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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DYLAN SIERRA, an individual, on behalf of himself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated, Plaintiff, v. CENTURY RESTAURANT LLC, a California limited liability company; and DOES 1-50, Inclusive, Defendant.	Case No. 24STCV12748 **DECLARATION OF SYDNEY CASTILLO-JOHNSON, ESQ. IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT** Date: March 5, 2026 Time: 10:30 a.m. Judge: Hon. Carolyn B. Kuhl Dept.: 12

I, Sydney Castillo-Johnson, Esq., declare as follows:

1. I am over eighteen years of age and if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify to the following facts from my own personal knowledge. I am an attorney-at-law at JCL LAW FIRM, APC (hereinafter "Class Counsel"). I am co-counsel of record for Plaintiff DYLAN SIERRA (hereafter "Plaintiff") in this wage and hour class action filed against CENTURY RESTAURANT, LLC (hereinafter "Defendant").

2. This declaration is being submitted in support of Plaintiff's motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement.

I. EXHIBITS

3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit "1"** is a true and correct copy of the fully executed Settlement of Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement and Class Notice ("Agreement" or "Settlement Agreement"). Attached as **Exhibit "A"** to the Agreement is a true and correct copy of the proposed Notice Packet.

4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit "2"** is a true and correct copy of the proof of filing with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency notice of this settlement with the Settlement Agreement and Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Action Settlement evidencing Class Counsel's compliance with California Labor Code Section 2699(l)(2).

II. INTRODUCTION

5. An objective evaluation of the Settlement confirms that the relief negotiated on behalf of the Class is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The Settlement was negotiated by the Parties at arm's length. The Settlement confers substantial benefits to the Settlement Class. The relief offered by the Settlement is particularly impressive when viewed against the difficulties encountered by plaintiffs pursuing wage and hour cases (*see infra)*. Indeed, by settling now rather than proceeding to trial, Settlement Class Members will not have to wait (possibly years) for relief, nor will they have to bear the risk of class certification being denied or of Defendant prevailing at trial. Given that there are approximately 273 Class Members, ***the average gross recovery is approximately $418.19*** (Net Settlement Amount divided by Participating Class Members.).

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6. As discussed below, the proposed Settlement satisfies all criteria for preliminary settlement approval and falls within the range of reasonableness. The average Individual Settlement Payment to the Settlement Class meets or exceeds awards in similar wage and hour class actions. Moreover, the proposed Class is appropriate for provisional certification. Accordingly, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court grant preliminary approval of the Settlement.

III. FACTS AND PROCEDURE

A. Overview of the Litigation

7. Defendant owns and operates restaurants in the state of California, including Los Angeles County, where Plaintiff worked. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant from May 2023 to February 2024. At all times during his employment, Plaintiff was classified by Defendant as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and was entitled to legally compliant meal and/or rest periods, and minimum, regular and overtime wages for all hours worked. Throughout his employment, Plaintiff was subject to Defendant's written policies and procedures contained in, among other documents, the Cork & Batter Employee Handbook "Employee Handbook."

8. On May 20, 2024, Plaintiff served Defendant and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") with a Notice of Violations ("PAGA Notice"). Plaintiff's PAGA Notice set forth the facts and theories supporting Defendant's alleged violations of various provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable Industrial Welfare Commissions ("IWC") Wage Order and of his intent to pursue claims under California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act, Cal. Lab. Code Sections 2698 *et seq*. ("PAGA").

9. On May 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a class action complaint in the Los Angeles Superior Court, Case Number 24STCV12748 ("Action"). The Action alleged eight causes of action against Defendant for: (1) Unfair Competition in Violation of California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*; (2) Failure to Pay Minimum Wages in Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1; (3) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages in Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 *et seq*.; (4) Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and the Applicable IWC Wage Order; (5) Failure to Provide Required Rest Periods in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and the Applicable IWC Wage Order; (6) Failure to Reimburse

Employees for Required Expenses in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 2802; (7) Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §226; and (8) Failure to Provide Wages When Due in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and 203 (the "Action").

10. On July 25, 2024, Plaintiff filed the operative First Amended Complaint to include an additional cause of action for Violations of the Private Attorneys General Act pursuant to Labor Code section 2698, *et seq*. ("PAGA").

11. Generally, Plaintiff claims that Defendant failed to pay employees for all time worked, failed to provide them with legally compliant meal and rest breaks, failed to reimburse for required business expenses, failed to properly calculate the regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime, meal period premiums, and redeemed sick pay, failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failed to timely pay wages due upon separation of employment. Defendant forcefully deny liability for each of Plaintiff's claims. Further, Defendant asserts that they fully complied with all applicable employment laws and raised several other significant defenses to Plaintiff's claims, including but not limited to, payment of minimum wages and overtime, facially compliant meal and rest period polices, reimbursement to its employees for business expenses, properly calculated the regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime, meal period premiums, and redeemed sick pay, provided compliant wage statements, and timely payment of all wages due upon separation of employment.

12. The Parties agreed relatively early in the litigation to attend private mediation. To facilitate settlement negotiations, Defendant agreed to informally produce documents and data points subject to the mediation privilege, including but not limited to, a sampling of the Class Members' time and payroll data, and pertinent written wage and hour policies. As discussed *infra,* Plaintiff's counsel retained the forensic consultants at Berger Consulting Group ("BCG") to analyze Defendant's time and payroll data.

13. On May 6, 2025, the Parties mediated the Action with Honorable Brian C. Walsh (Ret.), a retired jurist and mediator of class and PAGA actions. The Parties engaged in arms-length settlement negotiations with Judge Walsh's assistance. Specifically, Judge Walsh helped manage the Parties' expectations and provided a useful, neutral analysis of the issues and risks to both sides. The Parties made substantial progress with Judge Walsh's assistance. Namely, the Parties exchanged information

regarding their respective claims and defenses, including their respective evaluation of the damages. The mediation was successful and the Parties subsequently memorialized the agreement in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU"). After reaching an agreement in principle, the Parties drafted and negotiated a long-form settlement agreement, which is the subject of the instant motion.

B. Class Counsel Thoroughly Investigated the Factual and Legal Issues

14. Months before filing the Action, Class Counsel began its pre-filing investigation into Plaintiff's complaints. Class Counsel's investigation started with several lengthy interviews with Plaintiff. As part of the interview process, Plaintiff produced documents related to his employment, including, among other things, copies of his wage statements. At the conclusion of the interviews, Class Counsel determined that each Plaintiff's complaints justified further inquiry.

15. Class Counsel subsequently requested Plaintiff's employee file from Defendant. In response, Defendant produced documents, including but not limited to, Plaintiff's hiring and separation documents, payroll records, and time records. Class Counsel reviewed and analyzed the documents and determined the documents appeared to substantiate Plaintiff's claim that Defendant failed to, among other things, failed to pay employees for all time worked, failed to provide them with proper meal and rest breaks, failed to reimburse for required business expenses, failed to properly calculate the regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime, meal period premiums, and redeemed sick pay, failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failed to timely pay wages upon termination.

16. Considering the many anticipated factual disputes and the high cost of litigation, the Parties agreed that it would be in the best interest of both Parties to mediate the matter. To prepare for mediation, Class Counsel requested documents and data points to further evaluate Plaintiff's claims and Defendant's liability exposure to the Class Members. In response to Class Counsel's request, Defendant produced a sampling of Class Member time and payroll records, aggregate workweek and pay period data, and copies of applicable policies, and agreements containing, *inter alia,* compensation, timekeeping and meal and rest period policies. In total, Defendant produced thousands of pages of pertinent policy documents and payroll data for Class Counsel to analyze.

17. Class Counsel then retained the statisticians and economists at BCG to evaluate the Class Members' payroll and time data. BCG provides data analysis and damage modeling consulting

services specializing in wage and hour class actions. BCG's team of financial and data analysts are credentialed and experienced experts in their fields and have provided their expertise on thousands of cases. Stated differently, BCG is uniquely qualified to analyze Defendant's time and payroll data.

