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# **EXHIBIT B**

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6 Proposed Attorneys for Debtor and Debtor-in-  
7 Possession

8  
9 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
10 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
11 SANTA ANA DIVISION

12 In re  
13 PLAY 4 FUN, INC., a California corporation  
14 Debtor,

Case No. 8:19-bk-11965-TA  
Chapter 11  
Judge: Hon. Theodor Albert

**EMERGENCY MOTION FOR ORDER  
AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF PRE-  
PETITION PAYROLL, TO HONOR PRE-  
PETITION PAYROLL PROCEDURES AND  
AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING  
APPLICABLE BANKS AND OTHER  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO  
RECEIVE, PROCESS, HONOR, AND PAY  
ANY AND ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON  
DEBTOR'S ACCOUNTS FOR SUCH  
PURPOSES; DECLARATION OF REINER  
NUSBAUM**

Hearing Date:  
Hearing Time:  
Courtroom: 5B

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1 TO: THE HONORABLE THEODOR ALBERT, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY  
2 JUDGE IN THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED CHAPTER 11 CASE, THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED  
3 STATES TRUSTEE, CERTAIN CREDITORS AND OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST

4 PLAY 4 FUN, INC., is the Debtor in this Chapter 11 bankruptcy case ("P4F" or  
5 "Debtor") and hereby moves (the "Motion") this Court for entry of an order pursuant to sections  
6 507(a)(3), 507(a)(4) and 105(a) of Title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") (a)  
7 authorizing Debtor to (i) pay employees of the Debtor their accrued pre-petition wages in  
8 accordance with the policies and practices established prior to the Petition Date, (b) authorizing,  
9 Debtor to continue its pre-petition payroll procedures, including payment of any and all local,  
10 state and federal withholding and payroll-related taxes relating to prepetition periods, and (c)  
11 authorizing and directing Debtor's banks to honor checks and fund transfer requests for payment  
12 of prepetition employee claims (the "Motion"). In support of this Motion, Debtor respectfully  
13 represents as follows:

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15 **I. FACTS**

16 **A. Procedural Background.**

17 On May 21, 2019 (the "Petition Date"), the Debtor commenced its reorganization case by  
18 filing a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-  
19 1330 (the "Bankruptcy Code"). The Debtor is continuing in possession of its property and is  
20 operating its business, as debtor-in-possession, pursuant to sections 1107 and 1108 of the  
21 Bankruptcy Code. No request has been made for the appointment of a trustee or examiner, and no  
22 statutory committee or trustee has been appointed in the case.

23 The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. Venue  
24 is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28  
25 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). The statutory predicates for the relief requested herein are sections 105(a),  
26 507(a)(3) and 507(a)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code. This Emergency Motion has been or will be  
27 served on the United States Trustee and the twenty largest creditors holding unsecured claims.

28

1 **B. Factual Background.**

2 The events leading up to the Petition Date and the facts and circumstances supporting the  
3 relief requested herein are set forth in the attached Declaration of Reiner Nusbaum.

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6 **II. RELIEF REQUESTED**

7 **A. Request for Authority to Pay Unpaid Non-insider Pre-petition Wages.**

8 As of May 21, 2019, Debtor employed approximately 19 persons (collectively,  
9 “Employees”).<sup>1</sup> In order to maintain operations, preserve the value of the Debtor’s estates, and  
10 prepare to file a plan for reorganization, the Debtor must be able to retain the uninterrupted  
11 service of the Employees. As of the Petition Date, Debtor’s Employees were owed or had  
12 accrued various sums for wages and salaries, and benefits (collectively, “Employee  
13 Compensation”). Debtor also remains obligated to pay federal, state and local withholding taxes  
14 due on prepetition employee wages and salaries.

15 Employee Compensation and Deductions were due and owing as of the Petition Date  
16 because, among other things employees have not yet been paid certain of their wages and salaries  
17 for services previously rendered to the Debtor.

