this portion of the release are claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the PAGA Notice. 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.

5.2. PAGA Release: The State of California, and anyone purporting to act on its behalf, including Plaintiff, will release the Released Parties from all claims for civil penalties under PAGA, based on the facts and Labor Code sections that were alleged or reasonably could have been alleged in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice of violations and the Operative Complaint.

6. MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL.

Plaintiff shall file a motion for preliminary approval ("Motion for Preliminary Approval") subject to the review by SLA, as follows:

6.1. SLA's Declaration in Support of Preliminary Approval. Within 30 calendar days of the full execution of this Agreement, SLA will prepare and deliver to Class Counsel a signed declaration from SLA and/or Defense Counsel disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with the Administrator, *if any such actual or potential conflicts exist*. Similarly, if any other pending matter or action asserting claims will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement, SLA shall prepare and deliver to Class Counsel a signed declaration from SLA and/or Defense Counsel identifying any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement. Alternatively, if such other actions are filed between the execution of this Agreement and the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval and become known to SLA and/or Defense Counsel, Defense Counsel will advise Class Counsel. *If there are no actual or potential conflicts of interest with the Administrator to disclose, or any pending matters to disclose, no declaration from SLA and/or Defense*

Counsel is required.

- 6.2. Plaintiff's Responsibilities. Plaintiff will prepare and deliver to Defense Counsel documents necessary for obtaining a Preliminary Approval Order, 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 governing case law and a request for approval of the PAGA Settlement under Labor Code § 2699(f)(2)); (ii) a draft Preliminary Approval Order; (iii) a draft proposed Class Notice; (iv) a signed declaration from the Administrator attaching its "not to exceed" bid for administering the Settlement and attesting to its willingness to serve; competency; operative procedures for protecting the security of Class Data; amounts of insurance coverage for any data breach, defalcation of funds or other misfeasance; all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members; and the nature and extent of any financial relationship with Plaintiff, Class Counsel, SLA, 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 or the Administrator; and, (vi) 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; and, all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members or the Administrator. Class Counsel shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement or disclose the existence of any such pending matters. Alternatively, if such other actions are filed between the execution of this Agreement and the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval and become known to Class Counsel, Class Counsel will advise Defense Counsel.
- 6.3. Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel are responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than 45 calendar days after the full execution of this Agreement (extended in the event that any court processes delay the ability to file the Motion); obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary

Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval Order to the Administrator.

6.4. Duty to Cooperate. If the Parties disagree on any aspect of the proposed Motion for Preliminary Approval and/or the supporting declarations and documents, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to resolve the disagreement. If the Court does not enter a Preliminary Approval Order or conditions a Preliminary Approval Order 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 ILYM Group, Inc. to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, ILYM Group, Inc. agrees to be bound by this Agreement and to perform, as a fiduciary, all duties specified in this Agreement in exchange for payment of Administration Expenses. The 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 § 468B-1.

7.4. Class Data. Not later than 14 calendar days after the Court enters a Preliminary Approval Order, SLA will deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft

Excel spreadsheet or similar common format data file. 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. SLA 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 SLA 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.

7.5. Notice to Class Members.

7.5.1. No later than three business days after receipt of the Class Data, the Administrator shall notify Class Counsel that the list has been received and state the number of Class Members, Aggrieved Employees, Workweeks, and Pay Periods in the Class Data.

7.5.2. Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than 14 calendar days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class USPS mail, the Class Notice with Spanish translation substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of each Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member and/or Aggrieved Employee, 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 NCOA database.

7.5.3. Not later than three business days after the Administrator's receipt of any Class Notice returned by the USPS as undelivered, the Administrator shall re-mail the

1 Class Notice using any forwarding address provided by the USPS. If the USPS
2 does not provide a forwarding address, the Administrator shall conduct a Class
3 Member Address Search, and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address
4 obtained. The Administrator has no obligation to make further attempts to locate
5 or send Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the
6 USPS a second time.

7 7.5.4. The deadlines for Class Members' written objections, challenges to Workweeks
8 and/or pay periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional 14
9 calendar days beyond the 60 calendar days otherwise provided in the Class Notice
10 for all Class Members whose notices are re-mailed. The Administrator will inform
11 the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.