18. BCG analyzed Defendant's time and payroll data to assist in the development of various damage models. Among other things, BCG determined the approximate number of work shifts, workweeks, pay periods during the Class Period, and the average length of shift and average number of hours worked per week and per pay period during the Class Period. BCG also estimated the amount of meal and rest period premiums paid during the Class Period, the amount of unreimbursed business expenses, the amount of unpaid wages owed, and the amount of off-the-clock work performed by the Class Members during the Class Period.

19. In advance of mediation, Class Counsel created several damage models predicated on the BCG analysis. Class Counsel's models calculated Defendant's potential liability exposure while accounting for the uncertainties of continued litigation. These damage models informed and guided Class Counsel during the mediated settlement discussions.

20. Overall, Class Counsel thoroughly investigated the claims at issue, including: (1) determining Plaintiff's suitability as a putative class representative through interviews, background investigations, and analysis of his employment files; (2) evaluating all of Plaintiff's potential claims; (3) researching similar wage and hour class actions as to the claims brought, the nature of the positions, and the type of employer; (4) analyzing the Class' time and payroll records; (5) analyzing Defendant's labor policies and practices; (6) researching settlements in similar cases as well as outstanding issues which could affect settlement approval; (7) evaluating Plaintiff's claims and estimating Defendant's liability for purposes of settlement; (8) drafting the mediation brief; and (9) participating in the mediation. This investigation allowed Class Counsel to fully assess the nature and magnitude of the claims being settled, as well as the impediments to recovery, such as to make an independent assessment of the reasonableness of the terms to which the Parties have agreed.

1. <u>The Parties Reached the Settlement Through Arm's-Length Bargaining Led by Experienced Counsel.</u>

21. On May 6, 2025, the Parties mediated the Action with Honorable Brian C. Walsh (Ret.),

a retired jurist and mediator of class and PAGA actions. Judge Walsh helped manage the Parties' expectations and provided a useful, neutral analysis of the issues and risks to both sides. The Parties made substantial progress with Hon. Welsh's assistance. Namely, the Parties exchanged information regarding their respective claims and defense, including their respective evaluation of the damages. After a full day of arm's length and adversarial negotiations, the mediation concluded in a settlement. The complete and final terms of the Parties' settlement are now set forth in the Agreement. Class Counsel submits that the Settlement constitutes a fair, adequate, and reasonable compromise of the claims at issue.

22. At all times, the Parties' negotiations were at an arm's length, adversarial, and non-collusive. The Parties subsequently executed a binding and enforceable Memorandum of Understanding and thereafter drafted and negotiated a long-form settlement agreement which is the subject of the instant motion. The Agreement is the final product of these mediated negotiations. Objectively, the Settlement terms are fair, adequate and represent a reasonable compromise of the claims at issue.

23. Class Counsel only agreed to enter the Settlement following this thorough investigation and evaluation of Plaintiff's claims. Based on this investigation of the facts, applicable law, and marketplace for similar settlements, and considering the risk of significant delay, uncertainty associated with litigation, and the various defenses asserted by Defendant, Class Counsel firmly believes this Agreement to be in the best interests of the Class Members. Because the Settlement's terms are fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court should preliminarily approve the Settlement.

IV. ARGUMENT

A. The Court Should Preliminarily Approve the Settlement

24. The Gross Settlement Amount of $265,000.00 is well within the range of reasonableness considering the nature and magnitude of the claims being settled and the various potential impediments to recovery.

25. Class Counsel retained BCG to develop economic damage models measuring Defendant's potential liability exposure with respect to the Class and PAGA claims. The damage models were informed by Class Counsel's investigation, including the analysis of the time and payroll

data Defendant produced. Regarding Defendant's liability for class claims, Class Counsel projected Defendant's liability exposure (excluding penalties) at $374,815.43 ("Conservative Model") and Defendant's *total* exposure for class claims (including waiting time and wage statement penalties, but exclusive of PAGA penalties) at $1,492,395.15 ("Aggressive Model"). Thus, the Gross Settlement Amount of $265,000.00 represents approximately 17.76% of Defendant's *total* liability exposure and 70.70% of Defendant's *maximum* class-wide exposure..

(1) Estimated Exposure for Meal Period Violations

26. Plaintiff alleged that Defendant failed to provide compliant meal periods. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to maintain meal period records throughout the Class Period making it impossible to determine if these meal periods were timely. Further, Defendant systematically failed to record a second meal break. Plaintiff alleged that as a result of their rigorous work schedules, Plaintiff, Class Members, and Aggrieved Employees were not able to take timely and duty-free meal periods.

27. Defendant contends that it fully complied with California meal period laws and maintained compliant policies and practices. Defendant also argued that it provided all its employees, i.e., Class Members and Aggrieved Employees, with the opportunity to take compliant meal periods. Further, Defendant argued that it maintained facially complaint meal period policies. Thus, Defendant argued that there was no potential liability for Plaintiff's alleged meal period violations and any claimed violations required a highly individualized inquiry not suitable to class. In light of the foregoing, and considering Defendant's defenses, Plaintiff applied a 50% discount and estimated that Defendant's exposure ranged from $74,422.90 to $148,845.80.

(2) Estimated Exposure for Rest Period Violations

28. Plaintiff also alleged that Defendant failed to provide compliant rest periods. Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that because of their rigorous work schedules, Plaintiff, Class Members, and Aggrieved Employees were not able to take timely and duty-free rest periods. Specifically, Plaintiff argued that he and other Class Members missed their rest periods due to the high volume of customers and severe understaffing. Consequently, Plaintiff and other Class Members were required to continue working through their rest periods.

29. Again, Defendant denied liability and asserted that it maintained legally compliant written policies and practices concerning rest periods throughout the Class Period. Moreover, Plaintiff recognizes the evidentiary burdens establishing this claim. Establishing Plaintiff's rest period claim would rely, almost entirely, on Class Member testimony, making it a riskier claim at class certification and liability stages. Certification likely would have required depositions of Class Members who provided declarations, and Defendant would have obtained opposing declarations stating either rest breaks were taken, or rest breaks were voluntarily waived. (See, e.g., Ordonez v. Radio Shack, Inc. (C.D. Cal. Jan. 17, 2013) 2013 WL 210223, at *11 ["Because of the competing testimony before the Court, plaintiff's evidence that Defendants may have an illegal, written rest break policy is insufficient for this Court to find that common issues predominate."]; Villa v. United Site Servs. of California, Inc. (N.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2012) 2012 WL 5503550, at *8 ["Indeed, Plaintiff's own evidence confirms that the written policy does not generate uniform practices"].). Accordingly, Plaintiff's Conservative Model applied a 50% discount to the rest break claim. Plaintiff estimated the range of potential outcome for this claim was between approximately $74,422.90 dollars to approximately $148,845.80.

(3) Estimated Exposure for Failure to Pay for All Hours Worked

30. Plaintiff alleged that Defendant failed to pay employees for all hours worked, including pre- and post-shift work performed off-the-clock and for reporting time when employees were required to report to work but were provided with less than half of their scheduled shifts. Specifically, Plaintiff contended that Defendant required employees to perform tasks such as running food, attending to customers who arrived close to closing, or serving preferred or after-hours customers, such as social media influencers. Plaintiff further alleged that employees were instructed to report for full shifts but were often permitted to work only an hour or two, without receiving proper reporting time compensation.

31. Based on Plaintiff's testimony, BCG assumed that Class Members performed approximately 30 minutes of unpaid work each workweek. Defendant denied liability for these claims, asserting that it maintained compliant written policies requiring employees to accurately record all time worked and that employees were paid for all such time. Defendant also argued that the off-the-clock

and reporting time claims were unsuitable for class treatment because individualized issues predominated.

32. Applying a 50% discount to account for litigation risk and evidentiary uncertainties, Plaintiff estimated Defendant's total exposure for these combined claims to be between $52,848.78 and $105,697.55.

(4) Estimated Exposure for Failure to Pay for Mandatory Business Expenses

33. Plaintiff also alleged that Defendant failed to pay for mandatory business expenses. Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant required employees to use their personal cell phones for work-related calls and texts, and to record their time. Plaintiff regularly used his cell phone to send and receive work-related text messages. Based on Plaintiff's testimony BCG assumed a reasonable $10 per month of unreimbursed business expenses.

