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10 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

11 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

13 ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on
14 behalf of all other similarly situated
15 employees,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
19 PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
20 WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
21 MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
22 JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES
23 1 to 100, inclusive,

24 Defendants.

Case No. 34-2020-00282573

CLASS ACTION

**PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF
CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

Date: March 15, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Shama H. Mesiwala

Filed: July 30, 2020

FAC Filed: December 28, 2020

Trial Date: None Set

1 TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on March 15, 2022, at 1:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the
3 matter may be heard in Department 53 of the above-entitled Court, Plaintiff Alan Enomoto, individually
4 and on behalf of all other similarly situated individuals, hereby move for entry of an Order for the
5 following:

- 6 1. Certifying the proposed class herein for purposes of settlement;
- 7 2. Appointing Plaintiff Alan Enomoto as class representative for purposes of settlement;
- 8 3. Appointing the Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC as Class Counsel for purposes of settlement;
- 9 4. Approving the proposed class action settlement, in the amount of \$175,000.00, which is
10 incorporated herein by reference;
- 11 5. Approving the application for payment to Class Counsel of attorneys' fees in the amount of
12 \$61,250.00 (35% of the Gross Settlement Amount);
- 13 6. Approving the application for payment to class counsel of reasonable costs in the amount of
14 \$13,527.34;
- 15 7. Approving the Class Representative Enhancement Payment of \$15,000 to Plaintiff Alan
16 Enomoto;
- 17 8. Approving the appointment of Simpluris, Inc. as the Claims Administrator and for payment
18 to Simpluris, Inc. for administering said class action settlement in the amount of \$3,000.00;
- 19 9. Approving the settlement of claims under the Private Attorneys General Act for the total
20 amount of \$10,000.00, 75% of which will be paid to the Labor and Workforce Development
21 Agency and 25% of which will be paid to Aggrieved Employees;
- 22 10. Approving as to form and content the Notice of Proposed Class Action Settlement, and
23 Hearing Date for Final Court Approval of Settlement ("Notice of Settlement"), which
24 provided Class Members information regarding the settlement, their ability to opt out of, or
25 object to, the class action settlement and which provided instruction on how to dispute an
26 individual's settlement allocation under the proposed settlement agreement;
- 27 11. Approving the procedures used to notify the class and determining that the notification
28 procedures and process complied with class members' due process rights;

1 12. Directing that any residue from settlement checks that were not cashed by the check cashing
2 deadline be donated 50/50 to Capital Pro Bono, Inc. and the Center For Workers' Rights
3 under the doctrine of *cy pres*;

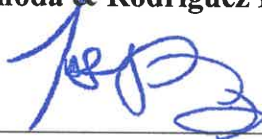
4 13. Approving and adopting the Proposed Order and its implementation schedule, which is filed
5 herewith and incorporated by reference.

6 This motion is being made pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382, Labor Code section
7 2699(l), and California Rule of Court 3.769 and 3.764, on the grounds that the proposed class action and
8 Private Attorneys General Act settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate as to all class members and
9 should be approved by the Court. This motion will be based on the notice of motion, memorandum of
10 points and authorities, the Declaration of Justin P. Rodriguez, the Declaration of Lindsay Kline, exhibits,
11 the record and files of this case, and any further oral or documentary evidence introduced at the hearing
12 of this motion.

13
14 **Pursuant to Local Rule 1.06 (A), the court will make a tentative ruling on the merits of this matter**
15 **by 2:00 p.m., the court day before the hearing. The complete text of the tentative rulings for the**
16 **department may be downloaded off the court's website. If the party does not have online access,**
17 **they may call the dedicated phone number for the department as referenced in the local telephone**
18 **directory between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. on the court day before the hearing and**
19 **receive the tentative ruling. If you do not call the court and the opposing party by 4:00 p.m. the**
20 **court day before the hearing, no hearing will be held.**

21 Dated: February 7, 2022

Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC

22 By: 

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Justin P. Rodriguez
Brittany V. Berzin
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on
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 PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
 WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
 MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
 JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES
 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 34-2020-00282573

CLASS ACTION

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS &
 AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
 PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR FINAL
 APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
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I. INTRODUCTION AND OPENING SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

This Motion is brought seeking final approval of a wage and hour class action settlement in the gross amount of \$175,000.00. *See generally* Exhibit A (Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release). Plaintiff Alan Enomoto (“Plaintiff”) brought this class action individually and on behalf of other similarly situated employees employed by Defendants Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc., William Delaney, Michael Delaney and James Delaney, (“Defendants”). Plaintiff worked for Defendants in California from about November 2018 to August 2020 and was subject to all the same policies and practices that are alleged to be unlawful in this litigation. *See generally* Exhibit B (Plaintiff’s Operative Complaint).

Plaintiff has alleged that Defendants failed to pay overtime, failed to pay minimum wages, failed to provide meal periods, failed to provide rest periods, failed to provide accurate wage statements, failed to pay final wages, engaged in unfair competition, failed to pay contract wages and made unlawful deductions, failed to maintain accurate records, and failed to provide paid sick leave. *See generally* Exhibit B. Plaintiff has also alleged Defendants are liable for a civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) based on these violations. *See id.*; Exhibit C (Plaintiff’s Ltr. to the LWDA Regarding PAGA Claims). These violations primarily stem from Plaintiff’s allegations that Defendants violated California law by 1) failing to pay putative class members for all time spent driving while under the control of Defendants, including from home to the first jobsite or back home from the last jobsite; 2) failing to incorporate the value of commissions, bonuses, and other non-discretionary remuneration into putative class members’ regular rates of pay for the purpose of calculating overtime and sick leave wages; 3) failing to authorize and permit putative class members to take all meal and rest periods; 4) utilizing GPS records to automatically deduct any time for idling or stops outside of client locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks or meal periods; 5) failing to state the inclusive dates for any corrections to an employee’s hours worked on paystubs issued to employees; and 6) prohibiting part time employees from accruing paid sick leave. *See* Exhibit B. Plaintiff has contended that this is a meritorious class action lawsuit and that this case is appropriate for class certification for settlement purposes as the requisites for class certification in this case can be satisfied. *See* Exhibit B.

1 Defendants have denied all of Plaintiff's allegations in their entirety and any liability or
2 wrongdoing of any kind. *See* Declaration of Justin P. Rodriguez ("Decl. Rodriguez"), ¶ 5. Defendants
3 have denied that this case is appropriate for class certification other than for purposes of settlement and
4 that Plaintiff would have difficulty proving class certification is proper here. *See id.* However, subject
5 to approval by the Court, the parties have been able to compromise and settle all asserted claims for
6 monetary compensation as a result of extensive investigations, informal document and data exchanges,
7 and extended negotiations relating to all aspects of the asserted claims. *See* Exhibit A. Plaintiff's
8 counsel is convinced that the proposed settlement is in the best interest of the putative class based on
9 the discovery, investigations, negotiations, and a detailed knowledge of the issues in this case. *See*
10 Decl. Rodriguez, ¶¶ 3, 6-10. The prospect of potential class certification issues and the uncertainty of
11 class certification, difficulties of complex litigation, the lengthy process of establishing specific
12 damages and various possible delays and appeals were carefully considered by Plaintiff and Plaintiff's
13 counsel in agreeing to the proposed settlement. *See id.*

14 It is well within the discretion of this Court to grant final approval of the proposed settlement,
15 which satisfies all of the criteria for final settlement approval under California law. Accordingly,
16 Plaintiff requests that the Court: (1) certify the proposed settlement class; (2) grant final approval of the
17 proposed class settlement (Exhibit A); and (3) adopt the implementation schedule contained in the
18 proposed order.

19 **II. PROCEDURAL AND LITIGATION HISTORY**

20 Plaintiff filed a class action complaint on approximately July 30, 2020, in the Sacramento
21 County Superior Court against Defendants. Plaintiff exhausted administrative remedies under the
22 PAGA by providing notice of the claims and violations to the LWDA. *See* Exhibit C; Cal. Lab. Code §
23 2699.3(a), (c); Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 3. Then, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Class Action Complaint on
24 approximately December 28, 2020 to include a PAGA claim. *See id.*; Exhibit B. There is no date set
25 for a motion for certification or trial in this matter. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 4.

26 **III. INVESTIGATION AND DISCOVERY CONDUCTED**

27 Plaintiff thoroughly investigated issues affecting certification, the merits of the class claims, and
28 potential damages for such claims. *See id.* Plaintiff worked during the time all of Defendants' policies

1 and practices at issue in the Complaint were in effect and provided information regarding these policies
2 and practices, enabling pre-filing investigations to take place. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 7. The parties
3 engaged in informal discovery and exchange of documents, including a representative sampling of
4 employee data, such as timecards, paystubs, payroll data and relevant policies for the entirety of the
5 statute of limitations applicable to the alleged claims. The discovery covered all aspects of the asserted
6 claims, including certification issues, merits issues, damages, the scope and configuration of Class
7 Members, the content and implementation of the wage and hour policies at issue, issues relating to
8 manageability concerns at trial, among other relevant areas. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 7. The information
9 allowed Plaintiff to determine the extent and frequency of any violations in accordance with Plaintiff's
10 contentions and create an accurate damages model to assess the reasonableness of any settlement. *See*
11 *id.*

12 IV. NEGOTIATION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

13 a. Plaintiff and Defendants Engaged in Extensive Arm's Length Negotiations

14 The final settlement occurred only after extended, and sometimes contentious, arm's length
15 negotiations. Over the course of more than one year, Plaintiff has been investigating the claims and
16 discussing with Defendants' counsel the merits of the claims and certification issues present in this case.
17 *See id.* at ¶¶ 6-10. The parties exchanged substantial amounts of information and legal analysis
18 regarding the asserted claims. *See id.* Then, only after more than one year of litigation and negotiation,
19 which included a full day mediation with Francis J. Ortman III, the parties were able to reach a
20 mutually agreeable settlement. *See id.* at ¶ 8. In light of the claims and defenses at issue, the parties
21 agreed to a Gross Settlement Amount of \$175,000.00. *See* Exhibit A.

