1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	SAMUEL T. REES (State Bar No. 580); THOMAS P. BLEAU (State Bar No. 15 MARTIN R. FOX (State Bar No. 15578; BLEAU FOX 2801 West Empire Avenue Burbank, California 91504; Telephone: (818) 748-3434; Facsimile: (818) 748-3436; SHANNON LISS-RIORDAN (State Ballichten & LISS-RIORDAN, P.C. 729 Boylston Street, Suite 2000; Boston, MA 02116; Telephone: (617) 994-5800; Facsimile: (617) 994-5801; sliss@llrlaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class	
11	SUPERIOR COURT OF T	HE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
12	COUNTY	OF ORANGE
13	RAYMOND STODDARD and SANTIAGO MEDINA etc.,	
14	Plaintiffs,	Case No. 30-2010-00395208-CU-0E- CXC
15	vs.	Hon. William Claster
16	EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC, et) Department CX 102) CLASS ACTION
17	al., Defendants.) PLAINTIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL
18 19	Defendants.	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
20) APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION) SETTLEMENT
21		(Filed Concurrently with Notice of
22		 Motion, Declarations of Rees and Medina and Plaintiffs' [Proposed] Preliminary Approval Order]
23) Date: July 31, 2020
24 25) Time: 9:00 a.m.) Dept: CX 104
25		Complaint Filed: August 2, 2010 Trial Date: None Set
27		Reservation No. 73219881
28		
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BLEAU FOX		ANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION.

Plaintiff Santiago Medina ("Medina") submits this supplemental memorandum in support of his motion for preliminary approval of a settlement reached with Defendant R&M Pacific Rim, Inc. ("R&M").

On March 13, 2020, this Court issued its Minute Order with comments on the settlement and continued the hearing on the motion for preliminary approval.

Following receipt of the Court's comments, Medina and R&M have substantially amended their settlement agreement resulting also in amendments of the parties proposed Class Notice and [Proposed] Preliminary Approval Order. Because of the number of changes made to the settlement agreement, the parties have now executed an Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement so that all of the terms of the parties' settlement would be contained in a single document.

Accompanying this supplemental memorandum is a supplemental declaration by Samuel T. Rees. That declaration attaches as exhibits, among other documents, both the amended settlement documents referenced above and redlines showing the changes made to the original settlement documents.

One of the primary purposes of this supplemental memorandum is to list the Court's March 13 comments and discuss how the amended documents will hopefully satisfy this Court's concerns.

II. COMMENTS CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT.

1. Paragraph 5 of the Agreement defines the "Class Counsel Award" as (1) fees of 1/3 the gross settlement amount and (2) actual litigation costs incurred. But ¶ 74 says class counsel agrees "not to seek an award of attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses . . . in excess of one third" of the GSA. These terms conflict. The "Class Counsel Award" contemplates fees of 1/3 plus costs, while ¶ 74 says counsel will seek 1/3 of the GSA to cover both fees and costs. Which amount does counsel intend to seek? Please amend the Agreement so that it is consistent.

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The intention of the parties was that the 1/3rd limitation apply only to fees sought by Class Counsel and not to costs and expenses. This conflict in the prior settlement agreement has now been resolved by clarification. See Paragraphs 4 and 73 of the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement.

Paragraph 126(B) of the Agreement provides that the Court will set the amount of Plaintiff's incentive. While this is true, in order for the Court to evaluate the fairness of the proposed settlement and ensure there are no conflicts of interest between Plaintiff and the class he seeks to represent, the Court must know what amount Plaintiff intends to seek as an incentive. This amount also is needed for inclusion in the notice to the

Medina intends to seek a Service Award in the amount of \$5,000. This has been clarified in Paragraphs 25, 54 and 72 of the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement and the amount is now disclosed in Paragraph 1.b. of the Class Notice. R&M will not oppose this Medina's request for this Service Award in this amount but the amount of the Service Award remains solely at the discretion of this Court.