34. Defendant denied liability and asserted that its employees were paid for all mandatory business expenses. Defendant argued that it used an electronic timekeeping system to record shift start/stop times resulting in there being no need for Plaintiff to use his cellphone or incur any other business-related expense. Furthermore, Defendant argued that, even if successful, this claim resulted in minimal actual damage to the Class Members. Thus, Plaintiff applied a 50% discount to the unreimbursed business expense claim and estimated Defendant's exposure ranged from $4,090.00 dollars to $8,180.00.

(5) Estimated Exposure for Wage Statement Violations

35. Plaintiff also alleged that Defendant failed to furnish its employees with accurate itemized wage statements. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that because of Defendant's failure to provide meal and rest periods and calculate the regular rate of pay properly as required by the California Labor Code, Plaintiff and other Class Members are entitled to derivative wage statement penalties.

36. As explained above, the violation rate for Plaintiff's regular rate claims is modest. Further, when there is an objectively reasonable, good faith defense presented by Defendant, Defendant is not liable for civil derivative wage or waiting time penalties. (See *Naranjo v. Spectrum Security Services* (2024) 15 Cal. 5th 1056). Thus, given Defendant's arguments listed above, it highlights the difficulty Plaintiff faces in succeeding on the merits of a wage statement violation claim. Considering

Defendant's defenses and the fact that all of Defendant's wage statement violations were all derivative, Plaintiff discounted this claim 75% to account for this risk. Plaintiff estimated that Defendant's exposure on this claim ranged between $89,550.00 and $358,200.00.

(6) <u>Estimated Exposure for Waiting Time Penalties</u>

37. Plaintiff also alleged that the Defendant's labor code violations resulted in derivative liability for waiting time penalties. However, this is Plaintiff's most uncertain claim. Specifically, Defendant argued that Plaintiff could not prove the "willful" prong needed to obtain waiting time penalties under Labor Code section 203. Additionally, for the reasons stated above, *Naranjo, supra,* 15 Cal.App.1056, creates difficulty in Plaintiff succeeding in a purely derivative waiting time penalty claim. Notwithstanding the uncertain nature of the claims, Plaintiff discounted the waiting time penalty claim by 90% and estimated Defendant's exposure for these claims ranged between $71,152.10 and $711,521.00.

(7) <u>Estimated Exposure for Regular Rate Violations</u>

38. Plaintiff also alleged that Defendant miscalculated the regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime, meal period premiums, and redeemed sick pay. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Class Members earned non-discretionary bonuses identified as, among other things, "Commission" and "Service Charge." With respect to "Service Charges," Defendant adds a gratuity or service charge of 18% to parties of 5 or more. Defendant failed to include the additional compensation into the regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime compensation, redeemed sick pay, meal premiums and rest premiums.

39. The regular rate of pay, which can change from pay period to pay period, includes adjustments to the straight time rate, reflecting, among other things, non-discretionary bonuses and awards, shift differentials and the per-hour value of any non-hourly compensation the employee has earned. (Alvarado v. Dart Container Corp. of California (2018) 4 Cal.5th 542, 552-554.). For redeemed sick pay, California Labor Code section 246(l)(1) expressly mandates that sick pay for non-exempt employees be based on either "the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time" or the regular rate of pay in the 90 days preceding the use of the sick leave. For overtime work, "an employee must receive a 50 percent premium on top of his or her regular rate of pay[.]" (Id.

at 553.). California law also requires meal period premiums and rest period premiums to be paid at an employee's regular rate of pay. (See Ferra v. Lowes Hollywood Hotel, LLC (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858.).) Defendant, for their part, asserted that the incentive payments identified by Plaintiff were discretionary in nature and otherwise not required to be included in the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating overtime or redeemed sick pay. Defendant contends that these payments fell outside the scope of compensation subject to regular rate calculations under applicable California law and dispute that any miscalculation occurred. In light of the above, Plaintiff applied a 25% discount to this claim and estimated Defendant's exposure ranged between $8,328.75 and $11,105.00.

(8) <u>Defendant's PAGA Exposure</u>

40. Class Counsel's damage models also estimate Defendant's exposure for PAGA penalties arising from the aforementioned violations. At the time of mediation, Plaintiff conservatively estimated Defendant's PAGA exposure to be approximately $149,575.00 and aggressively estimated $1,028,800.00.

41. Here, the Parties negotiated a good faith PAGA Payment in the amount of $20,000.00 which is 7.5% of the Gross Settlement Amount. This amount falls well within the range of approved PAGA penalties. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment ($15,000.00) will be paid to the LWDA ("LWDA Payment") with the remaining twenty-five percent (25%) of the PAGA Payment ($5,000.00) will be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees, which is within the range of PAGA penalties approved by courts and should be approved.

42. *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.*, 30 Cal. App. 5th 504 (2018), illustrates the risk of PAGA claims. In *Carrington*, while the plaintiff prevailed on his PAGA claim upon trial, the trial court reduced the maximum PAGA penalty amount by 90%, citing the employer's good faith attempt at complying with the law. (*Id.* at 517.). Upon review, the Court of Appeal found such reduction to be proper. (*Id.* at 539.). Again, the *Carrington* decision was after Plaintiff actually prevailed at trial, and even then, the PAGA penalties were reduced by 90%. Thus, the PAGA claims likewise face significant uncertainty. There is a risk that the Court would consider the maximum civil penalty available to be confiscatory. This is particularly the case considering Defendant's financial condition. Moreover, events occurring

during the COVID-19 pandemic could motivate the Court to further reduce the penalty award to avoid what it may consider a confiscatory taking.

43. For the aforementioned reasons, the PAGA allocation of the Gross Settlement Amount is fair, just, and reasonable.

B. Inherent Risks of Continued Litigation Support Preliminary Approval

44. With respect to the most immediate challenge, i.e., class certification, the risks attendant to the certification of similar wage and hour claims are demonstrated by Ali v. U.S.A. Cab Ltd. (2009) 176 Cal.App.4th 1333, 1341. There, the Court of Appeal affirmed the Trial Court's denial of class certification because employees' declarations attesting to having taken meal and rest breaks demonstrated that individualized inquiries were required to show harm. (See also Campbell v. Best Buy Stores, L.P., (C.D. Cal. 2013) 2013 WL 5302217 at *11-13 [following Brinker and denying certification of proposed off-the-clock and rest and meal break classes due to lack of uniform policy].); Brown v. Fed Express Corp. (C.D. Cal. 2008) 249 F.R.D. 580, 587-88 [denying certification of driver meal and rest period claims based on the predominance of individual issues].).

45. Further, even if a class is certified, liability remains uncertain. The risks attendant to the issue of Defendant's liability in similar wage and hour actions are demonstrated by *Duran v. U.S. Bank National Association* (2014) 59 Cal.4th 1, 31. There, the Court reversed a trial verdict in favor plaintiffs in a wage and hour class action. (*See also Tien v. Tenet Healthcare Corp.* (2012) 209 Cal.App.4th 1077, 1088). ["[T]he reason, if any, that employees might not take their breaks were predominantly individualized questions of fact not susceptible to class treatment."].).

46. Finally, even if a class is certified and Defendant is found liable for the class claims alleged, post-certification risks remain, including a reversal of a favorable judgment for Plaintiff and decertification of the class. These post-certification risks are demonstrated by *Magadia v. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2021) 999 F.3d 668. There, the Ninth Circuit vacated reversed and remanded a $110 million judgement against an employer for, *inter alia*, inaccurately paying overtime, and directed the trial court to enter judgement in favor of the employer. (*See also O'Conner v. Uber Technologies, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2018) 904 F.3d 1087 [decertification of wage and hour misclassification action].).

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47. Collectively, the examples cited above illustrate the uncertain nature of class litigation. Consequently, the uncertainty of obtaining certification through a contested motion is a significant risk factor favoring settlement.

48. Finally, continuing to litigate this action would require continued and extensive resources coupled with significant Court time to proceed through trial and post-trial motions; which can often take years. Furthermore, wage and hour litigation is complex and expensive, as it often necessitates extensive expert testimony, particularly with regards to damages. But even if Plaintiff is successful at trial, Plaintiff is acutely aware that a judgment does not end the litigation. Plaintiff fully expects that Defendant would appeal any favorable judgment. As demonstrated by *Magadia, supra,* 999 F.3d 668, the risk of an appeal and subsequent reversal is real.