18 The Debtor requests that the court authorize the Debtor to: (1) pay outstanding balances of  
19 pre-petition payroll as set forth in specific detail in the attached list of employees’ unpaid pre-  
20 petition wages; and (2) continue the Debtor’s pre-petition payroll procedures. The estimated total  
21 unpaid or outstanding prepetition obligations to employees for wages, salaries and benefits are  
22 **\$5,862.12.**

23 As indicated in the attached list of employees’ unpaid wages, all of the employees’ claims  
24 are well within the limits established by 11 U.S.C. Section 507(a)(4) and (5). Additionally, no  
25 names on the list are that of an insider of the Debtor. Finally, the payments will not render the  
26 debtor administratively insolvent, since there is estimated to be approximately \$30,000.00 in cash  
27 reserves following the proposed payments.

28 <sup>1</sup> This is exclusive of shareholder insiders whose compensation is NOT included in this Motion.

1 Attendant to the payment of employee wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions and  
2 expenses are the Debtor's obligations to pay federal, state and, in some instances, city  
3 withholding taxes. The Debtor submits that with respect to that portion of the payroll obligations  
4 that constitutes "trust fund" taxes, the payment of such taxes will not prejudice other creditors of  
5 Debtor's estate, given that the relevant taxing authorities would hold a priority claim under  
6 section 507(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to such obligations. Moreover, the monies  
7 payable for trust fund taxes are not property of the Debtor's estate. See Begier v. Internal  
8 Revenue Service, 496 U.S. 53 (1990). Thus, such funds are not required to be counted against the  
9 per employee cap contained in section 507(a)(3). Debtor seeks authorizations to pay all  
10 withholding taxes, tax deposits and processing fees that had accrued and were owed to the taxing  
11 authorities prior to the Petition Date.

12 Debtor believes that its Employees will be immediately adversely affected by any delay in  
13 the payment of these prepetition amounts. The Debtor, too, will be adversely affected by the  
14 attendant loss of employee morale and loyalty. Accordingly, Debtor submits that the payment of  
15 these amounts is critical and requests the immediate authority to pay the above-referenced  
16 amounts to its Employees.

17 **B. Request for Authority (a) for Banks to Honor Checks and (b) for Debtor to Pay**  
18 **Incident Costs.**

19 Debtor further requests that all applicable banks and other financial institutions be  
20 authorized and directed to receive, process, honor and pay any and all checks drawn on Debtor's  
21 accounts related to Employee Compensation, Deductions and Benefits presented after the Petition  
22 Date, upon the receipt by each such bank and institution of notice of such authorization, provided  
23 only that sufficient funds are on deposit in the applicable accounts to cover such payments. In  
24 addition, Debtor requests that it be permitted, but not directed, to pay all costs incident to  
25 Employee Compensation and Deductions, such as employer payroll-related taxes and processing  
26 costs. As described in further detail above, Debtor estimates that the aggregate cost of payment of  
27 employee payroll and benefits, and all costs incident thereto, will be approximately **\$5,862.12**,  
28 representing roughly a two week pay period. Debtor further represents that they expect to have

1 available cash sufficient to pay all Employee Compensation, Deductions and Benefits, to the  
2 extent described herein, and all costs incident thereto, as such amounts become due.

3 **C. Justifications for Granting Requested Relief**

4 Debtor seeks the relief requested by this Motion because any delay in paying Employee  
5 Wages or Benefits will destroy Debtor's relationships with the Employees and irreparably impair  
6 employee morale at the very time when the dedication, confidence and cooperation of these  
7 Employees is most critical. The Debtor faces the imminent risk that its operations may be  
8 severely impaired if Debtor is not immediately granted authority to make the payments described  
9 in this Motion. Employee support for the Debtor's reorganization efforts is crucial to the success  
10 of those efforts, particularly given the unique knowledge the Employees' have of Debtor's  
11 operations and the importance of employee morale and initiative in meeting strict operating  
12 standards and schedules. At this critical early stage of the Case, the Debtor simply can not risk the  
13 substantial disruption to its business operations that would inevitably attend any decline in work  
14 force morale attributable to Debtor's failure to pay employee wages and benefits in the ordinary  
15 course.