The Court has serious concerns about the claims-made nature of the proposed settlement. The parties have agreed that a portion of the settlement funds are considered wages due and owing to class members, i.e., that the settlement funds are class members' property. Nevertheless, the Agreement would require class members to affirmatively ask for wages owed. The Court understands the parties' concern about stale addresses, but stale addresses are a factor in any class settlement that provides retroactive relief. The Court also understands R&M's concerns about false social security numbers, but it notes that those concerns were equally valid when R&M was issuing paychecks to those same class members. It seems incongruous to raise them now. The Court is of the opinion that this settlement should be structured on an opt-out basis. As things now stand, the parties have not provided an adequate basis for deviating from this practice that is standard in wage and hour class actions.

The parties have modified their settlement to eliminate any requirement that a claim be made by Settlement Class Members in order to be entitled to payment of the Individual Settlement Amount. All references to a claim requirement have been eliminated in both the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement and the Class Notice and the Class Notice makes it clear

that Settlement Class Members will be entitled to their Individual Settlement Payment as long as they do not "opt-out" of the settlement and the Court approves the settlement.

As to the potential for false social security numbers, the Settlement Administrator will e-verify the information provided by R&M. If the social security number cannot be verified, the Class Information Sheet to that Settlement Class Member will not include the social security number but Paragraph 9 of the Class Notice informs that Settlement Class Member that he needs to provide a verifiable social security number to avoid back-up withholding.

4. Paragraph 112 of the Agreement provides that only individual objections will be permitted, not group objections. What is the reason for this prohibition? The Court is of the opinion that such a prohibition is unnecessary.

The Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement and the Class Notice now provide that group objections are allowed. See Paragraphs 107 through 113 of the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement and Paragraph 11 of the Class Notice. Pursuant to Paragraph 103 of the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement, a Request for Exclusion shall supersede any objection.

5. Paragraph 108 of the Agreement gives R&M the ability to cancel the entire settlement if five misclassification subclass members opt out. Doesn't this create a conflict between the misclassification subclass and the rest break subclass, in that only five misclassification subclass members can cancel payments to hundreds of rest break subclass members?

There are 37 employees who are members of the Misclassification Subclass and 412 employees who are only members of the Break Subclass. 28 of the 37 employees are members of both Subclasses.

R&M bargained for the right to void the settlement if a sufficient number of Settlement Class Members opt-out of the settlement such that further claims and the costs of defending against same make the settlement disadvantageous.

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Because the Misclassification Subclass exclusively share in 74% of the Remaining Settlement Amount, it was believed that limiting the employees who might jeopardize the settlement to a sufficient number of Misclassification Subclass members provided the best protection for all Settlement Class Members.

Nevertheless and in order to avoid any conflict, the parties have modified Paragraph 106 of the Amended and Restated Settlement Amount to provide that R&M's right to void the settlement is only triggered if the "estimated" Individual Settlement Payments of those members requesting exclusion from the settlement equals or exceeds ten percent (10%) of the Total Settlement Amount. The "estimated" Individual Settlement Payments will assume an award of fees of 1/3rd of the Total Settlement Amount, attorneys' costs and expenses of \$15,000, a \$5,000 Service Award and \$15,000 in administrative expenses or a combined total of \$316,667.

6. Because the settlement payments are considered, at least in part, to be wages owed, uncashed checks should not be redistributed to class members and then to a cy pres recipient. Instead, unclaimed funds should be redirected to the State Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the employee's name.

The Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement now provides in Paragraph 122 that unclaimed funds will be "deposited into the California State Controller Unclaimed Property fund, with the identity of the Participating Class Member to whom the funds belong, to be held for that Settlement Class Member in accordance with the California Unclaimed Property Law. The money paid to the California State Controller Unclaimed Property will remain the Settlement Class Member's property." See also the Class Notice at Paragraph 2.f.