49. In this matter, Class Counsel negotiated a Gross Settlement Amount of $265,000.00 that is between 17.76% and 70.70% of Defendant's liability exposure for class damages. Given the amount of the settlement here, as compared to potential value of the claims, offset by the various inherent risks to continued litigation, the settlement is fair and reasonable.

C. Proposed Notice Informs the Class About the Case and Settlement

50. The Parties jointly drafted the Class Notice which fairly and neutrally informs the Class Members of their rights and remedies. The Settlement Administrator will first verify addresses, then mail the proposed Class Notice to all Class Members. The Notice Packet will include information regarding the nature of the lawsuit, a summary of the substance of the Settlement's terms, the class definition, the procedure and time period within which to requests for exclusions or objections to the Settlement, the date for the final approval hearing, the formula used to calculate settlement payments, and the terms and scope of the Released Class Claims. (Agreement at § 7(7.4).). This method was negotiated by the Parties to ensure delivering the most reasonable method of notice to the Class Members while ensuring cost effective administration of the Settlement.

51. Accordingly, both the method of disseminating the Notice Packet and content of the Notice Packet satisfy due process and the requirements of California law. (*See* C.R.C. 3.776(e)-(f); *State of Cal. v. Levi Strauss* (1986) 41 Cal.3d 460,485 [the class notice must "fairly apprise the class members of the terms of the proposed compromise and of the options open to dissenting class members."].)

D. The Court Should Preliminarily Approve the Service Award

52. Approximately 273 Class Members will share in the Net Settlement Amount due entirely to the effort and commitment of Plaintiff. Subject to Court approval, therefore, the Settlement provides for a Class Representative Payment of $5,000.00 for Plaintiff. The Class Representative Payment is fair and reasonable compensation for the Plaintiff's efforts bringing the action, assisting Class Counsel with the litigation and settlement, regularly conferring with Class Counsel on the status of his case and the strategies for prosecuting the claims, reviewing the proposed Settlement to ensure that its terms are fair and provide adequate relief for the Settlement Class Members.

53. Class Counsel on behalf of Plaintiff will file a formal motion for the negotiated Class Representative Payment once preliminary approval of the Settlement is granted. Plaintiff respectfully submits that the above showing is sufficient for preliminary approval of the negotiated Class Representative Payment.

E. The Court Should Preliminary Approve the Negotiated Class Counsel Award

54. Class Counsel took this matter on a contingency fee basis and invested significant time and expense successfully prosecuting Plaintiff's claims. As discussed *supra*, the estimated average Individual Settlement Payment illustrates the demonstrably positive outcome for the Class Members. The Agreement provides for a payment of Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs and in the amount of one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount ($88,333.33) and reimbursable litigations costs in an amount not to exceed $25,000.00. (Agreement § 3(3.2.2.).). Considering the positive outcome for the Settlement Class Members, and in light of the supporting authority, the proposed Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs is fair and reasonable. Plaintiff will file a formal motion for the negotiated Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs once preliminary approval of the Settlement is granted. Plaintiff respectfully submits that the above showing is sufficient for preliminary approval of the negotiated attorneys' fees.

F. The Court Should Provisionally Certify the Settlement Class

55. For Settlement, Plaintiff contends, and Defendant does not dispute, that provisional certification of the Class is appropriate.

56. Because all Class Members are Defendant's current and former employees, the class is readily ascertainable from Defendant's regular business records, i.e., payroll records.

57. The California statutes relating to each of Plaintiff's claims apply with equal force and effect to the entire Settlement Class. Factually, Defendant's policies and practices apply class-wide and Defendant's liability can be determined by facts common to all members of the class. The wage and hour issues are both numerous and substantial, and a class action is the most advantageous method of dealing with the claims of the Settlement Class.

58. Plaintiff's wage and hour claims are typical of the proposed Settlement Class because they arise from the same factual basis and are based on the same legal theories applicable to the other Class Members. Likewise, Plaintiff's interests are entirely coextensive with the interests of the Settlement Class. Plaintiff alleges that he was injured by the same company-wide practices to which the proposed Class Members were subject to and seek the same relief. Plaintiff has already demonstrated his ability to advocate for the interests of the Class Members by initiating this litigation, undertaking extensive class discovery, and evaluating the proposed settlement to assure that it is fair.

59. A class action is superior to a multitude of individual lawsuits. Given the size and amount of each individual claim, the Class Members likely have little incentive to litigate their claims on an individual basis because the out-of-pocket expense and personal commitment necessary to litigate each claim outweighs any potential recovery. In sum, class treatment is superior to individual, case-by-case adjudication.

G. Class Counsel's Experience

60. Plaintiff and Class Members are represented by competent and experienced counsel to pursue their claims.

61. I have been in practice as a labor and employment associate with the JCL Law Firm, APC, since May 2022, representing employees in wage and hour class and PAGA actions.

62. I am qualified to represent the Plaintiff, the State of California, and the Class Members. I have experience with wage and hour class and representative actions litigation like this matter, and employment matters in general. I can, will and have adequately represented the interests of the Plaintiff and Class Members throughout this action.

63. My primary practice has been employment law throughout my entire legal career. I have handled a number of wage and hour matters, including individual actions, class actions, and

representative PAGA actions, on behalf of plaintiffs. The following is a list of wage and hour class and/or PAGA actions where I served as counsel and in which final settlement approval was granted: See generally *Chrestensen v. Northeastern Rural Health Clinics* Lassen Superior Court Case No. 63703 (April 13, 2023); *Toler v. Total Testing Solutions, LLC,* Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 21STCV38452 (July 27, 2023); *O'Quinn v. Laugh Factory, Inc.,* Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 19STCV28155 (August 1, 2023); *Kneisly v. SR Machining, Inc., et al.,* Riverside Superior Court Case No. CVRI2201491 (October 5, 2023); *Anderson v. Barton Myers Associates, Inc., et al.,* Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 21STCV43314 (October 12, 2023); *Coles v. Carefusion Resources LLC, et. al.* San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2022-00048696-CU-OE-CTL (March 25, 2024); *Thomas v. Center for Elder's Independence* Alameda Superior Court Case No. 22CV024221 (July 2, 2024); *Klein v. RedZone Security, Inc.,* Riverside Superior Court Case No. CVRI2202841 (August 15, 2024); *Nunez v. Titan AG, et. al.* Tulare Superior Court Case No. VCU296822 (February 4, 2025); *Rene v. Koch Filter Corporation* Riverside Superior Court Case No. CVRI2300700 (March 11, 2025); *Winn v. City Electric Supply Company* San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2023-0004023 1-CU-OE-CTL (March 13, 2025); *Gamble v.* AirX Utility Surveyors, Inc. San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2022-00042178-CU-OE-CTL (March 14, 2025); *Garcia v. ConvergeOne* San Bernardino Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2305464 (May 12, 2025). *Lowe v. Ash's First LLC, et al* San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2023-00031528-CU-OE-CTL (August 8, 2025). *Solis v. 51st St. & 8th Ave. Corp., et al,* San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2023-00031528-CU-OE-CTL (August 8, 2025); *Natasha Taylor v. The West Oakland Health Council*, Alameda Superior Court Case No. RG20049604; *Rigoberto Monroy v. Donsuemor, Inc*., Alameda Superior Court Case No. 22CV011917 (September 25, 2025).

/ / /

64. As counsel for Plaintiff and the proposed Class, I have been actively involved in every aspect of this case and I believe that the proposed Settlement is an excellent result for the Class.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this December 23, 2025, at San Diego, California.

JCL LAW FIRM, APC

By: Sydney Castillo-Johnson
Sydney Castillo-Johnson, Esq.
Attorneys for PLAINTIFF

EXHIBIT 1

CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND CLASS NOTICE

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") is made by and between Plaintiff Dylan Sierra ("Plaintiff") and Defendant Century Restaurant LLC ("Defendant"). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and Defendant collectively as "Parties," or individually as "Party."

1. DEFINITIONS.

1.1. "Action" means the Plaintiff's lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against Defendant captioned *Dylan Sierra v. Century Restaurant LLC, et al.,* Case Number 24STCV12748, initiated on May 20, 2024, and pending in Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles.