12 7.5.5. If the Administrator, SLA or Class Counsel is contacted by or otherwise discovers
13 any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and
14 should have received Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer
15 in person or by telephone, and in good faith, in an effort to agree on whether to
16 include them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class
17 Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, and the
18 Administrator will send, via email or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring
19 them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than 14 calendar days after
20 receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, which ever are
21 later.

22 7.6. Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

23 7.6.1. Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class portion of
24 the Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written
25 Request for Exclusion not later than 60 calendar days after the Administrator mails
26 the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 calendar days for Class Members whose
27 Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class
28 Member or his/her representative that reasonably communicates the Class

Member's election to be excluded from the Class portion of 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.

7.6.2. 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 as to the Parties, but a Class Member whose Request for Exclusion is rejected by the Administrator may present a challenge to that determination to the Court.

7.6.3. 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' Release under Paragraph 5.2 of this Agreement, regardless whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Settlement.

7.6.4. 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 PAGA claims are subject to claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees will still receive an Individual PAGA Payment and will be subject to a claim preclusion defense if they attempt to assert any of the Released PAGA Claims.

1 7.7. Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks. Each Class Member shall have 60 calendar days
2 after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 calendar days for
3 Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed) to challenge the number of Class
4 Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if any) allocated to the Class Member in the Class
5 Notice. The Class Member may challenge the allocation by communicating with the
6 Administrator via fax, email or mail. The Administrator must instruct the challenging
7 Class Member to submit supporting documentation. In the absence of any contrary
8 documentation, the Administrator is entitled to presume that the Workweeks contained in
9 the Class Notice are correct so long as they are consistent with the Class Data. The
10 Administrator's determination of each Class Member's allocation of Workweeks and/or
11 PAGA Pay Periods shall be final as to the Parties (although SLA shall retain the right to
12 correct erroneous Class Data if subsequently discovered), but a Class Member whose
13 Workweek and/or Pay Period challenge is rejected by the Administrator may present the
14 same evidence supporting the Workweek and/or Pay Period challenge to the Court for
15 review. The Administrator shall promptly provide copies of any challenges to calculation
16 of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods to Defense Counsel and Class Counsel, along
17 with the Administrator's determinations regarding any challenges.

18 7.8. Objections to Settlement.

19 7.8.1. Only Participating Class Members may object to the class action components of
20 the Settlement and/or this Agreement, including contesting the fairness of the
21 Settlement, and/or amounts requested for the Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class
22 Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Class Representative Service
23 Payment.

24 7.8.2. Participating Class Members may send written objections to the Administrator, by
25 fax, email, or mail. In the alternative, Participating Class Members may appear in
26 Court (or hire an attorney to appear in Court) to present verbal objections at the
27 Final Approval Hearing. A Participating Class Member who elects to send a
28 written objection to the Administrator must do so not later than 60 calendar days

after the Administrator's mailing of the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 calendar days for Class Members whose Class Notice was re-mailed).

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

7.9. 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.

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

7.9.2. 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 calendar 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 of Class Members who have timely submitted valid Requests for Exclusion ("Exclusion List"); (b) the names of Class Members who have submitted invalid Requests for Exclusion; (c) copies of all Requests for Exclusion from Settlement submitted (whether valid or invalid).

7.9.3. 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, and challenges to Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods received and/or resolved (“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. In addition to the Weekly Reports, the Administrator shall report to the Parties when it has completed the initial distribution of the Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments to all individuals with valid addresses.

7.9.4. Workweek and/or Pay Period Challenges. The Administrator has the authority to address and make decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all Class Member challenges over the calculation of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods. The Administrator’s determination of each Class Member’s allocation of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods shall be final as to the Parties (although SLA shall retain the right to correct erroneous Class Data if subsequently discovered), but a Class Member whose Workweek and/or Pay Period challenge is rejected by the Administrator may present the same evidence supporting the Workweek and/or Pay Period challenge to the Court for review.