7. Counsel states that in advance of mediation, R&M provided "certain information, including information [counsel] needed to make damage calculations." (Rees Decl., ¶ 11.) Please state with specificity exactly what information was provided. Did counsel receive copies of all relevant policies? Did counsel receive pay and time data for class members? If so, did counsel receive all pay and time data, or only a sample? If a sample, how large a

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PLAINTIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

sample? What steps did the parties take to ensure any sample was properly representative and randomized?

On October 1, 2018, Class Counsel sent an email to R&M's counsel with a listing of information Class Counsel needed to prepare for the mediation scheduled for January 3, 2019. On December 27, 2018, R&M's counsel sent Class Counsel a detailed letter setting forth much of the requested information. Because the response was provided for the mediation, Class Counsel believes that the mediation privilege prohibits Class Counsel from either providing the Court with this letter or the contents thereof.

At the mediation, Class Counsel was provided with additional factual information. Again and because of the mediation privilege, Class Counsel believes that he is precluded from providing the Court with this additional information.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Class Counsel understands that basing a settlement on totally unverified information threatens the viability of the settlement. As a result and as part of the drafting process, Class Counsel negotiated for and received specific written factual representations of fact from R&M which representations are contained in Paragraph 59 of the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement. The representations of fact are now also repeated in Enclosure D to the Class Notice in discussed in Paragraph 3 thereof. These are the material facts on which the settlement is based.

The representations of fact made by R&M have been partially verified by Class Counsel. During the course of the Wales Action, substantial discovery was taken. This discovery included detailed depositions of Medina and former plaintiff Raymond Stoddard along with numerous other Equilon service station managers managing similar MSO stations, detailed depositions of two of R&M's senior officers and depositions of several Equilon employees responsible for overseeing MSO stations, including the R&M stations. This discovery also included the production of thousands of pages of documents by Equilon. Class

Counsel also interviewed numerous MSO station managers including Stoddard and Medina.

The representations of fact made by R&M have also been carefully reviewed by Medina and found to be true as to him.

Finally, each of the representations of fact made by R&M will also necessarily be "verified" by each of the Settlement Class Members in deciding whether or not to request to be excluded from the settlement.

Misclassification Subclass Members or managers will know what their annual salary was during the Class period, the dates they were declared to be exempt and the dates that status changed to hourly.

Break Subclass members or cashiers will know what their dates of employment as an hourly employee and their gross wages during the Class Period. They will know whether or not they received payment in 2008 for their missed meal breaks and will be able to estimate their missed rest breaks during the Class Period.

All Settlement Class Members will be given the opportunity to correct any erroneous information contained in their Information Sheet, which is Enclosure A to the Class Notice.

Because all Settlement Class Members were classified as non-exempt hourly employees by September 1, 2008, all will be able to verify that following September 1, 2008, they were no longer subject to meal and rest break claims or overtime claims, were entitled to receive off-duty meal breaks if they worked with one other person or were paid for their on-duty meal breaks when they worked alone and had signed an On-Duty Meal Agreement and were provided with overtime pay based upon their time records. In addition, they will also be able to verify that after September 1, 2008, they either received their rest breaks or compensating premium pay.

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Because the representations of fact made by R&M are already partially verified and may be further verified by Settlement Class Members and because those representations of fact are specifically included in both the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement and repeated in the Class Notice, Class Counsel did not see the need for verifying that information by way of formal discovery from R&M.

In answer to specific questions by the Court, Class Counsel had secured through discovery in the Wales Action the meal and rest break policies of R&M prior to September 1, 2008. The R&M representations of facts show that those policies were changed by September 1, 2008, which is consistent with what Class Counsel understood at the mediation. Payroll records were not secured but appear unnecessary in light of the R&M representations of fact. Managers and cashiers were treated alike for pay purposes during the Class Period. The actual payroll data will be provided in the Class Information Sheet which is Enclosure A to the Class Notice and verifiable by the Settlement Class Member from their own records.