1.2. "Administrator" means Apex Class Action LLC, located at 20371 Irvine Avenue, Newport Beach, CA 92660; Tel: (800) 355-0700, 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 Employees" means all current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in California at any time during the PAGA Period.

1.5. "Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs" means " the amounts allocated to Class Counsel for reimbursement of reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses, respectively, incurred to prosecute the Action, including their pre-filing investigation, their filing of the Action, all related litigation activities, all Settlement work, all post-Settlement compliance procedures in an amount of up to one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount. The Attorneys' Fees Payment shall be divided between Class Counsel as follows: 50% to JCL Law Firm, APC, and 50% to Zakay Law Group, APLC.

1.6. "Class Counsel" means Jean Claude Lapuyade, Esq. of JCL Law Firm, APC, and Shani Zakay of Zakay Law Group, APLC.

1.7. "Class" shall mean all current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in California during the Class Period.

1.8. "Class Data" means Class Member identifying information in Defendant's possession that Defendant will provide to the Administrator. To the extent available, the Class Data shall include the Class Member's full name, last-known mailing address, Social Security number start dates and end dates of employment; and any other information the Settlement Administrator deems necessary to accurately calculate the number of Workweeks and Pay Period worked by each Class Member and Aggrieved Employee during the Class and PAGA Periods.

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

1.10. "Class Member Address Search" means the Administrator's investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members.

1.11. "Class Notice" means the means the Court-approved Notice of Class Action Settlement in a form substantively similar to **Exhibit A**, to be mailed to Class Members informing them of the settlement, including their rights to request exclusion or to object to the Settlement, the right to dispute their estimated workweeks/payment, of their estimated payment to be received without the need to return a claim form, and the date set for the Final Approval Hearing

1.12. "Class Period" means the period between May 20, 2020, and May 6, 2025.

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

1.14. "Class Representative Payment" means the payment to the Class Representative for initiating the Action and providing services in support of the Action.

1.15. "Court" means the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.

1.16. "Defendant" means Defendant Century Restaurant LLC.

1.17. "Defense Counsel" means Bradley A. Lebow, Esq., of Dunn Desantis Walt & Kendrick, LLP.

1.18. "Effective Date" means the date by when both of the following have occurred:

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

1.19. "Final Approval" means the Court's order granting final approval of the Settlement.

1.20. "Final Approval Hearing" means the Court's hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement.

1.21. "Final Judgment" means the Judgment Entered by the Court upon Granting Final Approval of the Settlement.

1.22. "Funding Date" means the date on which Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount to the Administrator, which shall be on or before November 6, 2026.

1.23. "Gross Settlement Amount" means Two Hundred Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($265,000.00) which is the total amount Defendant agrees to pay under the Settlement except as provided in Paragraph 8 below. The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA Payment, Class Counsel Fees, Class Counsel Expenses, Class Representative Payment, and the Administrator's Expenses.

1.24. "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. Any Class Member who submits a timely and valid request for exclusion pursuant to the procedures set forth herein, is not eligible to receive an Individual Class Payment.

1.25. "Individual PAGA Payment" means the Aggrieved Employee's pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Payment calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the PAGA Period.

1.26. "Judgment" means the judgment entered by the Court based upon the Final Approval.

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

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

1.29. "Net Settlement Amount" means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: the PAGA Payment, Class Representative Payment, Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs, and the Administration Expenses Payment. The remainder is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.

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

1.31. “PAGA Pay Period” means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period.

1.32. “PAGA Period” means the period between May 20, 2023, through May 6, 2025.

1.33. “PAGA” means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.).

1.34. “PAGA Notice” means Plaintiff's May 20, 2024, letter to Defendant and the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).

1.35. “PAGA Payment” means Twenty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($20,000.00) which is the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees ($5,000.00) and the 75% to LWDA ($15,000.00) in settlement of PAGA claims.

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

1.37. “Plaintiff” means Dylan Sierra, the named Plaintiff in the Action.

1.38. “Preliminary Approval” means the Court’s Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.

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

1.40. “Released Class Claims” means all class claims alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged based on the facts alleged, in the operative complaint in the Action which occurred during the Class Period, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, and class claims outside of the Class Period.

1.41. “Released PAGA Claims” means all PAGA claims alleged in the operative complaint in the Action and Plaintiff's PAGA notice to the LWDA which occurred during the PAGA Period, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.

1.42. “Released Parties” means Defendant and its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, members, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns, subsidiaries, and affiliates.

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

1.44. "Response Deadline" means forty-five (45) sdays after the Administrator mails

Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) fax, email, or mail Requests for Exclusion from the Settlement, or (b) fax, email, or mail his or her Objection to the Settlement. Class Members to whom Notice Packets are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional fourteen (14) calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired.

1.45. "Settlement" means the disposition of the Action effected by this Agreement and the Judgment.

1.46. "Workweek" means any week during which a Class Member worked for Defendant for at least one day, during the Class Period.

2. RECITALS.

2.1. On May 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Notice of Violations with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and served the same on Defendant.

2.2. On May 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Class Action Complaint against Defendant alleging eight (8) causes of action against Defendant for (1) Unfair Competition in Violation of Bus. & Prof. Code sections 17200 et seq; (2) Failure to pay minimum wages in violation of California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1; (3) Failure to pay overtime wages in violation of California Labor Code sections 510 et seq; (4) Failure to provide required meal periods in violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and the applicable IWC wage order; (5) Failure to provide required rest periods in violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and the applicable IWC wage order; (6) Failure to reimburse employees for required expenses in violation of California Labor Code section 2802; (7) Failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violations of California Labor Code section 226; and (8) Failure to provide wages when due in violation of California Labor Code sections 201, 202 and 203.

2.3. On July 25, 2024, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint (the "Operative Complaint") alleging a ninth cause of action for violations of the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 California Labor Code sections 2698, *et. seq.* Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, denies any failure to comply with the laws identified in in the Operative Complaint and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged.

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

2.5. On May 6, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Hon. Brian C. Walsh (Ret.), a retired jurist and mediator of wage and hour class and representative actions, which led to this Agreement to settle the Action.

2.6. Prior to mediation, Plaintiff obtained, through informal discovery, copies of Defendant's wage and hour policies, timekeeping records, and payroll records for the Class Members. Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 ("*Dunk/Kullar*").

2.7. The Court has not granted class certification.

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

3. MONETARY TERMS.

3.1. Gross Settlement Amount. Except as otherwise provided by Paragraph 8 below, Defendant promises to pay Two Hundred Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($265,000.00) 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. Defendant have no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.3 of this Agreement. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross Settlement Amount without asking or requiring Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees to submit any claim as a condition of payment. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant.

3.2. Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. 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 Payment to the Class Representative of not more than $5,000.00. Defendant will not oppose Plaintiff's request for a Class Representative Payment that does not exceed this amount. As part of the motion for Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs, Plaintiff will seek Court approval for any Class Representative Payment no later than sixteen (16) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Representative Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Payment using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Payment.

3.2.2. To Class Counsel: Attorneys' Fees of not more than one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be Eighty-Eight Thousand, Three Hundred Thirty-Three Dollars and Thirty-Three Cents ($88,333.33) and Litigation Costs of up to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($25,000.00). Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments provided that do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will file a motion for Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs no later than sixteen (16) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a payment for Attorneys' Fees and/or Litigation Costs less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Class Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any Attorneys' Fees and/or Litigation Costs. The Administrator will pay the Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs and holds Defendant harmless, and indemnifies Defendant, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these Payments.

3.2.3. To the Administrator: The Administration Expenses Payment not to exceed Seven Thousand Five Dollars and Zero Cents ($7,500.00) except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments provided that do not exceed this amount. To the extent the Administration Expenses Payment is less or the Court approves payment less than $7,500.00, 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 worked during the Class Period.

3.2.4.1. Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments. Twenty percent (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. Eighty percent (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 Administrator will retain amounts equal to their Individual Class Payments in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members on a pro rata basis.

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

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

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

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING AND PAYMENTS.

4.1. Class Workweeks and Aggrieved Employee PAGA Pay Periods. Based on a review of its records to date, Defendant estimate that there are 273 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 9,300 Workweeks, and 209 Aggrieved Employees who worked a total of 3,582 PAGA Pay Periods.