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17 **III. ARGUMENT**

18 **A. Maintaining The Payroll And Benefit Programs Is In The Ordinary Course Of**  
19 **Debtor's Business.**

20 Courts acknowledge that a debtor's relationship with its employees, including the terms  
21 and conditions of employment, are matters that are subject to the business judgment of the debtor  
22 and that may be managed by the debtor in the ordinary course of business. In re All Seasons  
23 Indus., Inc., 121 B.R. 822 (Bankr. N.D. Ind. 1990) is an illustrative case. In All Seasons the court  
24 considered a debtor's application to continue its prepetition compensation packages to various  
25 management personnel. In determining that the compensation of the insiders was in the ordinary  
26 course, the court provided the following analysis:

27 The continued employment of existing management of a debtor-  
28 in-possession constitutes part of the operation of debtor's business

1 and is within the ordinary course of business authorized by the  
2 Bankruptcy Code. Where postpetition operations are concerned, as  
3 long as it confines itself to operating within the ordinary course of  
4 business, a debtor-in-possession's actions are cloaked with an aura  
of propriety and, thus, the debtor is entitled to a resumption  
concerning the reasonableness of its decisions. [Citations omitted].

5 Id. at 825-26.

6 Certainly, that which applies for management must apply with greater force for rank-and-  
7 file employees. See also In re Pac. Forest Indus., Inc., 95 B.R. 740, 743 (Banks. C.D. Cal. 1989)  
8 (“Employees do not need court permission to be paid and are usually paid as part of the ongoing  
9 operation of the business.”) Consonant with the settled law that employee-relations matters are  
10 within the ordinary course of business, courts frequently have acknowledged that implementing  
11 vacation and leave policies for continuing employees is in the ordinary course.

12 Maintaining the benefit programs for continuing employees is simply one facet, albeit an  
13 important facet, of the employer/employee relationship that is a matter within a debtor’s business  
14 judgment and is presumptively to be handled in the ordinary course of business. The fact that the  
15 benefit programs were established prepetition does not render their postpetition maintenance any  
16 less in the ordinary course. Otherwise, debtors in possession would be required to seek court  
17 approval for virtually all aspects of their relationships with employees. This is precisely the result  
18 that Congress sought to avoid by enacting Bankruptcy Code sections 363(c)(1), 1107(a), and  
19 1108. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 363(c)(1), 1107(a) & 1108; All Seasons Indus., 121 B.R. at 826 (“One of  
20 the major purposes for [the restructuring of the law under the Bankruptcy Code] was to remove  
21 the bankruptcy judge from the immediate super-vision of the day-to-day aspects of the  
22 administration of an estate.”)

23  
24 **B. Claims of Continuing Employees For Benefits, and For Prepetition Wages and**  
25 **Commissions May Be Entitled to Administrative Priority.**

26 As discussed above, a debtor in possession should be authorized to honor its benefit  
27 programs for continuing employees in the ordinary course of business. Nonetheless, to the extent  
28 this Court determines that a debtor’s ability to honor such programs for continuing employees is

1 dependent upon the priority of the employees' claims under the programs, there is support for the  
2 proposition that such claims by continuing employees are entitled to administrative priority.  
3 There is also clear support for the proposition that claims for prepetition compensation are  
4 entitled to administrative priority.

5 The claims of an employee who provides post-petition services to a debtor in possession  
6 or a trustee in reliance upon certain benefits are likely entitled to administrative priority,  
7 notwithstanding that the criteria for measuring such benefits may have been based upon  
8 prepetition policies or actions. In re Pacific Far East Line, Inc., 713 F.2d 476 (9th Cir. 1983)  
9 (“PFEL”), is instructive in this regard. In PFEL, the court ruled that employee benefit plan  
10 contributions that were due postpetition, but that were measured by prepetition hours of service,  
11 constituted administrative priority claims.

12 The district court further concluded that the hours of pre-filing labor  
13 were not the consideration for the payments to the plan. Rather, the  
14 pre-filing hours were merely the units of measure for the post-filing  
15 payments, which were necessary for continued performance by both  
16 the employee and the employer under the collective bargaining  
17 agreement.

18 \* \* \* \*

19 In the last analysis, we observe that the result reached by the district  
20 court here serves Congress' intent to authorize administrative expense  
21 payments where third persons should be encouraged to deal with the  
22 bankrupt estate, since these payments promoted continued  
23 performance under a labor agreement.

24 Id. at 479-80 (emphasis added). Similarly, in Teamsters Local 310 v. Ingrum (In re  
25 Tucson Yellow Cab Co.), 789 F.2d 701 (9th Cir. 1986), the Ninth Circuit held that severance-pay  
26 claims for a postpetition termination were entitled to administrative priority although the  
27 entitlement to severance pay derived from a rejected, pre petition collective bargaining  
28 agreement.