22 b. The Terms of the Settlement

23 Under the settlement agreement, Defendants have agreed, without admitting any fault, liability
24 or wrongdoing, to the following:

25 1. The following groups of individuals are covered by the Settlement (*See* Exhibit A, ¶¶
26 1.2, 1.8, 1.9, 1.25):

27 All non-exempt employees who have worked, or continue to work, for
28 Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in California from July 16, 2019
up to August 1, 2021 ("Aggrieved Employee(s)").

1 All non-exempt Service Technician employees who have worked, or
2 continue to work, for Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in
California from July 30, 2016 up to August 1, 2021 (“Class Member(s”).

3 2. Pay Gross Settlement Amount of \$175,000.00 to resolve and release the claims alleged
4 in the Complaint. *See id.* at ¶¶ 5.1, 5.2. No portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to
5 Defendants. *See id.* at ¶ 5.6. Aggrieved Employees will still be paid their share of the PAGA Payment
6 regardless of whether they opt out of being Class Members. *See id.* at 7.5.1.

7 3. The parties agree that up to \$15,000 for Plaintiff Alan Enomoto will be paid as a Class
8 Representative Enhancement Payment. This amount will be in addition to any amount Plaintiff may be
9 entitled to under the terms of the Agreement. *See id.* at ¶ 5.4.

10 4. The parties agree that the cost of administering this class action settlement shall be paid
11 from the settlement proceeds. Subject to Court approval, the parties have selected Simpluris, Inc.
12 whose costs are \$3,000 to administer the class settlement. *See* Declaration of Lindsay Kline (“Decl.
13 “Kline”), ¶ 17. The difference between the actual administration costs and the originally allocated
14 \$10,000 under the Agreement, will be paid to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis. *See id.* at ¶ 5.3.
15 For purposes of this Motion, the term “Qualified Claimants” has the same meaning as defined in
16 Section 1.29 of Exhibit A.

17 5. The parties agree that \$10,000.00 of the Gross Settlement Amount shall be allocated to
18 resolving claims under the PAGA. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment will be paid to
19 the LWDA and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid to Aggrieved Employees. *See* Exhibit A, ¶
20 5.5. This is a fair amount to the PAGA claims, especially in light of the courts’ discretion to reduce
21 PAGA awards. Plaintiff is concurrently providing notice to the LWDA of this settlement as required by
22 statute.

23 6. The parties agree that up to thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount
24 (\$61,250.00) will be paid for Plaintiff’s attorneys’ fees incurred in the litigation of this case.
25 Defendants will not oppose any application for attorneys’ fees so long as it is within this threshold. *See*
26 *id.* at ¶ 5.2. Additionally, the parties agree that Plaintiff will also be entitled to the actual litigation
27 costs as approved by the Court in the amount of \$13,527.34. *See id.* The difference between the actual
28 costs and the originally allocated \$15,000.00 will be redistributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata

1 basis. *See* Exhibit A, ¶ 5.2. The proposed notice sent to class members stated the maximum cost
2 potential of \$15,000. *See* Exh A to Declaration of Lindsay Kline.

3 7. Any Claims Administrator Costs, any amounts paid for attorneys' fees and costs, the
4 Class Representative Enhancement Payment, and PAGA Payment will be paid out from the Gross
5 Settlement Amount, not in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. *See* Exhibit A, ¶¶ 5.1-5.5.

6 8. In consideration for the value received in the Agreement, Class Members who did not
7 opt-out of this settlement will waive all Qualified Claimant's Released Claims as set forth in the
8 Agreement. *See* Exhibit A, ¶¶ 1.30-1.31. Aggrieved Employees will waive all Released PAGA Claims
9 as set forth in the Agreement regardless of whether they opted out of being a Class Member. *See id.* at
10 1.33, 7.5.1.

11 9. In consideration for the value received in the settlement agreement, Class Members who
12 did not opt-out of this settlement will waive all claims contained in the Complaint, and any additional
13 wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the operative
14 Complaint, through the Class Period. *See* Exhibit A, ¶ 1.30-1.31.

15 10. For any portion of the Net Settlement Sum or PAGA Payment allocated to Qualified
16 Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees that is not claimed by them by cashing their respective
17 settlement checks within 120 days, the remaining amount shall be paid 50/50 to Capital Pro Bono, Inc.
18 and the Center for Workers' Rights under the doctrine of *cy pres*. *See* Exhibit A, at ¶ 5.6.

19 **c. Allocation of Settlement Funds**

20 Payment to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees of their Claim Amount will not
21 require the submission of a claim form. A Net Settlement Amount will be determined by subtracting
22 from the Gross Settlement Amount any amounts for approved attorneys' fees and costs, any
23 Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, the Claims Administrator Costs, and the PAGA
24 Payment. Each Class Member's share will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within
25 the Class Period by the total weeks worked by all Class Members within the Class Period. That
26 fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class Member's
27 individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion
28 of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA

Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the Aggrieved Employee's individual share. *See* Exhibit A, at ¶ 5.8.

V. PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND THE SUBSEQUENT CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION

Plaintiff's motion for preliminary approval of the class action settlement was approved by the Court, in its entirety, on November 16, 2021. To comply with the class members' due process rights, the parties enlisted an exhaustive method to ensure the best practical means possible was used to provide notice to the class. The parties provided the class action administrator the names, last known address, and social security numbers for the class. The class action administrator then updated this information by doing an address trace for each individual using this information. *See* Decl. Kline ¶¶ 6-7. If the Notice Packets were returned as undeliverable, further investigation was performed and they were re-mailed using updated information. *See id.* at ¶ 9. Of the 59 Notice Packets mailed, none were undeliverable after use of these methods. *See id.* The Notice Packets included information regarding the requested attorneys' fees, costs, payment to the LWDA, administration costs, and tax allocations. *See* Decl. Kline, Exh. A.

The average distribution to participating class members is approximately \$1,266.49 and the maximum distribution is approximately \$5,049.52. *See id.* at ¶ 16. No objections to the proposed settlement have been received and no class members opted out. *See* Decl. Kline, ¶¶ 11-12.

VI. ARGUMENT

a. Class Action Settlements are Subject to Court Review and Approval Under the California Rules of Court

A class action may not be dismissed, compromised, or settled without Court approval and the decision to approve or reject a settlement is committed to the Court's sound discretion. *See* Cal. Rules of Court, Rule 3.769; Fed. R. Civ. Proc., Rule 23(e)¹; *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 91 Cal. App. 4th 224, 234-35 (2001); *see also* Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699(1)(2) (requiring Court review of PAGA settlements). However, courts should give "proper deference to the private consensual decision of the

¹The California Supreme Court has authorized California's trial courts to rely on these federal resources to decide class certification issues. *See Green v. Obledo*, 29 Cal.3d 126, 145-46 (1981).

parties,” since “the court’s intrusion upon what is otherwise a private consensual agreement negotiated between the parties to a lawsuit must be limited to the extent necessary to reach a reasoned judgment that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned.” *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1027 (9th Cir. 1998). Where a settlement is reached on terms agreeable to all parties, a court should disapprove of the settlement “only with considerable circumspection.” *Jamison v. Butcher & Sherrerd*, 68 F.R.D. 479, 481 (E.D. Pa. 1975). The law favors settlement of lawsuits, particularly class actions and other complex cases where substantial resources can be conserved by avoiding the time, expense, and rigors of formal litigation. *See Neary v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 3 Cal. 4th 273, 277-81 (1992).

b. The Terms of The Settlement Are Fair and Within the Range of Reasonableness

The purpose of the Court’s final evaluation of a proposed class action settlement is to determine only whether the proposed settlement is within the range of reasonableness. *See Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 234-35. If the Court finds a proposed settlement falls within “the range of reasonableness,” it should grant final approval of the class action settlement. *See, e.g., North County Contr. ’s Assn., Inc. v. Touchstone Ins. Svcs.*, 27 Cal. App. 4th 1085, 1089-90 (1994). To make the fairness determination, the Court must consider several factors, including:

the strength of the Plaintiff’s case, the risk, expense, complexity and likely duration of further litigation, the risk of maintaining class action status through trial, the amount offered in settlement, the extent of discovery completed and the stage of the proceedings, the experience and views of counsel, the presence of a governmental participant, and the reaction of the class members to the proposed settlement.

Dunk v. Ford Motor Co., 48 Cal. App. 4th 1794, 1801 (1996). However, this Court should begin its analysis with a presumption that the settlement is fair. “A presumption of fairness exists where: (1) the settlement is reached through arm’s length bargaining; (2) investigation and discovery are sufficient to allow counsel and the court to act intelligently; (3) counsel is experienced in similar litigation; and (4) the percentage of objectors is small.” *Id.* at 1802.

1 **i. The Settlement is a Result of Extensive, Non-Collusive Arm's Length**
2 **Negotiations Between the Parties**

3 Settlement in this case was reached only after litigation and extensive arm's length negotiations
4 lasting over one year, which included a full day mediation with Francis J. Ortman III. *See Decl.*
5 Rodriguez, ¶¶ 6-10. At all times, the negotiations were adversarial and contentious, although still
6 professional in nature. *See id.* Further, while Plaintiff contends he would ultimately prevail on the
7 claims and the issue of certification, this is not a certainty and there is substantial risk in proceeding to
8 further litigation. *See id.* at ¶¶ 6-10. The ability to secure a guaranteed settlement now and ensure class
9 members receive some compensation, rather than proceed to further litigation and potentially recover
10 nothing, was a motivating factor in reaching this settlement. *See id.*

11 **ii. The Extent of Investigation and Discovery Completed Provided Ample**
12 **Information to Enter Into an Informed and Reasonable Settlement**

13 The parties were in possession of all necessary information during the negotiations. The parties
14 engaged in substantial informal discovery and exchange of documents, including a representative
15 sampling of employee data, such as timecards, paystubs, payroll data and relevant policies for the
16 entirety of the statute of limitations applicable to the alleged claims, which covered all aspects of the
17 class claims and helped thoroughly vet the extent of Plaintiff's claims against Defendants and create an
18 accurate damages model. *See id.* at ¶ 6-10. Plaintiff was in possession of this information prior to
19 calculating the potential damages in this case. *See id.* As a result, Plaintiff was able to make a
20 reasonable estimation of Defendants' potential liability. *See id.* For these reasons, the settlement now
21 before the Court was reached at a stage where "the parties certainly have a clear view of the strengths
22 and weaknesses of their cases" sufficient to support the settlement. *Boyd v. Bechtel Corp.*, 485 F.Supp.
23 610, 617 (N.D. Cal. 1979).