4.2. Class Data. Not later than fifteen (15) days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, Defendant will simultaneously deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect Class Members' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. Defendant has a continuing duty to immediately notify Class Counsel if it discovers that the Class Data omitted class member identifying information and to provide corrected or updated Class Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which Defendant must send the Class Data to the Administrator, the Parties and their counsel will expeditiously use best efforts, in good faith, to reconstruct or otherwise resolve any issues related to missing or omitted Class Data.

4.3. 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 on or before November 6, 2026

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

4.4.1. The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments and/or Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the Class Members via First Class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the date (180 days after the date of mailing) when the check will be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual Settlement Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. Before mailing any checks, the Settlement Administrator must update the recipients' mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database.

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

4.4.3. For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the State Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member who did not claim the funds.

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

5. **RELEASES OF CLAIMS.** Effective on the Funding, Plaintiff, Participating Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

5.1 Plaintiff's Release. To affect a full and complete general release as described in his Individual Settlement Agreement, Plaintiff and his respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release and discharge Released Parties from all claims, transactions, or occurrences that occurred during the Class Period, including, but not limited to: (a) all claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged, based on the facts contained, in the Operative Complaint and (b) all PAGA claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged based on facts contained in the Operative Complaint, Plaintiff's PAGA Notice ("Plaintiff's Release"). Plaintiff's Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement or his Individual Settlement Agreement, or to any claims for vested benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, social security benefits, workers' compensation benefits that arose at any time, or based on occurrences outside the Class Period. Plaintiff acknowledges that Plaintiff may discover facts or law different from, or in addition to, the facts or law that Plaintiff now knows or believes to be true but agrees, nonetheless, that Plaintiff's Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff's discovery of them. Nothing herein shall affect Plaintiff's rights and recovery pursuant to the separately executed Individual Settlement Agreement.

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

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

5.2 Release by Participating Class Members: All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from all class claims alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged based on the facts alleged, in the operative complaint in the Action which occurred during the Class Period, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and class claims outside of the Class Period

5.3 Release by Aggrieved Employees: As of the Funding Date, all Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all PAGA claims alleged in the operative complaint in the Action and Plaintiff's PAGA notice to the LWDA which occurred during the PAGA Period, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.

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

6.1 Defendant's Declaration in Support of Preliminary Approval. One (1) week prior to the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, Defendant will prepare and deliver to Class Counsel a signed Declaration from Defendant and Defense Counsel disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with the Administrator. In their Declarations, Defense Counsel and Defendant shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement.

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

6.3 Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel is responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than forty-five (45 days after the full execution of this Agreement; obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval 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 grant Preliminary Approval or conditions Preliminary Approval on any material change to this Agreement, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to modify the Agreement and otherwise satisfy the Court's concerns.

7. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

7.1 Selection of Administrator. The Parties have jointly selected Apex Class Action LLC to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, Apex Class Action LLC agrees to be bound by this Agreement and to perform, as a fiduciary, all duties specified in this Agreement in exchange for Administration Expenses Payment. 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 to state and federal tax authorities.

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

7.4 Notice to Class Members.

7.4.1 No later than three (3) business days after receipt of the Class Data, the Administrator shall notify Class Counsel that the list has been received and state the number of Class Members, PAGA Members, Workweeks, and PAGA Pay Periods in the Class Data.

7.4.2 Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than fourteen (14) days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service ("USPS") mail, the Class Notice, with Spanish translation substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member, and the number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if applicable) used to calculate these amounts. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.

7.4.3 Not later than three (3) business days after the Administrator's receipt of any Class Notice returned by the USPS as undelivered, the Administrator shall re-mail the Class Notice using any forwarding address provided by the USPS. If the USPS does not provide a forwarding address, the Administrator shall conduct a Class Member Address Search, and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address obtained. The Administrator has no obligation to make further attempts to locate or send Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the USPS a second time.

7.4.4 The deadlines for Class Members' written objections, Challenges to Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional fourteen (14) days beyond the forty-five (45) days otherwise provided in the Class Notice for all Class Members whose notice is re-mailed. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.

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

7.5 Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

7.5.1 Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than forty-five (45) days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional fourteen (14) days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative that reasonably communicates the Class Member's election to be excluded from the Settlement and includes the Class Member's name, address and email address or telephone number. To be valid, a Request for Exclusion must be timely faxed, emailed, or postmarked by the Response Deadline.

7.5.2 The Administrator may not reject a Request for Exclusion as invalid because it fails to contain all the information specified in the Class Notice. The Administrator shall accept any Request for Exclusion as valid if the Administrator can reasonably ascertain the identity of the person as a Class Member and the Class Member's desire to be excluded. The Administrator's determination shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. If the Administrator has reason to question the authenticity of a Request for Exclusion, the Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member's identity. The Administrator's determination of authenticity shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.

7.5.3 Every Class Member who does not submit a timely and valid Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member under this Agreement, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the Participating Class Members' Releases under Paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3 of this Agreement, regardless of whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Settlement.

7.5.4 Every Class Member who submits a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is a Non-Participating Class Member and shall not receive an Individual Class Payment or have the right to object to the class action components of the Settlement. Because future PAGA claims are subject to claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release the claims identified in Paragraph 5.3 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment.

7.5.5 Any funds allocated to Class Members who opted out will be added to the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to the Participating Class Members.

7.6 Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks. Each Class Member shall have forty-five (45) after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional fourteen (14) days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed) to challenge the number of Class Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if any) allocated to the Class Member in the Class Notice. The Class Member may challenge the allocation by communicating with the Administrator via fax, email, or mail. The Administrator must encourage the challenging Class Member to submit supporting documentation. In the absence of any contrary documentation, the Administrator is entitled to presume that the Workweeks contained in the Class Notice are correct so long as they are consistent with the Class Data. The Administrator's determination of each Class Member's allocation of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. The Administrator shall promptly provide copies of all challenges to calculation of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods to Defense Counsel and Class Counsel and the Administrator's determination the challenges.

7.7 Objections to Settlement.

7.7.1 Only Participating Class Members may object to the class action components of the Settlement and/or this Agreement, including contesting the fairness of the Settlement, and/or amounts requested for the Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs and/or Class Representative Payment.

7.7.2 Participating Class Members may send written objections to the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail. In the alternative, Participating Class Members may appear in Court (or hire an attorney to appear in Court) to present verbal objections at the Final Approval Hearing. A Participating Class Member who elects to send a written objection to the Administrator must do so not later than forty-five (45) days after the Administrator's mailing of the Class Notice (plus an additional fourteen (14) days for Class Members whose Class Notice was re-mailed).

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

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

7.8.1 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, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, the Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs and Class Representative Payment, the Final Approval and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes and emails.

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

7.8.3 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, challenges to Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods received and/or resolved, and checks mailed for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments ("Weekly Report"). The Weekly Reports must include the Administrator's assessment of the validity of Requests for Exclusion and attach copies of all Requests for Exclusion and objections received.

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

7.8.5 Administrator's Declaration. Not later than fourteen (14) days before the date by which Plaintiff are 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 high, low, and average Individual Class Payments, and the high, low, and average Individual PAGA Payments. 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.

7.8.6 Final Report by Settlement Administrator. Within ten (10) days after the Administrator disburses all funds in the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will provide Class Counsel and Defense Counsel with a final report detailing its disbursements by employee identification number only of all payments made under this Agreement. At least fifteen (15) days before any deadline set by the Court, the Administrator will prepare, and submit to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its disbursement of all payments required under this Agreement. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration in Court.

8. **CLASS SIZE ESTIMATES and ESCALATOR CLAUSE** Based on its records, Defendant estimates that, as of the date of this Settlement Agreement, (1) there are 273 Class Members and 9,300 Total Workweeks during the Class Period and (2) there were 209 Aggrieved Employees who worked 3,582 Pay Periods during the PAGA Period. If the actual number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period exceed the above number by more than 10%, the settlement amount will be increased by the percentage over 110% of the increased workweeks. For example, if the total Workweeks in the Class Period are 115% of 9,300, the Gross Class Action and PAGA Settlement Amount will increase by 5%.