7.9.5. Administrator’s Declaration. Not later than 14 calendar 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.

7.9.6. Final Report by Settlement Administrator. Within 14 calendar 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 14 calendar 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.

8. CLASS SIZE ESTIMATES and ESCALATOR CLAUSE

Based on its records, SLA estimates that, as of November 21, 2024, (1) there were 304 Class Members who worked approximately 25,542 total Workweeks and (2) there were 177 Aggrieved Employees who worked approximately 4735 total Pay Periods. If the number of actual work weeks as of the close of the Class Period is more than 10% higher than the estimated Workweeks (i.e., exceeds 28,096 work weeks), SLA may, at its election, opt to (a) increase the Gross Settlement Amount in the exact proportionate amount as to any additional Workweeks (i.e., 17% more Workweeks than estimated will result in a 7% proportionate increase in the GSA) or (b) end the Class Period a week prior to when the total Workweeks surpasses 28,096 Workweeks. This election must be made no later than the Preliminary Approval Hearing, so that the Court is informed of the correct Class Period and the Class Notice is distributed to the correct individuals.

9. SLA'S RIGHT TO WITHDRAW.

If the number of valid Requests for Exclusion identified in the Exclusion List exceeds 5% of the total of all Class Members, SLA may, but is not obligated to, withdraw from the Settlement. The Parties agree that, if SLA withdraws, the Settlement shall be void ab initio, have no force or effect whatsoever, and that neither Party will have any further obligation to perform under this Agreement; provided, however, SLA will remain responsible for paying all Settlement administration expenses incurred to that point.

SLA must notify Class Counsel and the Court of its election to withdraw not later than seven calendar days after the Administrator sends the final Exclusion List to Defense Counsel; late elections will have no effect.

10. MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL.

Plaintiff will timely file in Court a motion for final approval of the Settlement that includes a request for approval of the PAGA settlement under Labor Code § 2699(l), a Proposed final approval order and a proposed Judgment (collectively “Motion for Final Approval”). Plaintiff shall provide drafts of these documents to Defense Counsel not later than seven calendar 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.

10.1. 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.

10.2. Duty to Cooperate. If the Court does not issue a Final Approval Order or conditions the Final Approval Order 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, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Administration Expenses Payment shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this paragraph.

10.3. 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 solely for purposes of (i) enforcing this Agreement and/or Judgment, (ii) addressing settlement administration matters, and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by

law.

10.4. 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 the 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.

10.5. 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 a Final Approval Order 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.

11. AMENDED JUDGMENT.

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

1 **12. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.**

2 12.1. No Admission of Liability, Class Certification or Representative Manageability for Other
3 Purposes. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed
4 claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or should be construed as an admission by
5 SLA that any of the allegations in the Operative Complaint have merit or that SLA has any
6 liability for any claims asserted; nor should it be intended or construed as an admission by
7 Plaintiff that SLA's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree that class
8 certification and representative treatment is for purposes of this Settlement only. If, for any
9 reason, the Court does not issue a Preliminary Approval Order, Final Approval Order, or
10 enter Judgment, SLA reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reasons,
11 and SLA reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action, and Plaintiff reserves
12 the right to move for class certification on any grounds available and to contest SLA's
13 defenses. The Settlement, this Agreement and Parties' willingness to settle the Action will
14 have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation (except
15 for proceedings to enforce or effectuate the Settlement and this Agreement).

16 12.2. Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, SLA and Defense
17 Counsel separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement is
18 filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate and/or publicize, or cause or
19 permit another person to disclose, disseminate or publicize, any of the terms of the
20 Agreement directly or indirectly, specifically or generally, to any person, corporation,
21 association, government agency, or other entity except: (1) to the Parties' attorneys,
22 accountants, or spouses, all of whom will be instructed to keep this Agreement
23 confidential; (2) counsel in a related matter; (3) to the extent necessary to report income to
24 appropriate taxing authorities; (4) in response to a court order or subpoena; or (5) in
25 response to an inquiry or subpoena issued by a state or federal government agency. Each
26 Party agrees to immediately notify each other Party of any judicial or agency order,
27 inquiry, or subpoena seeking such information. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, SLA and Defense
28 Counsel separately agree not to, directly or indirectly, initiate any conversation or other

communication, before the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, with any 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.