24 **iii. Plaintiff's Counsel is Experienced in Similar Litigation And No Class Members**
25 **Objected Or Opted Out**

26 Plaintiff's counsel has considerable experience in class actions and wage and hour litigation.
27 Plaintiff's counsel has brought and is currently bringing several wage and hour class and/or PAGA
28 actions. Thus, Plaintiff's counsel is qualified to evaluate the class claims, value of settlement versus
 moving for certification and going to trial, and the viability of possible affirmative defenses. *See Decl.*

Rodriguez, ¶¶ 11-17. Plaintiff's counsel believes that the settlement is fair and reasonable in light of the complexities of the case, the uncertainties of class certification and litigation, and the secured benefit to the class. *See id.* at ¶ 6. This belief is bolstered by the fact that no objections to the settlement have been made by class members and no class members opted out. *See Decl. Kline*, ¶¶ 11-12.

iv. The Settlement is Fair and Reasonable Based on the Strength of Plaintiff's Case and the Risks and Costs of Further Litigation

A review of the Agreement's terms does not give rise to any doubts about its fairness. Based on the records and facts of this case, Plaintiff has secured a gross recovery of approximately 4.4% and a net recovery of approximately 1.9% of the claims' maximum likely value. *See Decl. Rodriguez* at ¶¶ 9-10. Additionally, the average net award per class member is approximately \$1,266.49 and the highest net award is approximately \$5,049.52. *See Decl. Kline*, ¶ 16. This settlement is a reasonable compromise of the class and PAGA claims, and is within the percentile ranges of the total available damages that have been approved in other class settlements. *See Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 246, 250; *Rebney v. Wells Fargo Bank*, 220 Cal.App.3d 1117, 1139 (1990); *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 688 F.2d 615, 628 (9th Cir. 1982); *see also In re Omnivision Technologies, Inc.*, 559 F.Supp.2d 1036, 1042 (2007) (noting that certainty of recovery in settlement of 6% of maximum potential recovery after reduction for attorney's fees was higher than median percentage for recoveries in shareholder class action settlements, averaging 2.2%-3% from 2000 through 2002); *Bravo v. Gale Triangle, Inc.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77714 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (approving a settlement where the net recovery to class members was approximately 7.5% of the projected maximum recovery amount); *Avila v. Cold Spring Granite Co.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 130878 (E.D. Cal. 2017): (approving a settlement with a gross recovery of 11% of the projected maximum damages available and a net recovery of approximately 6.7% of the projected maximum recovery); *Bellinghausen v. Tractor Supply Co.*, 306 F.R.D. 245 (N.D. Cal 2015) (approving a settlement where the gross recovery was approximately 8.5% of the projected maximum recovery).

v. The Proposed Settlement is a Reasonable Compromise of Claims

The case of *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168 Cal. App. 4th 116 (2008) requires additional information be presented to the Court, acting as a fiduciary for the absent class members "to ensure that

1 the recovery represents a reasonable compromise, given the magnitude and apparent merit of the claims
2 being released, discounted by the risks and expenses of attempting to establish and collect on those
3 claims by pursuing the litigation” *Id.* at 129. *Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los*
4 *Angeles*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 399 (2010), clarified that a *Kullar* showing does not require the parties to
5 submit an illusory prediction of the outer reaches of exposure without taking into account the actual
6 risks of certification, decertification, dispositive motions, and trial. *Kullar* also does not require an
7 explicit statement of the maximum amount the plaintiff class could recover if it prevailed on all its
8 claims provided there is a record that allows “an understanding of the amount that is in controversy and
9 the realistic range of outcomes of the litigation.” *Id.* at 409. The *Munoz* Court found that the record
10 before the trial court was sufficient, having included the number of class members, payroll data,
11 declarations describing hours and overtime worked, as well as variances in duties and rest and meal
12 period experience, and a companion action alleging less than \$5,000,000 in damages. This information
13 constituted “an adequate basis from which to garner a reasonably adequate understanding of the amount
14 that is in controversy within the meaning of *Kullar*.” *Id.*

15 Plaintiff similarly relied upon payroll data and Class Members data to determine the realistic
16 potential damages suffered by the class as a whole. *See Decl. Rodriguez*, ¶¶ 6-10. This analysis
17 allowed Plaintiff to determine the extent and frequency of potential violations on all claims as to all
18 Class Members. *See id.* Ultimately, Plaintiff secured a percentage of the total demand for the putative
19 class that is within the range of what has been found to be sufficient in several other cases. *See, supra*,
20 Section V.c.iv; *see also, e.g., In re Omnivision Technologies, Inc.*, 559 F.Supp.2d at 1042; *Reed v. 1-*
21 *800 Contacts, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 255 (S.D. Cal. 2014) (approving a settlement of \$11.7
22 million where the maximum range of damages was \$5,000 for each of the alleged 300,000 instances of
23 unlawful recording violations (\$1.5 billion), equaling approximately .78% of the total demand and
24 approximately \$800 per class member). This settlement represents a reasonable compromise given the
25 percentage of the total demand that was secured, the average recovery per class member, the Court’s
26 ability and discretion to cut PAGA penalties, and the uncertainty of class certification. *See Decl.*
27 *Rodriguez*, ¶¶ 9-10.

28 //

1 **vi. The Enhancement Payment to the Named Plaintiff for Plaintiff's Services to the**
2 **Putative Class Is Reasonable and Routinely Awarded by Courts**

3 The Enhancement Payment to the named Plaintiff is intended to recognize the time and effort
4 expended on behalf of the class. Indeed, Courts routinely approve enhancement payments to
5 compensate named plaintiffs for the services they provide and the risks they incurred during the course
6 of the class action litigation. *See Ingram v. The Coca Cola Co.*, 200 F.R.D. 685, 694 (N.D. Ga. 2001).
7 In *Ingram*, the Court approved enhancement payments of \$300,000.00 to each named plaintiff in
8 recognition of the services they provided to the class by responding to discovery, participating in the
9 mediation process, and taking the risk of stepping forward on behalf of the class. *See Id.* at 694; *see*
10 *also Van Vranken v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 901 F.Supp. 294 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (approving a \$50,000.00
11 enhancement payment).

12 In this case, Plaintiff provided and explained documents, being available at all times to discuss
13 the case with Plaintiff's counsel. *See Decl. Rodriguez*, ¶ 7. Plaintiff spent a significant amount of time
14 pursuing this litigation for the benefit of all Class Members. *See id.* Plaintiff brought this action
15 knowing there would be a delay in any payment as the litigation progressed, rather than proceeding on
16 individual claims in front of the California Labor Commissioner. *See id.* Payment of \$15,000 to
17 Plaintiff is appropriate given the risk, assistance, time required in bringing this case and resolution of
18 this case.

19 **vii. Awarding Attorneys' Fees as a Percentage of the Common Fund Is Reasonable**
20 **and Customarily Approved by Courts**

21 California state and federal courts have recognized that when a litigant's efforts create or
22 preserve a fund from which others derive benefits, the Court may spread litigation costs proportionally
23 among all the beneficiaries to compensate those who created the fund. *See Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*,
24 444 U.S. 472, 477-478 (1980) ("A lawyer who recovers a common fund for the benefit of persons other
25 than . . . her client is entitled to a reasonable attorney's fee from the fund as a whole."); *Vincent v.*
26 *Hughes Air West, Inc.*, 557 F.2d 759, 769 (9th Cir. 1977); *Mills v. Electric Auto-Lite Co.*, 396 U.S. 375
27 (1970); *Waters v. Intern. Precious Metals Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1291 (11th Cir. 1999); *see also Serrano v.*
28 *Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34-35 (1977); *Laffitte v. Robert Half Internat., Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480, 506 (2016).

1 The purpose of this equitable doctrine is to avoid unjust enrichment of counsel and to “spread litigation
2 costs proportionally among all the beneficiaries so that the active beneficiary does not bear the entire
3 burden alone.” *Vincent*, 557 F.2d at 769; *Williams v. MGM-Pathe Communications Co.*, 129 F.3d 1026,
4 1027 (9th Cir. 1977). California state courts have approved use of a percentage of the fund to calculate
5 reasonable attorney fee awards where the amount of the settlement is certain or is an easily calculable
6 sum of money. *See Dunk*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1808.

7 The Ninth Circuit has also held that the common fund doctrine applies when: (1) the class of
8 beneficiaries is sufficiently identifiable; (2) the benefits can be accurately traced; and (3) the fee can be
9 shifted with some exactitude to those benefitting. *See Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Gaulty*, 886
10 F.2d 268, 271 (9th Cir. 1989). These criteria are “easily met” when “each member of a certified class
11 has an undisputed and mathematically ascertainable claim to part of a lump-sum settlement recovered
12 on her behalf.” *Id.* at 271 (citations omitted). Under the three (3) factors set forth in *Paul, Johnson,*
13 *Alston & Hunt*, the common fund doctrine applies in this case because there is a sufficiently identifiable
14 class of beneficiaries (e.g. the settlement class), the benefits can be accurately traced to the settlement
15 Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel were able to negotiate on behalf of the class, and the fee can be shifted
16 with exactitude to those benefiting as the fee request is a specific, lump-sum percentage of the common
17 fund. As set forth in the fee award examples provided below for the Court’s reference, it is an accepted
18 practice in wage and hour class action settlements to award attorneys’ fees based on a percentage of the
19 common fund. *See, e.g., Staton v. Boeing Co.*, 327 F.3d 938, 967-972 (9th Cir. 2003); *Sanders v. City*
20 *of Los Angeles*, 3 Cal.3d 252, 261, 263 (1970); *Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 254; *Bell v. Farmers Ins.*
21 *Exchange*, 115 Cal. App. 4th 715, 726, 765 (2004).