9. **DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO WITHDRAW.** If the number of valid Requests for Exclusion identified in the Exclusion List exceeds 10% of the total of all Class Members, Defendant may, but is not obligated, elect to withdraw from the Settlement. The Parties agree that, if Defendant withdraw, the Settlement shall be void ab initio, have no force or effect whatsoever, and that neither Party will have any further obligation to perform under this Agreement; provided, however, Defendant will remain responsible for paying all

Administration Expenses Payment incurred to that point. Defendant must notify Class Counsel and the Court of its election to withdraw not later than seven (7) days within learning this information; late elections will have no effect.

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

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 (5) 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 grant Final Approval or conditions Final Approval on any material change to the Settlement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), the Parties will expeditiously work together in good faith to address the Court's concerns by revising the Agreement as necessary to obtain Final Approval. The Court's decision to award less than the amounts requested for the Class Representative Payment, Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs 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 Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs reflected set forth in this Settlement, the Parties, their respective counsel, and all Participating Class Members who did not object to the Settlement as provided in this Agreement, waive all rights to appeal from the Judgment, including all rights to post-judgment and appellate proceedings, the right to file motions to vacate judgment, motions for new trial, extraordinary writs, and appeals. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose such motions, writs or appeals. If an objector appeals the Judgment, the Parties' obligations to perform under this Agreement will be suspended until such time as the appeal is finally resolved and the Judgment becomes final, except as to matters that do not affect the amount of the Net Settlement Amount.

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 Final Approval and entry of Judgment, sharing, on a 50-50 basis, any additional Administration Expenses Payment reasonably incurred after remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the Court's award of the Class Representative 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. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

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

11.2 Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant and Defense Counsel separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement is filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate and/or publicize, or cause or permit another person to disclose, disseminate or publicize, any of the terms of the Agreement directly or indirectly, specifically or generally, to any person, corporation, association, government agency, or other entity except: (1) to the Parties' attorneys, accountants, or spouses, all of whom will be instructed to keep this Agreement confidential; (2) counsel in a related matter; (3) to the extent necessary to report income to appropriate taxing authorities; (4) in response to a court order or subpoena; or (5) in response to an inquiry or subpoena issued by a state or federal government agency.

Each Party agrees to immediately notify each other Party of any judicial or agency order, inquiry, or subpoena seeking such information. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant and Defense Counsel separately agree not to, directly or indirectly, initiate any conversation or other communication, before the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, any with third party regarding this Agreement or the matters giving rise to this Agreement except to respond only that "the matter was resolved," or words to that effect. This paragraph does not restrict Class Counsel's communications with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.

11.3 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.

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

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

11.6 Cooperation. The Parties will work together expeditiously to obtain preliminary and final approval of this settlement.

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

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

11.9 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.

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

11.11 Applicable Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the internal laws of the state of

California, without regard to conflict of law principles.

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

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

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

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

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

11.17 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:

JCL LAW FIRM, APC
5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600
San Diego, CA 92121
T: 619-599-8292
jlapuyade@jcl-lawfirm.com

ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC
5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600
San Diego, CA 92121
T: 619-892-7095
F: 858-404-9203
Shani@zakaylaw.com

To Defendant:

DUNN DESANTIS WALT & KENDRICK, LLP
750 B Street, Suite 2620
San Diego, CA 92101
T: (619) 573-4488
blebow@ddwklaw.com

11.18 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.

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

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IT IS SO AGREED TO AS TO FORM AND CONTENT BY PLAINTIFF:

Dated: 08/07/2025, 2025

Dylan Sierra
Dylan Sierra (Aug 7, 2025 15:45:48 PDT)

Plaintiff Dylan Sierra

Dated: August 12, 2025

Shani O. Zakay
Zakay Law Group, APLC
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: August 12, 2025

Jean-Claude Lapuyade
The JCL Law Firm, APC
Attorney for Plaintiff

IT IS SO AGREED TO AS TO FORM AND CONTENT BY DEFENDANT:

Dated: 8/26/2025, 2025

Signed by:
0644B5B57D5344E...

Drew Gates
For Defendant
CENTURY RESTAURANT LLC

Dated: August 26, 2025

Bradley Lebow
Dunn Desantis Walt & Kendrick, LLP
Attorney for Defendant

Exhibit A

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

Dylan Sierra v. Century Restaurant LLC

Case No. 24STCV12748

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 Century Restaurant LLC ("Defendant") for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action was filed by former employee, Dylan Sierra ("Plaintiff") and seeks payment of (1) back wages and other relief for a class of non-exempt employees who are or previously were employed by Defendant in California ("Class Members") who worked for Defendant during the Class Period (May 20, 2020, and May 6, 2025); and (2) penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA") for persons employed by Defendant during the PAGA Period (May 20, 2023, through May 6, 2025) ("Aggrieved Employees").

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

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

The above estimates are based on Defendant's records showing that **you worked XX workweeks** during the Class Period, and **you worked XX PAGA Pay Periods** during the PAGA Period. If you believe that you worked more workweeks during either period, you can submit a challenge by the deadline date. See Section 4 of this Notice.

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

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

(1) **Do Nothing**. You do not have to do anything to participate in the proposed Settlement and be eligible for an Individual Class Payment and/or an Individual PAGA Payment. As a Participating Class Member, though, you will give up your right to assert Class Period wage claims and PAGA Period penalty claims against Defendant.

(2) **Opt-Out of the Class Settlement**. You can exclude yourself from the Class Settlement (opt-out) by submitting the written Request for Exclusion or otherwise notifying the Administrator in writing. If you opt-out of the Settlement, you will not receive an Individual Class Payment. You will, however, preserve your right to personally pursue Class Period wage claims against Defendant, and, if you are an Aggrieved Employee, remain eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment. You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement.

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

SUMMARY OF YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT

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

Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement **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. 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.
You Can Participate in the Final Approval Hearing	The Court's Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on. You do not 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 PAGA Payment (if any) depend on how many workweeks you worked at least one day during the Class Period and how many PAGA Pay Periods you worked at least one day during the PAGA Period, respectively. The number Class Period Workweeks and number of PAGA Pay Periods you worked according to Defendant's records is stated on the first page of this Notice. If you disagree with either of these numbers, you must challenge it by ______________. See Section 4 of this Notice.

1. WHAT IS THE ACTION ABOUT?

Plaintiff is a former employee of Defendant. The Action accuses Defendant of violating California labor laws by failing to pay minimum wages, including overtime wages; failing to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods; failing to pay wages due upon termination; failure to reimburse for mandatory business expenses; failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements. Based on the same claims, Plaintiff have also asserted a claim for civil penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq.) ("PAGA"). Plaintiff are represented by attorneys in the Action:

Jean-Claude Lapuyade, Esq. of JCL Law Firm, APC, and Shani Zakay, Esq., of the Zakay Law Group, APLC ("Class Counsel.")

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

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

So far, the Court has made no determination whether Defendant or Plaintiff are correct on the merits. In the meantime, Plaintiff and Defendant hired a neutral mediator in an effort to resolve the Action by negotiating to end the case by agreement (settle the case) rather than continuing the expensive and time-consuming process of litigation. The negotiations were successful. By signing a lengthy written settlement agreement ("Agreement") and agreeing to jointly ask the Court to enter a judgment ending the Action and enforcing the Agreement, Plaintiff and Defendant have negotiated a proposed Settlement that is subject to the Court's Final Approval. Both sides agree the proposed Settlement is a compromise of disputed claims. By agreeing to settle, Defendant does not admit any violations or concede the merit of any claims.

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

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

1. Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant Will Pay $265,000.00 as the Gross Settlement Amount ("Gross Settlement Amount"). Defendant has agreed to deposit the Gross Settlement Amount into an account controlled by the Administrator of the Settlement. The Administrator will use the Gross Settlement Amount to pay the Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, Class Representative Payment, Class Counsel's attorney's fees and expenses, the Administrator's expenses, and penalties to be paid to the California Labor

and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"). Assuming the Court grants Final Approval, Defendant will fund the Gross Settlement Amount on or before November 6, 2026. The Judgment will be final on the date the Court enters Judgment, or a later date if Participating Class Members object to the proposed Settlement or the Judgment is appealed.