12.3. 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.

12.4. 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.

12.5. Attorney Authorization. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel separately warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and SLA, 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.

12.6. 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.

12.7. 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.

12.8. No Tax Advice. Neither Plaintiff, Class Counsel, SLA 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.

12.9. 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.

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

12.11. 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.

12.12. 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.

12.13. 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.

12.14. Use and Return of Class Data. Information provided to Class Counsel pursuant to Evidence Code § 1152 or comparable laws, and all copies and summaries of the Class Data provided to Class Counsel by SLA 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 calendar 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 SLA unless, prior to the Court's discharge of the Administrator's obligation, SLA makes a written request to Class Counsel for the return, rather than the destruction, of Class Data in proper form.

12.15. 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.

12.16. 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.

12.17. 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:

Kane Moon
kmoon@moonlawgroup.com
H. Scott Leviant
hsleviant@moonlawgroup.com
Mariam Ghazaryan
mghazaryan@moonlawgroup.com
MOON LAW GROUP, PC
725 South Figueroa St., 31st Floor
Los Angeles, California 90017
Telephone: (213) 232-3128
Facsimile: (213) 232-3125

To SLA:

ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA, RUUD & ROMO
Joshua D. Carlon
Joshua.Carlon@aallr.com
251 South Lake Avenue, Suite 360
Pasadena, California 91101
Telephone: (626) 583-8600
Facsimile: (626) 583-8610

12.18. 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.

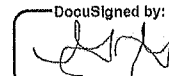
12.19. Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. In addition, upon the signing of this Agreement, the Parties agree pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 583.330, to extend the date to bring a case to trial under Code of Civil Procedure § 583.310 for the entire period of this settlement process.

Plaintiff & Class Representative:

GABRIEL GUERRERO

Dated: 2/13/2025

By:

DocuSigned by:


Gabriel Guerrero

Defendant:

SILVER LAKES ASSOCIATION

Dated: 2/28/25

By:

Debbie Valentine Smith

Print Name



Signature

Secretary

Title

1 **Plaintiff's Counsel:**

MOON LAW GROUP, PC

2 Dated: 02/12/25

3 By: 

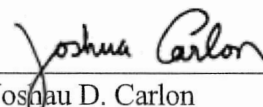
Kane Moon
H. Scott Leviant
Mariam Ghazaryan

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Gabriel Guerrero

6 **Defendant's Counsel:**

ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA, RUUD & ROMO

8 Dated: 3/3/2025

9 By: 

Joshua D. Carlon

Attorneys for Defendant, Silver Lakes Association

Exhibit “A”

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

Gabriel Guerrero v. Silver Lakes Association, San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2403018

*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 SILVER LAKES ASSOCIATION (“SLA”)¹ for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action was filed by a former SLA employee, Gabriel Guerrero (“Plaintiff”), and seeks payment of (1) back wages and other relief for a class of hourly non-exempt employees (“Class Members”) who worked for SLA during the Class Period (March 11, 2020 to January 21, 2025); and, (2) penalties under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) for all hourly non-exempt employees who worked for SLA during the PAGA Period (March 11, 2023 to January 21, 2025) (the “Aggrieved Employees”).

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

Based on SLA’s records, and the Parties’ current assumptions, your Individual Class Payment is estimated to be \$ [REDACTED] (less withholding) and your individual share of the Individual PAGA Payment is estimated to be \$ [REDACTED]. The actual amount you may receive might be slightly different and will depend on a number of factors, including the amount of various payments approved by the Court. (If no amount is stated for your Individual PAGA Payment, then according to SLA’s records you are not eligible for such a payment under the Settlement because you didn’t work during the covered period.)

The above estimates are based on SLA’s records showing that you worked [REDACTED] workweeks during the Class Period, and you worked [REDACTED] pay periods during the PAGA Period. If you believe that you worked more workweeks or pay periods during either of the respective periods, 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 do not act. Read this Notice carefully. You will be deemed to have carefully read and understood it. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will decide whether to finally approve the Settlement and how much of the Settlement will be paid to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s attorneys (“Class Counsel”). The Court will also decide whether to enter a judgment that requires SLA to make payments under the Settlement and requires Class Members and Aggrieved Employees to give up their rights to assert certain claims against SLA.