8. Counsel states that a damages model was prepared to value the case. In order for the Court to evaluate the fairness of the proposed settlement, counsel must explain both the maximum expected recovery and the realistic expected recovery as to all claims, taking into account any discounts for R&M's expected defenses.

Class Counsel's damage calculations prepared prior to the mediation turned out to be greatly exaggerated because by September 1, 2008, R&M had reclassified all employees as non-exempt hourly employees, paid missed meal break compensation for the Class Period and changed its meal and rest break policies to comply with the law. As a result, those calculations required adjustment at the mediation.

As to the Misclassification Subclass comprised of managers at the 27 stations, Class Counsel has calculated their maximum expected recovery for the

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Class Period to be \$1,999,914, including interest at 10% per annum on unpaid wages. This was calculated using the overtime and salary information provided by both Medina and Stoddard by declaration and deposition testimony and interviews but it was also verified based upon the experience of other MSO service station managers by interview, declarations and deposition testimony.

Assuming that a manager was so employed by R&M throughout the Class Period at the same salary paid to Medina and Stoddard and worked the same amount of unpaid overtime, that manger's misclassification claim would be \$74,071, including interest at 10% per annum on unpaid wages. Since R&M had 27 stations each with its own manager, multiplying the individual manager's overtime claim by 27 yields the total class claim for misclassification.

As to the Break Subclass comprised of cashiers at the 27 stations, Class Counsel has calculated their maximum expected recovery for the Class Period for missed rest breaks to be \$704,677, including interest at 10% per annum on unpaid wages. This was calculated using a minimum wage and assuming only 1 cashier was on duty during the second and graveyard shifts each day and only 1 cashier was on duty during the first shift on Sunday. As a result, there were 15 missed rest breaks each week during the Class Period for all 27 stations.

Assuming that a cashier was employed on a 40 hour work week as a graveyard cashier by R&M throughout the Class Period at minimum hourly wage and assuming that he/she was not paid for 5 missed rest breaks each week, that cashier's rest break claim would be \$74,071, including interest at 10% per annum on unpaid wages.

Also as to the Break Subclass, Class Counsel determined that as to the cashiers at the 27 stations during the Class Period, the maximum expected recovery for their continuing meal break claim was likely to be deminimus because in 2008, R&M had undergone a California Department of Labor audit and had caused R&M to pay those cashiers compensation for missed rest breaks.

As to the entire Settlement Class Period, Class Counsel was of the view that any penalty claims such as those for improper wage statements for the Class Period likely would have been time-barred because this Action was not commenced until 2010 and penalties are not recoverable on UCL claims.

While there may have been unpled waiting time damages for employees who left R&M's employment during the Class Period, those damages would have been relatively small after all wages were recovered.

As a result of the foregoing calculations, the maximum expected recovery for the entire Settlement Class Members would be approximately \$2.7 million.

9. Paragraph 60 of the Agreement recites a number of facts expected to be relevant to R&M's anticipated defenses. But neither Plaintiff nor counsel took steps to verify those recitals; rather, the Agreement expressly disclaims any attempt to do so. (¶ 61.) Doesn't class counsel have a duty to the class to verify these recitals?

Paragraph 60 of the original Settlement Agreement and now Paragraph 59 of the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement are not mere recitals of facts accepted by the parties as true. **They are material representations of fact** made by R&M to induce Medina and all Settlement Class Members to accept the settlement and not request to be excluded therefrom. Moreover and as noted above, those material representations have been partially verified and will be further verified based upon the personal knowledge of each Settlement Class Member.

10. Class counsel will be the Bleau Fox firm, including Mr. Rees. Please provide additional information about Messrs. Bleau, Fox, and Rees's qualifications to serve as class counsel, in particular, any cases in which they have been appointed class counsel by a court.

The qualifications of Bleau Fox and Mr. Rees are contained in Paragraphs 22 through 30 of Mr. Rees prior declaration which also attaches Mr. Rees' resume. In addition, further facts are provided in Mr. Rees' supplemental declaration filed herewith.