By parity of reasoning, the entitlement of continuing employees to benefits such as paid  
vacation and sick leave and to prepetition wages is part of the consideration due them for their  
continuing employment postpetition by Debtor. Any breach by Debtor could well give rise to  
administrative priority claims. As stated by the bankruptcy court in Illinois-California Express:



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2 The purpose of an administrative priority remains the same as it was under  
3 the Bankruptcy Act: That is to induce third parties to supply, the goods and  
4 services necessary to facilitate rehabilitation of the debtor's business .... in the  
5 instant case, the employees' entire action in ratifying the Concessions  
6 Agreement and in working for the debtor-in-possession was based on the  
7 expectation of administrative priority in the event that the debtor's  
8 rehabilitation effort failed. Thus, as a matter of statute, policy, and equity, the  
9 court was correct in finding that the Concessions Agreement serves as the  
10 basis for a Chapter II claim of administration ....

11 In the present case, those employees who continue to work for Debtor are doing so based  
12 upon the belief that Debtor will honor its existing obligations to employees. These obligations  
13 include the continued provision of benefits and uninterrupted payment of wages. To the extent  
14 relevant, Debtor's failure to honor these obligations may give rise to administrative priority  
15 claims. Nothing herein, of course, constitutes an acknowledgment of any such liability. Debtor's  
16 sole purpose in articulating these arguments and presenting these authorities is to make the point  
17 that ample authority supports Debtor's business decision to maintain the benefit programs in  
18 Debtor's sole discretion, subject to the limitations discussed in this Motion.

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22 **C. Honoring Prepetition Employee Benefit Programs and Policies, and Paying**  
23 **Outstanding Prepetition Compensation Will Facilitate the Debtor's Successful**  
24 **Reorganization.**

25 Even if the maintenance of the benefit programs and paying of outstanding prepetition  
26 compensation were not in the ordinary course of business, the overwhelming importance of the  
27 benefits and wages to the Debtor's chapter 11 cases warrants Court approval.

28 Bankruptcy Code section 363(b)(1) allows a debtor in possession, after notice and a  
hearing, to use estate property outside of the ordinary course of business. Since the Bankruptcy  
Code was enacted, appellate level courts have repeatedly held that a bankruptcy court should  
approve a debtor's request under section 363(b)(1) whenever the request is supported by some  
articulated business justification. In 1987, the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Court of  
Appeals for the Ninth Circuit stated that this business justification should be determined after

1 considering all salient factors in a case:

2 [F]or the debtor- in-possession or trustee to satisfy its fiduciary duty to the  
3 debtor, creditors and equity holders, there must be some articulated business  
4 justification for using, selling, or leasing the property outside the ordinary  
5 course of business .... Whether the proffered business justification is sufficient  
6 depends on the case ... [T]he bankruptcy judge should consider all salient  
7 factors pertaining to the proceeding and, accordingly, act to further the diverse  
8 interests of the debtor, creditors and equity holders, alike.

9 In re Walter, 83 B.R. 14, 14-15 (9th Cir. B.A.P. 1987). Further, Bankruptcy Code section  
10 105(a) provides that “[t]he Court may issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or  
11 appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title.” 11 U.S.C. § 105(a). In this instance, there is  
12 both an articulated business justification and a legitimate need relating to the objectives of the  
13 Bankruptcy Code for the benefit programs and the prepetition wages.

14 As set forth above, failure to maintain the benefit programs or honor prepetition  
15 compensation obligations will jeopardize the Debtor’s ability to successfully reorganize by  
16 making it infeasible for Debtor to retain vital personnel. Debtor needs the assistance of existing  
17 employees to continue its operations and consummate its reorganization. Among Debtor’s  
18 employees are the individuals with the transactional, operational, financial, and technical  
19 knowledge that is necessary to maintain and grow Debtor’s business. Courts frequently have  
20 allowed debtors in possession to honor employee benefit programs or pay pre petition  
21 compensation where, as here, employee retention is valuable to the conduct of the case.