If you worked for SLA during the Class Period, you have two primary 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 SLA.
- (2) **Opt-Out of the Class Settlement.** You can exclude yourself from the Class Settlement (opt-out) by submitting a written Request for Exclusion. If you opt-out of the Settlement, you will not receive an Individual Settlement Payment. You will, however, preserve your right to personally pursue Class Period wage claims against SLA, 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.

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

¹ All key terms herein are further defined in the Parties’ CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

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 SLA 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	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. SLA must pay Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees (defined below).
Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement Written Objections Must be Submitted by	All Class Members who do not opt-out ("Participating Class Members") can object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement except with respect to the PAGA 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 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 Final Approval Hearing	The Court's Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on . 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	The amount of your Individual Class Payment and Individual PAGA Payment (if any) depend 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 of Class Period Workweeks and number of PAGA Pay Periods you worked according to SLA's records is stated on the first page of this Notice. If you disagree with either of these numbers, you must challenge it by . See Section 4 of this Notice.

1. WHAT IS THE ACTION ABOUT?

Plaintiff is a former employee of SLA. The Action accuses SLA of violating California labor laws by failing to pay overtime wages, minimum and straight time wages, wages due upon termination 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 (beginning at Labor Code section 2698) ("PAGA Claims"). Plaintiff is represented by attorneys in the Action: Moon Law Group, PC ("Class Counsel.")

SLA denies all liability arising from the Action and is confident it has strong legal and factual defenses to Plaintiff's claims. SLA contends that, at all relevant times, SLA properly compensated all employees and fully complied with all applicable laws. SLA also denies that the Action is appropriate to maintain as a class or representative action.

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

So far, the Court has made no determination whether SLA or Plaintiff are correct on the merits. In the meantime, Plaintiff and SLA hired an experienced, neutral mediator, Michael Ludwig, to resolve the Action by negotiating and to end the case by agreement (settle the case) rather than continuing the expensive and time-consuming process of litigation. The negotiations were successful. Plaintiff and SLA have signed a lengthy written settlement agreement ("Agreement"), and jointly asked the Court to enter a judgment ending the Action and enforcing the Agreement. Both sides agree the proposed Settlement is a compromise of disputed claims. By agreeing to settle, SLA 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) SLA 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?

A. SLA will Pay \$588,000.00 as the Gross Settlement Amount (GSA). SLA has agreed to deposit the GSA into an account controlled by the Administrator of the Settlement. Following Court approval, the Administrator will use the GSA to pay the Individual Settlement Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the Class Representative Service Payment(s), Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, and penalties to be paid to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"). Assuming the Court grants Final Approval, SLA will fund the GSA on the earlier of May 21, 2026, or six months after the Judgment entered by the Court becomes final. The Judgment will be final the day that the Court enters Judgment, or a later date if Participating Class Members object to the proposed Settlement or the Judgment is appealed. (the "Effective Date").

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

- i. Up to \$196,000.00 (33 and 1/3% of the GSA) to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and up to \$14,000.00 for their litigation expenses. To date, Class Counsel have worked and incurred expenses on the Action without payment.
- ii. Up to \$7,500.00 total to the Class Representative(s) for the Class Representative Service Payment(s) for filing the Action, working with Class Counsel and representing the Class.
- iii. Up to \$15,000.00 to the Administrator for services administering the Settlement.
- iv. \$58,000.00 for PAGA Penalties, allocated 75% to the LWDA and 25% to Individual PAGA Payments to the Aggrieved Employees based on their PAGA Pay Periods.

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

C. 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 GSA (the "Net Settlement") by making Individual Settlement Payments to Participating Class Members based on their Workweeks worked.

D. Taxes Owed on Payments to Class Members. Plaintiff and SLA are asking the Court to approve an allocation of 20% of each Individual Class Payment to taxable wages ("Wage Portion") and 80% to interest and penalties ("Non-Wage Portion). The Wage Portion is subject to withholdings and will be reported on IRS W-2 Forms. SLA 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 any Individual PAGA Payments and the Non-Wage Portions of the Individual Class Settlement Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

Although Plaintiff and SLA 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.