22 Historically, attorneys’ fee awards in common fund cases in general range from 20% to 50% of
23 the fund, depending on the circumstances of the case. *See Newberg on Class Actions*, (3rd Ed.), 1992,
24 §14.03 (finding 50% to be the upper limit). Awards ranging between 30% and 40% of the fund are
25 generally approved as reasonable in wage and hour settlements below \$10 million:

26 More particularly, courts may award attorneys fees in the 30-40% range in wage and hour
27 class actions that result in recovery of a common fund under \$10 million. *See Vasquez v.*
28 *Coast Valley Roofing, Inc.*, 266 F.R.D. 482, 491-492 (E.D. Ca. 2010) (citing to five
recent wage and hour class actions where federal district courts approved attorney fee
awards ranging from 30 to 33%); *Singer v. Becton Dickenson and Co.*, 2010 U.S. Dist.

1 LEXIS 53416, 2010 WL 2196104, *8 (S.D. Ca. June 1, 2010) (approving attorney fee
2 award of 33.33% of the common fund and holding that award was similar to awards in
3 three other wage and hour class action cases where fees ranged from 33% to 40%);
Romero v. Producers Dairy Foods, Inc., 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86270, 2007 WL
3492841 (E.D. Ca. Nov. 14, 2007).

4 *See Martin v. Ameripride Servs.*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61796 at *22-23 (S.D. Cal. 2011). Plaintiff's
5 request of thirty-five percent (35%) of the settlement sum for attorneys' fees is within established rates
6 for fee awards in class settlements pursuant to the common fund doctrine, especially in light of the
7 excellent results achieved in this case. *See In re Activision Sec. Litigation*, 723 F.Supp. 1373, 1379
8 (N.D. Cal. 1989); *Watson v. Raytheon Company*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:10-cv-00634;
9 *Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, Inc.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-02745; *Green, et al. v.*
10 *Penske Logistics, L.L.C., et al.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-00069; *Benitez et al. v.*
11 *Wilbur*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-01122; *Chavez et al. v. Petrissans et al.*, USDC
12 Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-00122; *Willis et al. v. Cal-Western Transport*, USDC Eastern
13 District, Case No. 1:00-cv-05695. To determine whether a percentage is reasonable, a court should
14 consider: (1) the percentage that would likely be negotiated between parties in a similar case; (2) the
15 percentage applied in other class actions; (3) the quality of class counsel; (4) the size of the award; and
16 (5) whether there are any objections by class members. *See In re Ikon Office Solutions, Inc. Secur.*
17 *Litig.*, 194 F.R.D. 166, 193 (E.D. Pa. 2000); *In re Heritage Bond Litig.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13555,
18 71 (C.D. Cal. 2005) ("the absence of objections or disapproval by class members to class counsel's fee
19 request further supports finding the fee request reasonable").

20 These factors support Plaintiff's request for reasonable attorneys' fees. The typical percentage
21 negotiated between parties ranges from thirty-five to forty percent (35% to 40%) in individual litigation
22 depending on the complexity of the case. In class action litigation, the typical percentage negotiated
23 between parties ranges from thirty to forty percent (30% to 40%) based on the same factors. Plaintiff's
24 request of 35% falls within these typical fee arrangements. *See Decl. Rodriguez*, ¶ 18. The quality of
25 counsel and the average size of settlement payments to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees
26 (\$1,266.49) also support the fee request when compared to other settlements courts have considered as
27 good results. *See Schiller v. David's Bridal, Inc.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80776 at *48 (E.D. Cal.
28 2012) ("Class Members will receive an average of approximately \$198.70, with the highest payment to

1 a Class Member being \$695.78 . . . Overall, the Court finds that the results achieved are good, which is
2 highlighted by the fact that there was no objection to the settlement amount or the attorneys' fees
3 requested.”); *Gardner v. GC Servs., LP*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47043, 18 (S.D. Cal. 2012) (“the
4 results achieved in this case were very favorable. Class members are provided with immediate
5 monetary relief, with an average award of around several hundred dollars and a minimum award of
6 \$50”). Furthermore, no objections to the settlement were made by class members and no class
7 members opted out. *See* Decl. Kline, ¶¶ 11-12.

8 **c. Certification of the Class is Appropriate**

9 Class certification is appropriate when (1) the class is ascertainable and (2) there is “a well-
10 defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the parties to be
11 represented.” *Dunk*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1806. The “community of interest” element “embodies three
12 factors: (1) common questions of law or fact predominate; (2) class representatives with claims or
13 defenses typical of the class; and (3) class representatives who can adequately represent the class.” *Id.*
14 Here, the parties agree that, for the purposes of settlement only, these prerequisites are met. *See* Exhibit
15 A.

16 **i. The Proposed Settlement Class is Ascertainable and Sufficiently Numerous**

17 The proposed settlement class is ascertainable because all putative class members can be readily
18 identified through employee personnel and payroll files. *See Noel v. Thrifty Payless, Inc.*, 7 Cal.5th
19 955, 980 (2019); *Rose v. City of Hayward*, 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 932 (1981); *Lee v. Dynamex, Inc.*, 166
20 Cal. App. 4th 1325, 1334 (2008). The numerosity requirement is met because there are 59 individuals
21 who fall within the definition of Class Member, which makes joinder of all members impracticable.
22 *See Gay v. Waiters' & Dairy Lunchmen's Union*, 489 F.Supp. 282 (N.D. Cal. 1980), *aff'd* 694 F.2d 531
23 (9th Cir. 1982); *Hebbard v. Calgrove*, 28 Cal. App. 3d 1017, 1030 (1972) (noting no set minimum to
24 meet the numerosity prerequisite, but a class as few as twenty-eight (28) members is acceptable). Thus,
25 these requirements are satisfied.

26 **ii. The Commonality, Predominance, and Typicality Requirements are Met**

27 The commonality requirement is met when there are questions of law or fact regarding the class
28 as a whole. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1019. Commonality requires only that some common legal or

1 factual questions exist; Plaintiff need not show that all issues in the litigation are identical. *See*
2 *Richmond v. Dart Ind., Inc.*, 29 Cal.3d 462, 473 (1981); *City of San Jose v. Superior Court*, 12 Cal.3d
3 447, 460 (1974). Common questions of law or fact must also predominate over individual questions
4 and class-wide treatment of a dispute must be superior to individual litigation.² *See Richmond*, 29
5 Cal.3d at 469. Predominance requires a putative class be sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication
6 by representation. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1022. The typicality requirement is met when claims of the
7 named representative are typical of those of the class, though “they need not be substantially identical.”
8 *Id.* at 1020; *Classen v. Weller*, 145 Cal. App. 3d 27, 46-47 (1983).

9 The common questions of law and fact in this case stem from Plaintiff’s contention that
10 Defendants allegedly violated California law by 1) failing to pay putative class members for all time
11 spent driving while under the control of Defendants, including from home to the first jobsite or back
12 home from the last jobsite; 2) failing to incorporate the value of commissions, bonuses, and other non-
13 discretionary remuneration into putative class members’ regular rates of pay for the purpose of
14 calculating overtime and sick leave wages; 3) failing to authorize and permit putative class members to
15 take all meal and rest periods; 4) utilizing GPS records to automatically deduct any time for idling or
16 stops outside of client locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks or meal periods; 5)
17 failing to state the inclusive dates for any corrections to an employee’s hours worked on paystubs
18 issued to employees; and 6) prohibiting part time employees from accruing paid sick leave. *See Exhibit*
19 *B.* The waiting time penalties, unfair competition, and PAGA claims are derivative of these violations.
20 *See id.* Plaintiff and the Class Members seek the same remedies under state law. Under these specific
21 circumstances, the commonality and predominance requirements are satisfied. Regarding the typicality
22 requirement, Plaintiff contends he suffered from the same unlawful policies, treatment, and
23 circumstances as Class Members did, will request the same remedies, and will rely on the same
24 methods of proof to establish liability and damages. *See id.* Thus, the typicality requirement is also
25 satisfied for settlement purposes.

26
27
28 ²When assessing predominance and superiority, a court may consider that the class will be certified for settlement purposes only and that manageability of trial is therefore irrelevant. *See Amchem Products v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591 (1997).

1 **iii. The Adequacy Requirement is Met**

2 The adequacy of representation requirement is met if the named representative and counsel have
3 no interests adverse to those of the putative class members and are committed to vigorously prosecuting
4 the case on behalf of the class. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020; *McGhee v. Bank of America*, 60
5 Cal.App.3d 442, 450-51 (1976). Those standards are met here. Under the settlement, Plaintiff and the
6 putative class members will receive a pro rata share of the settlement based on the number of
7 workweeks they worked for Defendants. *See* Exhibit A. Finally, any settlement class member who
8 wishes to opt-out of the settlement may do so, and he or she may also dispute the number of workweeks
9 stated in the Notice of Settlement.

10 There is no conflict of interest between Plaintiff and Class Members. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's
11 counsel have pursued the claims made in the operative Complaint vigorously on behalf of the class.
12 Plaintiff's counsel, with Plaintiff's assistance, thoroughly investigated the claims made in this case by
13 speaking with Plaintiff and reviewing substantial amounts of documents. Plaintiff's counsel thereafter
14 engaged Defendants' counsel in settlement discussions over the course of more than one year.
15 Moreover, Plaintiff's counsel has experience defending and bringing wage and hour claims. Because
16 Plaintiff's counsel has vigorously pursued Plaintiff's and the class members' claims, the adequacy
17 requirement is met. *See generally* Decl. Rodriguez.