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This Action is the fourth in a series of six related class actions filed against Equilon, its successor and certain of its MSO operators. The first in the series was the Wales Action commenced in the Los Angeles Superior Court in May 2005.

Two motions for class certification were filed in the Wales Action. In the second of those two motions, the Court granted certification to a partial class consisting of managers employed directly by Equilon. In granting this certification in February, 2011, the Court appointed Bleau Fox as Class Counsel. A copy of this certification order is attached to the supplemental Rees declaration. Bleau Fox's appointment was supported by Thomas Bleau's declaration, a copy of which is also attached to the supplemental Rees declaration.

Thereafter, a settlement was achieved in the Wales action as to the certified class. The Court in its Preliminary Approval Order again appointed Bleau Fox as Class Counsel. A copy of that Preliminary Approval Order is also attached to the supplemental Rees declaration. That settlement was finally approved and resulted in a final judgment. The services of Bleau Fox as Class Counsel in the Wales Action were never the subject of any criticism.

Mr. Rees has continuously served as Class Counsel in all six related action and Bleau Fox has served as Class Counsel since Mr. Rees joined that firm as "Of Counsel." This experience makes Bleau Fox and Mr. Rees particularly appropriate as Class Counsel in this Action.

11. Insofar as the Bleau Fox firm itself will be appointed class counsel, are there other attorneys at the firm who will be considered class counsel, apart from Messrs. Bleau, Fox, and Rees? If so, their qualifications must be provided to the Court.

It is anticipated that virtually all services as Class Counsel will be performed personally by Mr. Rees. Messrs. Bleau and Fox, the two principals of

the firm, will assist and supervise Mr. Rees as necessary as both are eminently qualified to serve as Class Counsel.

12. What of the Lichten & Liss-Riordan firm? The notice of association on file says that Lichten & Liss-Riordan is involved "for all matters involving" Equilon. (ROA 294). While this particular settlement doesn't involve Equilon, the overall matter still does.

The Lichten & Liss-Riordan firm was associated in this Action because of the extensive experience of Shannon Liss-Riordan in wage and hour cases alleging a joint employer relationship. Ms. Liss-Riordan and her firm were associated solely in connection with claims against Equilon; has had no involvement in the settlement of claims against R&M and will not be seeking compensation from this settlement. See accompanying declaration from Ms. Liss-Riordan.

13. The class's released claims include not only claims that were alleged in the SAC or could have been alleged based on the facts alleged therein, but claims "that arose during the Class Period and from or are reasonably based on or related to R&M's alleged" misconduct. (¶ 35.) This means the class release is not limited to overtime and rest break claims, but also to claims "reasonably relating to claims asserted or alleged," expressly including (1) meal breaks, (2) waiting time, (3) wage statements, and (4) the UCL. While meal breaks and the UCL claim are mentioned in the SAC, waiting time and wage statement claims are not. The release must be limited only to claims alleged in the SAC. As to those claims, counsel's valuation analysis (see item 8 above) must include valuations of every specifically identified claim that will be released by the class.

In light of the Court's comments, the releases to be provided by the Settlement Class Members (but not Medina) have been revised and are contained in Paragraph 33 of the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement and re-printed in Paragraph 7 of the Class Notice. However, the releases do include claims that could have been alleged in the SAC based on the facts alleged therein. This is appropriate and not unusual based upon the liberality of amendments and common practice. See *Villacres v. ABM Industries, Inc.* (2010)