#### 22 IV. CONCLUSION

23 WHEREFORE, Debtor respectfully requests that the Court enter an order (i) authorizing,  
24 but not directing, Debtor in its sole discretion to pay Employee Compensation, Deductions and  
25 Benefits that accrued but remained unpaid as of the Petition Date, in accordance with Debtor’s  
26 stated policies with regard thereto, to or for the benefit of the Employees; (ii) authorizing, but not  
27 directing, Debtor to pay all costs incident to the payment of Employee Compensation, Deductions  
28 and Benefits, such as payroll related taxes and processing costs; (iii) authorizing and directing all  
applicable banks and other financial institutions to receive, process, honor and pay any and all

1 checks drawn on Debtor's payroll and general disbursement accounts related to Employee  
2 Compensation, Deductions and Benefits and all costs incident thereto, whether presented prior to  
3 or after the Petition Date, provided only that sufficient funds are on deposit in the applicable  
4 accounts to cover such payments; and (iv) granting such other and further relief as the Court may  
5 deem proper.

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Dated: May 24, 2019

HALLSTROM, KLEIN & WARD, LLP

By: /s/ Paul J. Kurtzhall  
PAUL J. KURTZHALL  
Proposed Attorneys for Debtor and  
Debtor-in-Possession

**DECLARATION OF REINER NUSBAUM**

I, REINER NUSBAUM, declare as follows:

1. I am the CEO and of Play 4 Fun, Inc. ("P4F"), Debtor and Debtor in Possession in the above-captioned Chapter 11 case. The matters stated herein are within my own personal knowledge and belief, and if called as a witness, I would competently testify to the same. This declaration is submitted in support of Debtor's EMERGENCY MOTION FOR ORDER AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF PREPETITION PAYROLL, TO HONOR PREPETITION PRAYROLL PROCEDURES AND AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING APPLICABLE BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO RECEIVE, PROCESS, HONOR, and AND PAY ANY AND ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON DEBTOR'S ACCOUNTS FOR SUCH PURPOSES.

2. Debtor is a California corporation, which filed its voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of Title 11 on May 21, 2019. Prior to the Petition Date, Debtor operated an indoor playground and restaurant franchise which provided entertainment to young children.

3. Debtor was compelled to file Chapter 11 bankruptcy as a result of several factors, including eviction. The Debtor intends to continue to operate its indoor playground franchise while reorganizing its business affairs.

4. The Debtor seeks authority to pay all non-insider employee wages and benefits that remain unpaid as of the Petition Date. The estimated total unpaid or outstanding prepetition obligations to employees for unpaid wages are approximately **\$5,862.12**. Attached hereto as Exhibit "1" is a true and correct copy of a list of the employees currently employed by the Debtor and the gross wages owed to the employees.

5. Debtor further requests that all applicable banks and other financial institutions be authorized and directed to receive, process, honor and pay any and all checks drawn on Debtor's accounts related to employee compensation, deductions and benefits upon the receipt by each such bank and institution of notice of such authorization, provided only that sufficient funds are on deposit in the applicable accounts to cover such payments. In addition, Debtor requests that it be permitted to pay all costs incident to employee compensation and deductions, such as

1 employer payroll-related taxes and processing costs. As described in further detail in the above  
2 Motion, Debtor estimates that the aggregate cost of payment of Employee Compensation,  
3 Deductions and Benefits, and all costs incident thereto, will be approximately **\$5,862.12**. Debtor  
4 further represents that it expects to have approximately \$30,000.00 in available cash for operating  
5 expenses after payment of employee wages and all costs incident thereto, as such amounts  
6 become due.

7 6. Debtor seeks the emergency relief requested by this Motion because any delay in  
8 paying employee wages will destroy Debtor's relationships with the employees and irreparably  
9 impair employee morale at the very time when the dedication, confidence and cooperation of  
10 these employees is most critical. The Debtor faces the imminent risk that their operations may be  
11 severely impaired if Debtor is not immediately granted authority to make the payments described  
12 in this Motion. Employee support for the Debtor's reorganization efforts is crucial to the success  
13 of those efforts, particularly given the unique knowledge the employees have of Debtor's  
14 operations and the importance of employee morale and initiative in meeting strict operating  
15 standards and schedules. At this critical early stage of the Case, the Debtor simply cannot risk the  
16 substantial disruption to its business operations that would inevitably attend any decline in work  
17 force morale attributable to Debtor's failure to pay employee wages.