18 **VII. CONCLUSION**

19 For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court certify the class
20 for settlement purposes; grant final approval to the proposed settlement, including the Plaintiff's Class
21 Representative Enhancement Payment, the payment to the LWDA under PAGA, and Class Counsel's
22 application for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; find that the Notice of Settlement and
23 administration process satisfied class members' due process rights; and approve the proposed order
24 submitted concurrently herewith.

25 //

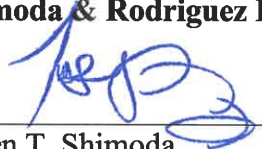
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1
2 Dated: February 7, 2022

Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC

3
4 By: 

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 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on
 behalf of all other similarly situated
 employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
 PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
 WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
 MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
 JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES
 1 to 100, inclusive,
 Defendants.

Case No. 34-2020-00282573

CLASS ACTION

**EXHIBIT LIST AND EXHIBITS IN
 SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
 FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION
 AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

Date: March 15, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Shama H. Mesiwala

Filed: July 30, 2020

FAC Filed: December 28, 2020

Trial Date: None Set

<u>EXHIBIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A	Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release
B	Plaintiff's Operative Complaint
C	Plaintiff's Letter to the LWDA Regarding PAGA Claims
D	Plaintiff's Itemized Costs
E	Proof of Submission of Proposed Settlement Agreement to LWDA

Dated: February 7, 2022

Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC

By: _____

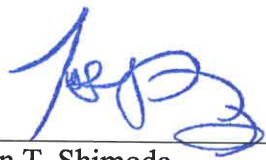

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EXHIBIT A

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13 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
14 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

15 ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on behalf
16 of all other similarly situated employees,

17 Plaintiff,

18 vs.

19 WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
20 PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
21 MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and
22 DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

23 Defendants.
24
25
26
27
28

Case No.: 34-2020-00282573

**JOINT STIPULATION REGARDING CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AND
RELEASE**

Filed: July 30, 2020
FAC Filed: December 28, 2020
Trial Date: None Set

1 This Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release ("Agreement")
2 is made and entered into between the Plaintiff Alan Enomoto ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself, the Labor
3 and Workforce Development Agency, and Aggrieved Employees, and Defendants Worldwide
4 Environmental Products, Inc., William Delaney, Michael Delaney, and James Delaney ("Defendants").
5 This Agreement is subject to the terms and conditions set forth below and the approval of the Court.

6 **1. DEFINITIONS**

7 The following terms, when used in this Agreement, have the following meanings:

8 1.1 "Action" means the above stated lawsuit, *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products,*
9 *Inc.*, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2020-00282573, filed July 30, 2020.

10 1.2 "Aggrieved Employee(s)" means all non-exempt employees who have worked, or continue
11 to work, for Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in California during the PAGA Claim Period.

12 1.3 "Agreement" or "Settlement" or "Settlement Agreement" means this Joint Stipulation
13 Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release.

14 1.4 "Claim Amount" means an individual Qualified Claimant's and Aggrieved Employee's
15 allocation of the Net Settlement Amount and PAGA Payment respectively, as defined in Sections 1.2,
16 1.20, 1.24, 1.29, 5.5, and 5.8.

17 1.5 "Claims Administrator" means and refers to Simpluris, Inc., the third-party entity that will
18 administer the Agreement as outlined in Sections 4 and 7, or any other third-party class action settlement
19 claims administrator agreed to by the Parties and approved by the Court for the purposes of administering
20 this Agreement. The Parties each represent that they do not have any financial interest in the Claims
21 Administrator or otherwise have a relationship with the Claims Administrator that could create a conflict
22 of interest.

23 1.6 "Claims Administrator Costs" means the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the
24 Claims Administrator as a result of the procedures and processes expressly required by this Agreement,
25 and shall include all costs of administering the Agreement, including, but not limited to, all tax document
26 preparation, custodial fees, and accounting fees incurred by the Claims Administrator; all costs and fees
27 associated with preparing, issuing and mailing any and all notices and other correspondence to Class
28 Members and/or Aggrieved Employees; all costs and fees associated with communicating with Class

1 Members and/or Aggrieved Employees, Class Counsel, and Defendants' Counsel; all costs and fees
2 associated with computing, processing, reviewing, and paying the Claim Amounts, and resolving disputes;
3 all costs and fees associated with calculating tax withholdings and payroll taxes, if any, making related
4 payment to federal and state tax authorities, if any, and issuing tax forms relating to payments made under
5 the Agreement; all costs and fees associated with preparing any tax returns and any other filings required
6 by any governmental taxing authority or agency; all costs and fees associated with preparing any other
7 notices, reports, or filings to be prepared in the course of administering Claim Amounts; and any other
8 costs and fees incurred and/or charged by the Claims Administrator in connection with the execution of
9 its duties under this Agreement.

10 1.7 "Class Counsel" means Galen T. Shimoda and Justin P. Rodriguez, of the Shimoda Law
11 Corp.

12 1.8 "Class Member(s)" means all non-exempt Service Technician employees who have
13 worked, or continue to work, for Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in California during the Class
14 Period. The estimated number of Class Members is approximately 33.

15 1.9 "Class Period" means July 30, 2016 up to August 1, 2020.

16 1.10 "Class Representative" means Plaintiff Alan Enomoto.

17 1.11 "Complaint" means the operative Complaint on file in the Action with the Court.

18 1.12 "Court" means the Sacramento County Superior Court.

19 1.13 "Defendants" means Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc., William Delaney, Michael
20 Delaney, and James Delaney.

21 1.14 "Defendants' Counsel" means Sanders Roberts LLP.

22 1.15 "Enhancement Payment" means the amount approved by the Court to be paid to the Class
23 Representative in recognition of the time and effort expended on behalf of Class Members for the benefit
24 of Class Members, which is in addition to any Claim Amount paid to the Class Representative as a
25 Qualified Claimant.

26 1.16 "Effective Date" means (a) after the full Gross Settlement Amount has been paid and either
27 (b) the 60th calendar day after a signed order granting final approval of this Agreement has been filed
28 provided no motion to vacate the judgment, appeal, writ or other appellate proceeding having been filed;

1 or (c) the seventh (7th) calendar day after any motion to vacate the judgment, appeal, writ, or other
2 appellate proceeding opposing the Agreement has been finally dismissed with no material change to the
3 terms of this Agreement and there is no right to pursue further remedies or relief, whichever is later.

4 1.17 "Final Approval Date" means the date a signed order granting final approval of this
5 Agreement is filed with the Court.

6 1.18 "Gross Settlement Amount" is the sum of One Hundred Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars
7 and No Cents (\$175,000.00).

8 1.19 "LWDA" means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

9 1.20 "Net Settlement Amount" is the portion of the Gross Settlement Amount available for
10 distribution to Qualified Claimants, as described in this Agreement, after deduction of Plaintiff's attorneys'
11 fees and litigation costs, Claims Administrator Costs, the PAGA Payment, and Enhancement Payment to
12 the Class Representative.

13 1.21 "Notice of Settlement" means the document substantially in the form attached hereto as
14 Exhibit 1.

15 1.22 "Notice Period" means forty-five (45) calendar days from the initial mailing of the Notice
16 of Settlement to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees.

17 1.23 "PAGA" means the California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor
18 Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*

19 1.24 "PAGA Payment" means the amount allocated from the Gross Settlement Amount towards
20 resolving claims under the PAGA.

21 1.25 "PAGA Claim Period" means July 16, 2019 to up to August 1, 2020.

22 1.26 "Parties" mean Defendants and Plaintiff.

23 1.27 "Preliminary Approval Date" means the date a signed order granting preliminary approval
24 of this Agreement is filed with the Court.

25 1.28 "QSF" means a Qualified Settlement Fund set up by the Claims Administrator for the
26 benefit of the Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees and from which the payments under this
27 Agreement shall be made. Any amounts Defendants have agreed to pay under this Agreement shall remain
28 the property of Defendants until the payments required under the Agreement are made.

1.29 "Qualified Claimant" means any and all Class Members who have not made any timely request to opt-out of the Agreement in accordance with Section 7.5.1 of this Agreement.

1.30 "Qualified Claimant's Released Claims" means all claims contained in the Complaint, and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the operative Complaint, through the Class Period. This release excludes the release of claims not permitted by law. The Qualified Claimant's Released Claims exclude claims for workers' compensation or unemployment insurance benefits. This release will cover all Class Members who do not opt out.

1.31 "Qualifying Workweeks" are weeks worked by Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees during the Class Period and/or PAGA Claim Period, respectively, in California. For Class Members, workweeks shall be defined as the total length of service (in days) in California during the Class Period divided by seven. For Aggrieved Employees workweeks shall be defined as the total length of service (in days) in California during the PAGA Claim Period divided by seven. The calculation of a Class Member's and/or Aggrieved Employee's workweeks and a determination as to whether a Class Member and/or Aggrieved Employee was actively employed in California in a particular workweek shall be construed from Defendants' records.

1.32 "Released PAGA Claims" means any and all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698 et seq., as alleged in the Complaint and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the Class Representative's July 16, 2020 and September 14, 2020 letters to the LWDA during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

1.33 "Released Parties" means Defendants, as well as Defendants' parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, successors, and assigns, and each of its and their respective present and former officers, directors, agents, insurers, employees, in their corporate and individual capacities.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE LITIGATION

2.1 On or about July 16, 2020 and September 14, 2020 Plaintiff sent notices to the LWDA to exhaust administrative remedies under the PAGA for failure to pay overtime, failure to pay minimum wages, meal period violations, rest period violations, wage statement violations, failure to pay final wages, violation of Labor Code section 558, failure to pay contract wages and unlawful deductions, paid sick

1 leave violations, and untimely payment of wages. The LWDA did not respond to the notices within the
2 statutorily required time frame and, as such, Plaintiff became authorized to act as a Private Attorneys
3 General on all alleged PAGA claims.

4 2.2 On or about July 30, 2020, Plaintiff filed a class action Complaint in Sacramento County
5 Superior Court on behalf of himself and Class Members alleging claims for failure to pay overtime, failure
6 to pay minimum wages, meal period violations, rest period violations, wage statement violations, waiting
7 time penalties, and unfair competition. Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint on approximately
8 December 28, 2020 to add a PAGA cause of action based on the violations alleged in the July 16, 2020
9 and September 14, 2020 notices to the LWDA on behalf of himself and Aggrieved Employees.