189 Cal.App.4th 562, 586. R&M simply does not want to have suits brought by Settlement Class Members in the future. 2 Note that the Break Subclass has now been revised to include both meal 3 and rest break compensation, although the meal break compensation paid in 4 2008 likely eliminated those claims anyway. Penalties governed by the 1 year 5 statute of limitations would have been time-barred for the Class Period since the Action was commenced in August 2010. Paragraph 121 includes a § 1542 waiver on behalf of the class. The Court will not approve a classwide § 1542 waiver. The Section 1542 waiver has been eliminated for the Settlement Class 10 Members except Medina. 11 12 Please provide the qualifications of the chosen administrator, Phoenix Settlement Administrators. 13 Please see the declaration filed herewith from Phoenix Settlement 14 15 Administrators. 16 At final approval, please submit billing records for attorney's fees and costs. The Court will not be inclined to award 17 an amount of fees and costs greater than the amount sought in the notice. 18 Class Counsel will provide the Court with hourly billing records and a 19 breakdown of costs and expenses with its motion for Class Counsel Award. 20 21 At final approval, please submit billing records for administrative costs. The Court will not be inclined to award 22 administrative costs in an amount greater than the amount stated in the notice. 23 Costs incurred to date will be submitted although the Settlement 24 Administrators duties continue beyond the date of the Final Approval Hearing 25 in order to disburse settlement funds. 26 27 At final approval, Plaintiff is to provide declarations addressing the enhancement factors set forth in Golba v. Dick's 28 Sporting Goods, Inc. (2015) 238 Cal.App.4th 1251 and Clark v.

SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

BLEAU FOX

Am. Residential Servs. LLC (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 785, including the amount of time and effort spent on the litigation. In addition, the Administrator is to provide a high and low for individual settlement payments, along with Plaintiff's net individual payout.

These both will be accomplished as requested.

III. COMMENTS CONCERNING THE NOTICE.

1. Include an opt-out form and a dispute form.

Both are now included as Enclosures B and C to the Class Notice.

2. In addition to the Court's address, the notice should include information about how to access the case file online for those who do not wish to visit the Court in person.

This information is now included on Page 3 of the Class Notice as well as what to insert to get to the Register of Actions.

3. Is notice required in any language other than English?

This is not necessary. Equilon required that station employees be fluent in English. See Paragraph 59.H. of the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement.

4. If any changes are made to the settlement agreement, please make corresponding changes to the notice.

Every effort has been made to insure that the Class Notice is consistent with the Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement.

5. The font size in the actual notice may not be smaller than the font size in the proposed notice provided to the Court.

The Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement provides in Paragraph 6 that the Class Notice be printed in using Times New Roman 12 point typeface, which is identical to revised Class Notice filed herewith.

IV. CONCLUSION.

Medina and Class Counsel respectfully request that this Court grant preliminary approval of this Settlement and sign and enter the Preliminary

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1	Approval Order after setting the Final Approval Hearing date and completing	
2	Paragraph 9 thereof.	
3	Medina and Class Counsel are hopeful that this supplemental	
4	memorandum and concurrently filed declarations satisfies the Court's concern	
5	and are grateful for the time this Court has spent reviewing the settlement	
6	documents.	
7	Dated: July 21, 2020	
8	BLEAU FOX	
9	A Professional Law Corporation	
10	By:/s/ Samuel T. Rees	
11	SAMUEL T. REES	
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PLAINTIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

1	PROOF OF SERVICE
2	I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; my business address is 580 West Empire Avenue, Burbank, California 91504.
3	
4	On July 21, 2020, I served the foregoing document(s) described as PLAINTIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
5	ACTION SETTLEMENT on the interested parties to this action who are listed on the attached Service List by electronically serving those persons at the electronic addresses noted therein.
6 7	STATE: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.
8	FEDERAL: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct of my own personal knowledge, and that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of this Court at whose discretion this service was made.
10	Executed on July 21, 2020, at Burbank, California.
11	/s/ Nathan Childress
12	Nathan Childress
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PLAINTIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

SERVICE LIST

1	
2	Raymond A. Cardozo, Esq.
3	Reed Smith, LLP
4	355 South Grand Avenue Suite 2900
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8	Kring & Chung, LLP 38 Corporate Park
9	Irvine, CA 92606 athompson@kringandchung.com
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