E. Need to Promptly Cash Payment Checks. The front of every check issued for Individual Class Settlement Payments and Individual PAGA Settlement 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 be sent to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member failing to cash the check.

F. Requests for Exclusion from the Class Settlement (Opt-Out Request). 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 [REDACTED], 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 or her authorized representative setting forth a Class Member's name, address and email address or 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 SLA.

You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the Settlement. Class Members who exclude themselves from the Class (Non-Participating Class Members) remain eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment.

G. 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 SLA have agreed that, in either case, the Settlement will be void: SLA will not pay any money and Class Members will not release any claims against SLA.

H. Administrator. The Court has appointed a neutral company, [REDACTED] (the “Administrator”) to send this Notice, calculate and make payments, and process Class Members’ Request for Exclusion. The Administrator will also evaluate Class Member challenges over Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, mail and re-mail settlement checks and tax forms, and perform other tasks to administer the Settlement. The Administrator’s contact information is in Section 9 below.

I. Participating Class Members’ Release. Effective on the date when SLA fully funds the entire GSA and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, 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 another lawsuit against SLA 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, including:

- a. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages [Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197];
- b. Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation [Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198];
- c. Failure to Provide Meal Periods [Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512];
- d. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Breaks [Lab. Code §§ 226.7];
- e. Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses [Lab. Code § 2802];
- f. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination [Lab. Code §§ 201-203];
- g. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements [Lab. Code § 226];
- h. Unfair Business Practices [Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.]; and

Excluded from this portion of the release are claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the PAGA Notice. 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.

J. The PAGA Release. Effective on the date when SLA fully funds the entire GSA and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, Plaintiff, on his own behalf and on behalf of the State of California, will be barred from asserting PAGA Claims against the Released Parties, including SLA. Because this Court-approved Settlement of PAGA claims will bind the State of California, other individuals cannot later sue, continue to sue, or participate in any other PAGA claim against SLA or its related entities based on the PAGA claims alleged in the Action and resolved by this Settlement.

The release of PAGA claims is follows:

The State of California, and anyone purporting to act on its behalf, including Plaintiff, will release the Released Parties from all claims for civil penalties under PAGA, based on the facts and Labor Code sections that were alleged or reasonably could have been alleged in Plaintiff’s PAGA Notice of violations and the Operative Complaint.

4. HOW WILL THE ADMINISTRATOR CALCULATE MY PAYMENT?

A. 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.

B. Individual PAGA Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual PAGA Payments by (a) dividing \$14,500.00 by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees and (b) multiplying the result by the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by each individual Aggrieved Employee.

C. 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 SLA'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 SLA's calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods based on SLA'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 Class Members) and SLA's Counsel. If you submit a challenge that is rejected by the Administrator, you may present the same evidence supporting the Workweek and/or Pay Period challenge to the Court for review.

5. HOW WILL I GET PAID?

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

B. Non-Participating Class Members. The Administrator will send, by U.S. mail, a single individual share of the PAGA Payment check to every Aggrieved Employee who opts out of the Class Settlement (i.e., every Non-Participating Class Member who is eligible as an Aggrieved Employee).

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?

If you want to opt out, you, or your authorized representative, should submit a Request for Exclusion with your name, address and email address or telephone number, and a simple statement that you do not want to participate in the Settlement. The Administrator will exclude you based on any written statement asking that you be excluded. Be sure to identify the Action in a way that is clear. You must make the Request for Exclusion yourself or through an authorized representative. The Administrator must be sent your Request for Exclusion 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, and they can do so in writing, in person at Court, or through an attorney. A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Settlement, the motion for final approval and for awards of 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]. If you choose to submit a written objection, be sure to tell the Administrator in your written objection what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. If you submit a written objection, make sure you identify the Action (by including the case name and case number) and print your name, address and email address or telephone number and sign the objection. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

Alternatively, a Participating Class Member can object (or personally hire 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 (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 S22 of the San Bernardino Superior Court, located at 247 West 3rd Street, San Bernardino, California 92415. At the Hearing, the judge will decide whether to grant Final Approval of the Settlement and how much of the GSA will be paid to Class Counsel, Plaintiffs, 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).