10 2.3 Through informal discovery, Defendants and Defendants' Counsel provided Class
11 Counsel with copies of all applicable versions of its policies and procedures, employee handbooks,
12 information on Class Members including, but not limited to, Class Members' workweeks, dates of
13 employment, total number of Class Members, their rates of pay, and pay periods as well as timecard data
14 and payroll reports for a randomly selected sample of Class Members.

15 2.4 On May 10, 2021, the Parties participated in a lengthy mediation with private mediator
16 Francis J. Ortman III. Approximately one month after the conclusion of the mediation, the Parties were
17 able to come to a resolution after a mediator's proposal. At all times, the Parties' settlement negotiations
18 have been non-collusive, adversarial, and at arm's length.

19 2.5 Discussions between Plaintiff and Class Counsel, between counsel for the Parties,
20 document productions, extensive legal analysis, the provision of information by Defendants to Plaintiff
21 and the detailed analysis of the records, including expert analysis, have permitted each side to assess the
22 relative merits of the claims and the defenses to those claims.

23 2.6 In the Action, Plaintiff contends that Defendants violated California law by 1) failing to
24 pay putative class members for all time spent driving while under the control of Defendants, including
25 from home to the first jobsite or back home from the last jobsite; 2) failing to incorporate the value of
26 commissions, bonuses, and other non-discretionary remuneration into putative class members' regular
27 rates of pay for the purpose of calculating overtime and sick leave wages; 3) failing to authorize and permit
28 putative class members to take all meal and rest periods; 4) utilizing GPS records to automatically deduct

1 any time for idling or stops outside of client locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks or
2 meal periods; 5) failing to state the inclusive dates for any corrections to an employee's hours worked on
3 paystubs issued to employees; and 6) prohibiting part time employees from accruing paid sick leave.
4 Defendants have denied each of Plaintiff's claims and Defendants have denied that this Action is
5 appropriate for class certification for anything other than settlement purposes. The agreed upon Gross
6 Settlement Amount was reached after evaluating the Parties' theories of potential exposure for the
7 underlying claims and the class data supporting these claims. The Parties, with the assistance of the
8 mediator, also assessed appropriate discounts to the potential liability based on Defendants' factual and
9 legal contentions and defenses.

10 2.7 The Parties agree that the above-described investigation and evaluation, as well as
11 discovery and the information exchanged to date, are more than sufficient to assess the merits of the
12 respective Parties' positions and to compromise the issues on a fair and equitable basis. Plaintiff, Class
13 Counsel, Defendants, and Defendants' Counsel have concluded that it is desirable that the Action be settled
14 in a manner and upon such terms and conditions set forth herein in order to avoid further expense,
15 inconvenience and distraction of further legal proceedings, and the risk of an adverse outcome each of the
16 Parties potentially face in the Action. Therefore, the Parties desire to resolve the claims in the Action.
17 Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendants, and Defendants' Counsel are of the opinion that the Agreement for
18 the consideration and terms set forth herein is fair, reasonable, and adequate in light of all known facts
19 and circumstances.

20 3. THE CONDITIONAL NATURE OF THIS AGREEMENT

21 3.1 This Agreement and all associated exhibits or attachments are made for the sole purpose
22 of settling the Action. This Agreement and the settlement it evidences are made in compromise of disputed
23 claims. Because the Action was pled as a class action, this Agreement must receive preliminary and final
24 approval by the Court. Accordingly, the Parties enter into this Agreement and associated settlement on a
25 conditional basis. If the Court does not enter an order granting final approval of the Agreement, or if the
26 Court's approval of the settlement is reversed or materially modified on appellate review, this Agreement
27 shall be deemed null and void; it shall be of no force or effect whatsoever; it shall not be referred to or
28 utilized for any purpose whatsoever; and the negotiation, terms and entry of the Agreement shall remain

1 subject to the provisions of California Evidence Code Sections 1119 and 1152, Federal Rule of Evidence
2 408, and any other analogous rules of evidence that may be applicable. This Agreement and the
3 negotiations and discussions leading up to this Agreement, do not constitute, nor shall they be construed
4 as, an admission of liability or of any violation of federal, state or local law, ordinance, or regulation by
5 Defendants.

6 3.2 Defendants have denied all claims as to liability, damages, liquidated damages, penalties,
7 interest, fees, restitution, injunctive relief and all other forms of relief asserted in the Action. Defendants
8 have agreed to resolve the Action via this Agreement, but to the extent this Agreement is deemed void or
9 the Final Approval Date does not occur, Defendants do not waive, but rather expressly reserve, all rights
10 to challenge all such claims and allegations in the Action upon all procedural and factual grounds,
11 including, without limitation, the ability to challenge class or collective treatment on any grounds, as well
12 as to assert any and all other potential defenses or privileges.

13 4. SCOPE OF THE CLASS

14 4.1 The scope of the class of individuals encompassed under the Agreement, who are entitled
15 to all benefits as authorized under the Agreement and subject to all obligations and duties required under
16 the Agreement, shall include all Class Members as defined in Section 1.8 and all Aggrieved Employees
17 as defined in Section 1.2. However, it shall not include any Class Members who submit valid and timely
18 requests to opt-out of the Agreement and settlement, as set forth in Section 7.5.1.

19 4.2 Individuals entitled to recover under this Agreement will include only those individuals
20 who are identified as being within the scope of this Agreement under Section 4.1.

21 4.3 Any person who believes that he or she is a Class Member or Aggrieved Employee and
22 wishes to participate in the Agreement, but did not receive a Notice of Settlement because his or her name
23 did not appear on the class list provided to the Claims Administrator prior to mailing, may submit a data
24 request to the Claims Administrator. The data request must contain all of the following information: (a)
25 the full name and, if applicable, Social Security Number of the individual making the request; (b) the
26 name used by such employee as of the time his or her employment with Defendants ended; (c) the years
27 during which such employee was employed with Defendants; (d) a return address to which a response
28 may be sent; and, (e) proof of employment with Defendants during the Class Period and/or the PAGA

1 Claim Period. Every data request must be postmarked on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period
2 or otherwise submitted to the Claims Administrator such that it is received before the conclusion of the
3 Notice Period. Upon receipt of any data requests, the Claims Administrator shall promptly (but in no
4 event more than two business days) transmit the data requests to Defendants' Counsel and request that
5 Defendants review their records.

6 4.4 If the person submitting a data request is confirmed to be a Class Member and/or Aggrieved
7 Employee by Defendants, the Claims Administrator shall promptly mail a Notice of Settlement to the
8 person who submitted the data request, at the address designated for that purpose in the data request. All
9 provisions of this Agreement relating to the Notice of Settlements shall apply to Notice of Settlements
10 sent in response to data requests, and any person who submits a data request and is sent a Notice of
11 Settlement in response shall be treated by the Claims Administrator as a Class Member and/or Aggrieved
12 Employee for all other purposes.

13 4.5 If Defendants dispute that the person submitting a data request is a Class Member and/or
14 Aggrieved Employee, Defendants' Counsel and Class Counsel shall attempt to resolve any such dispute
15 in good faith within seven (7) calendar days of Class Counsel being advised in writing of the data request
16 dispute. Defendants' records shall control unless the individual submitting the data request provides clear
17 and convincing evidence to doubt the accuracy of those records. Each data request dispute that
18 Defendants' Counsel and Class Counsel cannot timely resolve shall be resolved by the Claims
19 Administrator. The Claims Administrator must accept and weigh all the evidence provided in a good faith
20 attempt to resolve the dispute. The Claims Administrator must resolve any dispute submitted to it within
21 seven (7) calendar days after Defendants' Counsel and Class Counsel submit the dispute to the Claims
22 Administrator. The decision by the Claims Administrator shall be final and there shall be no right of
23 appeal.

24 5. TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

25 The Parties agree as follows:

26 5.1 Gross Settlement Amount: In consideration and exchange for the releases described in
27 Section 6, Defendants shall pay the Gross Settlement Amount (\$175,000.00). The Gross Settlement
28 Amount shall be paid in six (6) installments. The first installment of \$50,000.00 is due within fourteen

(14) after the Final Approval Date. The remaining installments, each in the amount of \$25,000.00, consist of five quarterly payments due on the date of each subsequent quarter. However, the second payment will be due during the quarter that is at least three calendar months after the first installment is due. For the purpose of this paragraph, a quarter shall begin on December 1, March 1, June 1, and September 1. The final installment will include any applicable taxes Defendants owe on amounts attributed as wages under the Agreement. All funds paid by Defendants are to be held in trust in a QSF by the Claims Administrator until the Effective Date. The Gross Settlement Amount includes payments to Qualified Claimants, Aggrieved Employees, all attorneys' fees, costs and litigation expenses related to the Action incurred to date, as well as all such fees and costs incurred in documenting the Agreement, administering the Agreement (including Claims Administrator Costs), and obtaining final approval of the Agreement, the Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative and the PAGA Payment. Any monies necessary to satisfy Defendants' tax obligations (e.g. employer FICA, FUTA and SDI contributions on wage payments) on any monies distributed to Qualified Claimants will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount.

5.2 Attorneys' Fees and Costs: Class Counsel will apply to the Court for attorney's fees of 35% or \$61,250.00 of the Gross Settlement Amount, which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. Defendants have agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's application for attorneys' fees so long as it does not exceed the \$61,250.00 threshold. Class Counsel will also be entitled to reimbursement for advanced litigation expenses not to exceed \$15,000.00, which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. Defendants have agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's request for reimbursement for advanced litigation expenses so long as they do not exceed the \$15,000.00 threshold. The Claims Administrator will issue Class Counsel an IRS Form 1099 for the attorneys' fees and costs paid under this Agreement. In the event that the Court awards less than the requested attorney's fees and/or costs, the portion of the requested amounts not awarded to Class Counsel shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis.