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

   A. Up to $88,333.33 (One-third of the Gross Settlement Amount) to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and up to $25,000 for their litigation expenses. To date, Class Counsel have worked and incurred expenses on the Action without payment.

   B. Up to $5,000.00 to the Class Representative as a Class Representative Payment for filing the Action, working with Class Counsel and representing the Class. A Class Representative Award will be the only monies Plaintiff will receive other than each Plaintiff's respective Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment.

   C. Up to $7,500.00 to the Administrator for services administering the Settlement.

   D. Up to $20,000.00 for PAGA Payment, allocated 75% to the LWDA Payment and 25% in 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.

3. Net Settlement Distributed to Class Members. After making the above deductions in amounts approved by the Court, the Administrator will distribute the rest of the Gross Settlement Amount (the "Net Settlement") by making Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members based on their Class Period Workweeks.

4. Taxes Owed on Payments to Class Members. Plaintiff and Defendant are asking the Court to approve an allocation of 20% of each Individual Class Payment to taxable wages ("Wage Portion") and 80% to interests and penalties ("Non-Wage Portion.). The Wage Portion is subject to withholdings and will be reported on IRS W-2 Forms. Defendant will separately pay employer payroll taxes it owes on the Wage Portion. The Individual PAGA Payments are counted as penalties rather than wages for tax purposes. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments and the Non-Wage Portions of the Individual Class Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

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

5. Need to Promptly Cash Payment Checks. The front of every check issued for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments will show the date when the check expires (the void date). If you do not cash it by the void date, your check will be automatically cancelled, and the monies will be deposited with the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in your name.

   If the monies represented by your check are sent to the Controller's Unclaimed Property, you should consult the rules of the Fund for instructions on how to retrieve your money.

6. Requests for Exclusion from the Class Settlement (Opt-Outs). You will be treated as a Participating Class Member, participating fully in the Class Settlement, unless you notify the Administrator in writing, not later than **MONTH XX, 202X**, that you wish to opt-out. The easiest way to notify the Administrator is to send a written and signed Request for Exclusion by **MONTH XX, 202X**, Response Deadline. The Request for Exclusion should be a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative setting forth a Class Member's name, present address, telephone number, and a simple statement electing to be excluded from the Settlement. Excluded Class Members (i.e., Non-Participating Class Members) will not receive Individual Class Payments but will preserve their rights to personally pursue wage and hour claims against Defendant.

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

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

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

9. Participating Class Members' Release. After the Judgment is final and Defendant has fully funded the Gross Settlement Amount, and separately paid all employer payroll taxes,

Participating Class Members will be legally barred from asserting any of the claims released under the Settlement. This means that unless you opted out by validly excluding yourself from the Class Settlement, you cannot sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant or related entities for wages based on the Class Period facts and PAGA Payment 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 Defendant and its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, members, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns, subsidiaries, and affiliates ("Released Parties") from all class claims alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged based on the facts alleged, in the operative complaint in the Action which occurred during the Class Period, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and class claims outside of the Class Period.

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

> All Participating and Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties, from all PAGA claims alleged in the operative complaint in the Action and Plaintiff's PAGA notice to the LWDA which occurred during the PAGA Period, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period

4. HOW WILL THE ADMINISTRATOR CALCULATE MY PAYMENT?

1. <u>Individual Class Payments.</u> The Administrator will calculate Individual Class Payments by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members, and (b) multiplying the result by the number of Workweeks worked by each individual Participating Class Member.

2. Individual PAGA Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual PAGA Payments by (a) dividing $5,000.00 by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees and (b) multiplying the result by the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by each individual Aggrieved Employee.

3. Workweek/PAGA Pay Period Challenges. The number of Class Workweeks you worked during the Class Period and the number of PAGA Pay Periods you worked during the PAGA Period, as recorded in Defendant's records, are stated in the first page of this Notice. You have until **MONTH XX, 202X** to challenge the number of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods credited to you. You can submit your challenge by signing and sending a letter to the Administrator via mail, email, or fax. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

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

5. HOW WILL I GET PAID?

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

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

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

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

Submit a written and signed letter with your name, present address, telephone number, and a simple statement that you do not want to participate in the Settlement. The Administrator will exclude you based on any writing communicating your request be excluded. Be sure to personally sign your request, identify the Action as *Dylan Sierra v. Century Restaurant LLC* Case No. 24STCV12748, and include your identifying information (full name, address, telephone number, approximate dates of employment, and social security number for verification purposes). You must make the request yourself. If someone else makes the request for you, it will not be valid. **The Administrator must receive your request to be excluded by MONTH XX, 202X, or it will be invalid.** Section 9 of the Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

7. HOW DO I OBJECT TO THE SETTLEMENT?

Only Participating Class Members have the right to object to the Settlement. Before deciding whether to object, you may wish to see what Plaintiff and Defendant are asking the Court to approve. At least twenty-eight (28)_days before the **MONTH XX, 202X** Final Approval Hearing, Class Counsel and/or Plaintiff will file in Court (1) a Motion for Final Approval that includes, among other things, the reasons why the proposed Settlement is fair, and (2) a Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs and Service Award stating (i) the amount Class Counsel is requesting for attorneys' fees and litigation expenses; and (ii) the amount Plaintiff is requesting as a Class Representative Award. Upon reasonable request, Class Counsel (whose contact information is in Section 9 of this Notice) will send you copies of these documents at no cost to you. You can also view them on the Administrator's Website www.   .com or the Court's website https://www.lacourt.org/casesummary/ui/.

A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Agreement, the Motion for Final Approval and/or Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs, and Service Award may wish to object. **The deadline for sending written objections to the Administrator is MONTH XX, 202X**. Be sure to tell the Administrator what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. Make sure you identify the Action *Dylan Sierra v. Century Restaurant LLC* Case No. 24STCV12748 and include your name, current address, telephone number, and approximate dates of employment for Defendant and sign the objection. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

Alternatively, a Participating Class Member can object (or personally retain a lawyer to object at your own cost) by attending the Final Approval Hearing. You (or your attorney) should be ready to tell the Court what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. See Section 8 of this Notice (immediately below) for specifics regarding the Final Approval Hearing.

8. CAN I ATTEND THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING?

You can, but don't have to, attend the Final Approval Hearing on **MONTH XX, 202X** at XX:XX am/pm in Department 12 of the Los Angeles Superior Court, located at 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. At the Hearing, the judge will decide whether to grant Final Approval of the Settlement and how much of the Gross Settlement Amount will be paid to Class Counsel, Plaintiff, and the Administrator. The Court will invite comment from objectors, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel before making a decision. You can attend (or hire a lawyer to attend) either personally or virtually via LACourtConnect (https://www.lacourt.org/lacc/. Check the Court's website for the most current information.

It is possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. You should check the Administrator's website www.   .com beforehand or contact Class Counsel to verify the date and time of the Final Approval Hearing.

9. HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

The Agreement sets forth everything Defendant and Plaintiff have promised to do under the proposed Settlement. The easiest way to read the Agreement, the Judgment or any other Settlement documents is to go to Apex Class Action LLC's website at www.   .com. You can also telephone or send an email to Class Counsel or the Administrator using the contact information listed below, or consult the Superior Court website by going to (https://portal.scscourt.org/search) and entering the Case Number for the Action, Case No. 24STCV12748. You can also make an appointment to personally review court documents in the Clerk's Office at the Los Angeles Superior Court.

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

JCL LAW FIRM, APC
5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600
San Diego, CA 92121
T: 619-599-8292
jlapuyade@jcl-lawfirm.com

ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC
5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600
San Diego, CA 92121
T: 619-892-7095
F: 858-404-9203
Shani@zakaylaw.com

Settlement Administrator:

Apex Class Action LLC
20371 Irvine Avenue, Newport Beach, CA 92660;
Tel: (800) 355-0700

10. WHAT IF I LOSE MY SETTLEMENT CHECK?

If you lose or misplace your settlement check before cashing it, the Administrator will replace it as long as you request a replacement before the void date on the face of the original check. If your check is already void, you should consult the Unclaimed Property Fund for instructions on how to retrieve the funds.

11. WHAT IF I CHANGE MY ADDRESS?

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

EXHIBIT 2