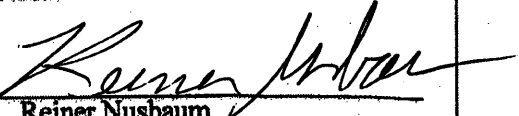
18 7. Because the amounts proposed to be paid to the employees are needed to enable  
19 the employees to meet their own personal obligations, absent the relief requested herein, the  
20 employees could suffer undue hardship and, in many instances, serious financial difficulties if  
21 they do not receive such payment. Moreover, without the requested relief, the stability of the  
22 Debtor will be undermined by the potential threat that otherwise loyal employees at all levels will  
23 seek other employment.

24 8. The proposed relief sought does not materially harm the Debtor's estate or  
25 creditors because the pre-petition employee wages proposed to be paid are all under the priority  
26 claims limit set forth in Bankruptcy Code Section 507. Additionally, none of the employees  
27 proposed to be paid are insiders of the Debtor. My spouse and I are the sole shareholders and  
28 sole insiders of the Debtor, and we are not included in the Motion.

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

Executed this 24th day of May, 2019 at Irvine, California.

  
Reiner Nusbaum

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**EXHIBIT 1**

	Name	Address	Email	Phone	Due
1	Ashley Cravo	2064 Cherokee, Tustin, CA 92782	AshleyCravo00@gmail.com	831-333-6094	\$ 550.08
2	Bethani A Heising	21192 Deerpark, Lake Forest CA 92630	BethaniAnnHeising@gmail.com	949-307-9055	\$ 573.75
3	Brandl L Goff	13853 Ellis Park Trail, Corona, CA 92880	Brandl.Goff@yahoo.com	951-525-0901	\$ 244.35
4	Christopher A Medina	2362 Medlar Road, Tustin, CA 92780	Christopher_Medina2@yahoo.com	951-396-6530	\$ 332.52
5	David G Aguilar	1013 Napa St., Tustin, CA 92780	dga1077@gmail.com	714-580-4604	\$ 229.95
6	Kameron J Sok	12768 Newport Ave. Apt. C, Tustin, CA 92780	Kamersons@yahoo.com	714-376-8366	\$ 226.80
7	Kayla A Agvilar	1340 S Ross St, Santa Ana, CA 92707	kagvi2323@icloud.com	714-661-0187	\$ 142.56
8	Mackenzie G Elloe	754 Wycliffe, Irvine, CA 92602	zeloe2002@yahoo.com	714-599-2700	\$ 286.60
9	Nataliya Symchuk	1503 Avenida De Nogales, San Clemente, CA 92672	defeo@ukr.net	949-395-5322	\$ 750.00
10	Nathan D Gragnano	13352 Verona, Tustin, CA 92282	NathanGragnano18@gmail.com	714-559-8539	\$ 343.80
11	Nobuaki Shinkai	24 Gema, San Clemente, 92672	none	949-498-5331	\$ 420.00
12	Suleen V Harry	15612 Pasadena Ave Unit #C, Tustin, CA 92780	suleenharry97@gmail.com	949-426-9177	\$ 101.09
13	Sydney R Mendel	4414 El Camino Real, Irvine, CA 92602	SydneyMendel0601@gmail.com	714-263-5300	\$ 195.29
14	Vivian P Blakely	1112 El Camino Ln, Tustin, CA 92705	vivepaug@gmail.com	949-525-6252	\$ 305.16
15	Wendy J Bautista	90 Vantis Drive Apt.#3042, Aliso Viejo, CA 92656	Wendy85Bautista@gmail.com	949-438-9878	\$ 250.90
16	Jiovanna D Mamola	776 Stanford Ct., Irvine, CA 92612	Jmamola@uci.edu	916-947-5508	\$ 317.80
17	Ivania Rodriguez	26356 Vintage Woods Rd. Apt 7H, Lake Forest, CA 9230	Rodriguesivaniam@hotmail.com	949-891-4114	\$ 406.12
18	Mercedes A Tran	1000 South Coast Dr J104, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Mercedes.tran@gmail.com	626-223-8888	\$ 185.35
19	Chloe N Carraway	1301 Arloura Way, Tustin, CA 92780	ChloenCarraway5@gmail.com	714-504-6863	No Hours