5.3 Claims Administrator Costs: The Claims Administrator Costs shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount and shall not exceed \$10,000.00. The difference between any actual costs and the allocated \$10,000.00 shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount.

1 5.4 Enhancement Payment: Class Counsel, on behalf of Plaintiff, shall apply to the Court for
2 an Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative in an amount not to exceed Fifteen Thousand
3 Dollars and No Cents (\$15,000.00) to compensate for the risks, time, and expense of his involvement in
4 the Action and securing the benefits of this Agreement for Class Members. The Enhancement Payment
5 is in addition to the Claim Amount Plaintiff would otherwise be due under the Agreement as a Qualified
6 Claimant. Defendants have agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's request for an Enhancement Payment
7 to Plaintiff so long as it does not exceed the amount stated herein. The Enhancement Payment will be
8 designated as a non-wage payment and reported on an IRS Form 1099. In the event that the Court awards
9 less than the Enhancement Payment amount requested, then any portion of the requested amount not
10 awarded to the Class Representative shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to
11 Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis.

12 5.5 PAGA Payment: Ten Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$10,000.00) of the Gross
13 Settlement Amount shall be allocated to resolving claims under the PAGA. Seventy-Five percent (75%)
14 of the PAGA Payment will be paid to the LWDA and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid to
15 Aggrieved Employees on a pro rata basis as described below in Section 5.8. Any amount not approved
16 by the Court for the allocated PAGA Payment shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be
17 distributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis.

18 5.6 Treatment of Residue and Cy Pres: For any portion of the Net Settlement Amount or
19 PAGA Payment allocated to Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees that were not claimed by
20 cashing their respective settlement checks before the deadline to do so under Section 7.5.1 of this
21 Agreement, that remaining amount shall be donated equally, *i.e.* 50/50, to Capital Pro Bono, Inc. and the
22 Center for Workers' Rights. No portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendants or
23 Class Counsel for any reason.

24 5.7 No Additional Benefits Contributions: All Claim Amounts paid to Qualified Claimants
25 and Aggrieved Employees shall be deemed to be income solely in the year in which such amounts were
26 actually received. It is expressly understood and agreed that the receipt of such Claim Amounts will not
27 entitle any Qualified Claimant or Aggrieved Employee to any new or additional compensation or benefits
28 under any company bonus or other compensation or benefit plan or agreement in place during the period

covered by the Agreement, nor will it entitle any Qualified Claimant Aggrieved Employee to any increased retirement, 401(k) and/or 403(b) benefits or matching benefits, deferred compensation benefits, or any other similar type(s) of benefits. It is the intent of this Agreement that the Claim Amounts provided for in this Agreement are the sole payments to be made by Defendants to the Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees in connection with this Agreement (notwithstanding any contrary language or agreement in any benefit or compensation plan document that might have been in effect during the period covered by this Agreement).

5.8 Pro Rata Distribution Formula: Payment to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees of their Claim Amount will not require the submission of a claim form. A Net Settlement Amount will be determined by subtracting from the Gross Settlement Amount any amounts for approved attorneys' fees and costs, any Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, the Claims Administrator Costs, and the PAGA Payment. Each Class Member's share will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the Class Period by the total weeks worked by all Class Members within the Class Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class Member's individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the Aggrieved Employee's individual share.

5.9 Tax Allocation: The Parties recognize that the Claim Amounts to be paid to Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees reflect a settlement of a dispute over claimed penalties and wages. The Claims Administrator shall calculate the employer's share of payroll taxes on the amounts paid to Qualified Claimants as wages as well as calculating all required withholdings and deductions from said wage payments. The characterization of Claim Amounts to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees are as follows:

5.9.1 One third (1/3) of each Qualified Claimants' Claim Amount shall be allocated for payment of disputed wages and shall be subject to required employer taxes. Qualified Claimants shall receive an IRS Form W-2 for reporting of this portion of their Claim Amount.

1 5.9.2 Two thirds (2/3) of each Qualified Claimants' Claim Amount shall be allocated for
2 disputed statutory penalties and interest, and no amount shall be deducted for any taxes. This portion of
3 the Claim Amount consists of other income, not wages, for which the Qualified Claimants shall receive
4 an IRS Form 1099-MISC.

5 5.9.3 The entirety (100%) of each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion of the
6 PAGA Payment shall be allocated for payment of disputed civil penalties, and no amount shall be deducted
7 for any taxes. This portion of the Claim Amount consists of other income, not wages, for which the
8 Aggrieved Employees shall receive an IRS Form 1099-MISC.

9 5.10 Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees shall be solely responsible for the reporting
10 and payment of their share of any federal, state and/or municipal income or other taxes on payments made
11 pursuant to this Agreement, and shall hold the Parties, Class Counsel, and Defendants' Counsel free and
12 harmless from any claims resulting from treatment of such payments as non-taxable, including the
13 treatment of such payments as not subject to withholding or deduction for payroll and employment taxes.
14 No party has made any representation to any of the other Parties as to the taxability of any payments
15 pursuant to this Agreement, including the payments to Qualified Claimants, the payments to Aggrieved
16 Employees, the payments to Class Counsel, the payments to the Class Representative, the payroll tax
17 liability of Defendants, or the allocation of the Net Settlement Amount or PAGA Payment to wage and
18 non-wage income as provided in this Section, or otherwise as to tax implications of any provision of this
19 Agreement.

20 5.11 No Additional Contribution by Defendants: Defendants' monetary obligation under this
21 Agreement is limited to the Gross Settlement Amount and any employer side payroll taxes owed on
22 amounts characterized as wages under this Agreement. All other costs and expenses arising out of or in
23 connection with the performance of this Agreement shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount,
24 unless expressly provided otherwise herein. However, in the event this agreement is deemed null and
25 void as described in Section 3 because the Court, in its independent determination, finds that the
26 Agreement does not meet the standards for settlement approval, then Defendants and Plaintiff shall be
27 equally responsible for the costs of the Claims Administrator incurred between the date the Agreement
28 was executed and the date of such event.

1 5.12 Certification For Settlement Purposes: The Parties agree that, for purposes of settlement
2 only, certification of the class as defined in Section 1.8 and 4.1 is appropriate and the requisites for
3 establishing class certification have been met and are met.

4 5.13 Adequacy of Class Counsel and Class Representatives: The Parties agree that, for purposes
5 of settlement only, Class Counsel and Plaintiff are adequate representatives for Class Members and
6 Aggrieved Employees.

7 6. **RELEASE**

8 6.1 Release of Claims by Qualified Claimants: Upon the Effective Date, all Qualified
9 Claimants will be deemed to fully, finally and forever release Qualified Claimant's Released Claims as to
10 all Released Parties. In addition, on the Effective Date, all Qualified Claimants and their successors in
11 interest will be permanently enjoined and forever barred from prosecuting any of Qualified Claimant's
12 Released Claims against any of the Released Parties.

13 6.2 Release of Claims by Aggrieved Employees: Upon the Effective Date, all Aggrieved
14 Employees will be deemed to fully, finally and forever release the Released PAGA Claims as to all
15 Released Parties. In addition, on the Effective Date, all Aggrieved Employees and their successors in
16 interest will be permanently enjoined and forever barred from prosecuting any of the Released PAGA
17 Claims against any of the Released Parties.

18 7. **SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION**

19 7.1 Duties of Claims Administrator: The Claims Administrator shall be responsible for: 1)
20 receiving Class Member and Aggrieved Employee contact information and confirming addresses are
21 valid; 2) calculating estimated Claim Amounts and any and all taxes associated with the Claim Amounts,
22 including Employer taxes; 3) taking appropriate steps to trace and locate any individual Class Members
23 and Aggrieved Employee whose address or contact information as provided to the Claims Administrator
24 is inaccurate or outdated and mailing the Notice of Settlement to Class Members; 4) providing notification
25 to the appropriate state and federal officials of this Agreement as required under the law; 5) receiving,
26 independently reviewing, and resolving any challenges (in consultation with Class Counsel and
27 Defendants' Counsel) from Class Members or Aggrieved Employees, including any associated
28 documentation, regarding their Qualified Workweek calculations; 6) receiving and serving on Class

1 Counsel, Defendants' Counsel, and the Court, copies of any written objections, and/or any opt out
2 statements; 7) establishing a toll free telephone line and responding to inquiries and requests for
3 information or assistance from Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees; 8) maintaining a QSF; 9)
4 determining and paying the final amounts due to be paid under the Agreement after resolution of all
5 challenges, disputes, opt-outs, awarded attorneys' fees and costs, Claims Administrator Costs, PAGA
6 Payment, taxes, any Enhancement Payments, and for funds that cannot be distributed due to the inability
7 to locate Class Members or Aggrieved Employees; 10) determining the validity of any disputes or late
8 opt-outs by previously unidentified Class Members or Aggrieved Employees; 11) paying any residual
9 funds from uncashed checks; 12) reporting to Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel the statistics of the
10 administration, including (a) the number of initial Notice of Settlements mailed; (b) the number of
11 forwarded Notice of Settlements; (c) the number of re-mailed Notice of Settlements; (d) the number of
12 total undeliverable Notice of Settlements; (e) the number of address traces performed for undeliverable
13 Notice of Settlements; (f) the number of Notice of Settlements undeliverable from traced addresses; (g)
14 the number of total objections received; (h) the number of opt-out requests received; (i) the number of
15 disputes received; (j) the number of disputes resolved; 13) providing a declaration to the Court regarding
16 the final statistics of the administration and compliance with all payment obligations under the Agreement;
17 14) completing all necessary tax reporting on the QSF and payment of the Claim Amounts to Qualified
18 Members and Aggrieved Employees; 15) maintaining a website address where Class Members and
19 Aggrieved Employees can review copies of all filed documents in this case; and 16) carrying out other
20 related tasks as necessary to effectuate the terms of this Agreement and any Order of the Court. All
21 disputes relating to the Claims Administrator's ability and need to perform its duties shall be referred to
22 the Court, if necessary, which will have continuing jurisdiction over the terms and conditions of this
23 Agreement, until all payments and obligations contemplated by the Agreement have been fully executed.