It's possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. You should contact Class Counsel to verify the date and time of the Final Approval Hearing if you are planning to attend the hearing or have your own lawyer attend.

9. HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

The Agreement sets forth everything SLA and Plaintiffs 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 Administrator's website at [REDACTED]. You can also telephone or send an email to Class Counsel or the Administrator using the contact information listed below, or consult the San Francisco Superior Court website.

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

Class Counsel:

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H. Scott Leviant, Esq.
Mariam Ghazaryan, Esq.
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SLA's Counsel:

ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA, RUUD & ROMO
Joshua D. Carlon
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Pasadena, California 91101
Telephone: (626) 583-8600
Facsimile: (626) 583-8610
Joshua.Carlon@aalrr.com

Settlement Administrator:

Name of Company:
Email Address:
Mailing Address:
Telephone:
Fax Number:

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.

11. WHAT IF I CHANGE MY ADDRESS?

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

12. WHAT IS A PAGA PENALTY?

The Net Settlement is money paid to settle claims for Participating Class Members. But the PAGA claim is different. PAGA penalties were originally penalties that only the State of California could collect through an enforcement action brought by the State against an employer. In 2004, the State enacted PAGA, a law that allows employees to try to recover those penalties for the State. Under the version of PAGA in effect for this Settlement, the State agrees to share 25% of its penalties with the affected employees (here, the Aggrieved Employees). The PAGA settlement proposed as part of this Settlement is a settlement of the State's PAGA claim.

Exhibit “2”

1 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

2 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

3 I am employed in the State of California, County of Los Angeles. I am over the age of 18 and not a party
4 to the within suit; my business address is 725 S. Figueroa St., Suite 3100, Los Angeles, CA 90017.

5 On the date indicated below, I served the document described as: **DECLARATION OF H. SCOTT**
6 **LEVIANT IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS**
7 **AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION SETTLEMENT** on the interested parties in this action by sending [] the
8 original [or] [✓] a true copy thereof [✓] to interested parties as follows [or] [] as stated on the attached service
9 list:

10 Joshua D. Carlon
11 ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA, RUUD & ROMO
12 251 South Lake Avenue, Suite 360
13 Pasadena, California 91101
14 joshua.carlon@aalrr.com

15 *Counsel for Defendant* SILVER LAKES ASSOCIATION

16 [] **BY MAIL (ENCLOSED IN A SEALED ENVELOPE):** I deposited the envelope(s) for mailing in
17 the ordinary course of business at Los Angeles, California. I am "readily familiar" with this firm's
18 practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice, sealed
19 envelopes are deposited with the U.S. Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business
20 with postage thereon fully prepaid at Los Angeles, California.

21 [✓] **BY E-MAIL:** I hereby certify that this document was served from Los Angeles, California, by e-mail
22 delivery on the parties listed herein at their most recent known e-mail address or e-mail of record in
23 this action.

24 [] **BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE:** Pursuant to the Court's Order directing Electronic Service, the
25 above-named document(s) has (have) been electronically served on counsel of record by an approved
26 electronic service provider. The transmission of these documents was reported complete and a copy of
27 the service confirmation will be maintained, along with the original document(s) and proof of service
28 in our office.

[] **BY PERSONAL SERVICE:** I delivered the document, enclosed in a sealed envelope, by hand to the
offices of the addressee(s) named herein.

[] **BY OVERNIGHT DELIVERY:** I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice of collection and
processing correspondence for overnight delivery. Under that practice, overnight packages are
enclosed in a sealed envelope with a packing slip attached thereto fully prepaid. The packages are
picked up by the carrier at our offices or delivered by our office to a designated collection site.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United States that the
foregoing is true and correct. Executed this **March 3, 2025** at Los Angeles, California.

25 H. Scott Leviant
26 _____
27 Type or Print Name

25 
26 _____
27 Signature