24 7.2 Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees: The Notice of Settlement will
25 provide Class Members and Aggrieved Employees with a summary of the terms and conditions of the
26 Agreement, how to participate in the settlement, how to object to the Agreement, how to dispute the
27 individual's Qualifying Workweeks, and how to opt-out from the Agreement. The Notice of Settlement
28 will also inform Class Members and Aggrieved Employees of the Gross Settlement Amount, Net

1 Settlement Amount, proposed attorneys' fees and costs allocations, any proposed Enhancement Payments,
2 proposed Claims Administrator Cost allocations, proposed PAGA Payment allocations, the scope of the
3 class, the nature and extent of the released claims, dates set for a fairness hearing and hearing on Class
4 Counsels' motion for attorneys' fees and costs. The Notice of Settlement shall include information
5 regarding Class Member's and Aggrieved Employee's estimated Claim Amount.

6 7.3 Class Member Data and Mailing: No later than twenty (20) calendar days after the
7 Preliminary Approval Date, Defendants shall provide the Claims Administrator with the name, last known
8 mailing address, last known telephone number, Social Security Number, start and end date of employment
9 (if any) of each Class Member, and any other information the Claims Administrator may request to
10 effectuate notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees as outlined herein. The Claims
11 Administrator shall review the data to determine the number of Qualifying Workweeks for each Class
12 Member and Aggrieved Employee. No later than fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of such address
13 information, the Claims Administrator will perform a national change of address ("NCOA") search,
14 update the addresses per the results of the NCOA search, and then mail the Notice of Settlement,
15 substantially in the form attached as Exhibit 1, to each Class Member and Aggrieved Employee by first-
16 class mail, postage prepaid. The Claims Administrator shall maintain all information received from
17 Defendants confidential to itself, and Defendants' Counsel. However, Class Counsel shall be able to
18 review the breakdown of Qualified Workweeks and estimated Claim Amounts for Class Members and
19 Aggrieved Employees prior to mailing for quality assurance, provided that any and all personal identifying
20 information is redacted and/or omitted.

21 7.4 Returned and/or Re-mailed Notice of Settlements: In the event that a Notice of Settlement
22 is returned to the Claims Administrator as non-delivered on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period,
23 the Notice of Settlement shall be sent to the forwarding address affixed thereto within five (5) calendar
24 days. If no forwarding address is provided, then the Claims Administrator shall promptly attempt to
25 determine a correct address using a single skip-trace, computer or other search using the name, address
26 and/or Social Security number of the individual involved, and shall then perform a single re-mailing within
27 five (5) calendar days. Following each search that does not result in a corrected address, for those Class
28 Members who appear to be current employees of Defendants at the time of the Preliminary Approval Date,

1 the Claims Administrator shall contact Defendants' Counsel for assistance and Defendants shall cooperate
2 in good faith with the Claims Administrator's reasonable efforts to obtain valid mailing addresses for
3 Class Members to the extent they are active employees of Defendants. In the event the Notice of
4 Settlement is forwarded to a new address and/or re-mailed to a Class Member, the deadline for the Class
5 Member to submit any request to opt-out, dispute, or objection shall be the end of the Notice Period or 10
6 days from the date of the re-mailing, whichever is later. In the event the procedures in this Section are
7 followed and the Class Member does not timely and properly request to opt-out, the Class Member shall
8 be bound by all terms of the Agreement, including the Releases contained in Section 6.

9 7.5 Responses to Notice of Settlement:

10 7.5.1 *Opt-Outs:* The Notice of Settlement shall provide that Class Members who wish
11 to exclude themselves from the Agreement must submit a request to opt-out as provided in this Section.
12 The request to opt-out must (a) state the Class Member's full name and date of birth; (b) a clear and
13 unequivocal statement that he or she does not want to be a Class Member, does not want to participate in
14 the settlement, and/or wants to be excluded from the settlement; (c) identify the case name and number
15 (i.e., *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.*, 34-2020-00282573); (d) be signed; (e) include
16 a statement under penalty of perjury identifying the date or dates in which the Class Member was
17 employed by Defendants with documentary proof thereof; and, (f) be post-marked no later than the
18 conclusion of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline stated in Section 7.4. The Class Member must
19 personally sign the request to opt-out. No request to opt-out may be made on behalf of a group of Class
20 Members. The date of the postmark on the return-mailing envelope shall be the exclusive means used to
21 determine whether a request to opt-out has been timely submitted. Any Class Member who requests to
22 opt-out of the Agreement will not be entitled to any benefit of the Agreement or any portion of the Net
23 Settlement Amount, will not be bound by the Agreement, nor will they have any right to object, appeal or
24 comment thereon. Class Members who fail to submit a valid and timely request to opt-out shall be bound
25 by all terms of the Agreement and any order or final judgment thereon, regardless of whether they
26 otherwise have requested to opt-out of the Agreement. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this
27 Agreement as it relates to the PAGA Payment or Released PAGA Claims regardless of whether they opt
28 out of being a Class Member.

1 7.5.2 *Objection Procedures:* Any Class Member who does not opt-out but who wishes
2 to object to this Agreement or otherwise to be heard concerning this Agreement shall send their written
3 objections to the Claims Administrator and also serve copies of the objections on Class Counsel and
4 Defendants' Counsel. The Notice of Settlement shall make clear that the Court can only approve or deny
5 the Agreement, not change the terms of the Agreement. The objection must (a) state the Class Member's
6 full name and date of birth; (b) provide evidence, including but not limited to documentary proof, that the
7 individual is, in fact, a Class Member; (c) state the reasons for the objection(s), including any legal analysis
8 and/or supporting documentation; (d) identify the case name and number (*i.e.*, *Enomoto v. Worldwide*
9 *Environmental Products, Inc.*, 34-2020-00282573) (e) be signed; and (f) be post-marked no later than the
10 conclusion of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline stated in Section 7.4. The objecting Class
11 Member must also file a notice of intent to appear with the Court and serve the notice on Class Counsel
12 and Defendants' Counsel, if they intend to appear at the final approval hearing.

13 7.5.3 *Dispute Procedures:* Any Class Member who disputes the number of Qualifying
14 Workweeks on the Notice of Settlement shall contact the Claims Administrator. The dispute must (a)
15 identify the nature of the dispute; (b) provide any information or documentation supporting the dispute;
16 (c) be signed; (d) include a statement under penalty of perjury identifying the date or dates in which the
17 Class Member was employed by Defendants with documentary proof thereof; and, (e) be post-marked no
18 later than the conclusion of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline stated in Section 7.4. The Claims
19 Administrator shall promptly (but in no event more than two business days) forward all such disputes to
20 Defendants' Counsel and request that Defendants review the dispute. Defendants' records shall
21 presumptively control unless the Class Member can produce clear and convincing evidence reflecting
22 other periods of employment worked. If Defendants dispute the submitted information, the Class Member
23 shall be credited or subtracted Qualifying Workweeks in accordance with their submitted dispute and that
24 final number of Qualified Workweeks shall govern the calculation of that Class Member's Claim Amount.
25 If Defendants do not agree with the submitted information, Defendants' Counsel will promptly advise
26 Class Counsel of the dispute, which includes turning over any documentation submitted by the Class
27 Member as part of the dispute. Defendants' Counsel and Class Counsel shall attempt in good faith to
28 resolve any such dispute within seven (7) calendar days of Class Counsel being advised of the dispute.

1 Each dispute that Defendants' Counsel and Class Counsel cannot timely resolve shall be resolved by the
2 Claims Administrator or Court.

3 7.5.4 *Deficient Opt-Outs, Objections, or Disputes:* In the event that a deficient opt-out,
4 objection, or dispute is received on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period, the Claims Administrator
5 shall mail a letter to the Class Member within five (5) calendar days informing them of the deficiency. If
6 a deficiency letter is mailed to a Class Member, the deadline for the Class Member to cure the deficiency
7 shall be the end of the Notice Period or 5 days from the date of the deficiency letter, whichever is later.

8 7.6 Due Process Acknowledgement: Compliance with the procedures set forth in Sections 7.1
9 to 7.5.4 shall constitute due and sufficient notice to Class Members of the Action and the Agreement and
10 shall satisfy Class Members' due process rights. Nothing else shall be required of the Parties, Class
11 Counsel or Defendants' Counsel to provide notice of the proposed Agreement.

12 7.7 Claims Administrator Declaration Regarding Notice Period: Within twenty-one (21) days
13 after the conclusion of the Notice Period, the Claims Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and
14 Defendants' Counsel with a signed declaration under penalty of perjury providing a complete and detailed
15 report regarding the statistics and responses of settlement administration to date and all the Claims
16 Administrators' obligations under Sections 5.8 to 5.9-5.9.3, 7.1 to 7.5.4, and 7.9.

17 7.8 Claims Administrator Payments to Qualified Claimants, Class Counsel and Plaintiff:
18 Within seven (7) calendar days after the Final Approval Date and the Court's determination of the amount
19 of attorneys' fees and costs payable to Class Counsel, the Enhancement Payment payable to Plaintiff, the
20 PAGA Payment, and Claims Administrator Costs, the Claims Administrator shall calculate the final Net
21 Settlement Amount, the final Claim Amounts for Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees, any
22 applicable taxes thereon, and report the results of these calculations Class Counsel and Defendants'
23 Counsel. Defendants shall wire transfer the Gross Settlement Amount and applicable taxes necessary to
24 fund the Settlement as described in Section 5.1 to the Claims Administrator to be to be held in trust in a
25 QSF. Within seven (7) calendar days after the Effective Date, the Claims Administrator shall deliver
26 payment of Class Counsels' attorney's fees and costs, the Enhancement Payment payable to Plaintiff, the
27 75% portion of the PAGA Payment payable to the LWDA, Claims Administrator Costs, and payment to
28

1 Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees as required under this Agreement and approved by
2 Court.

3 7.8.1 The Claims Administrator shall wire transfer the Court-approved attorneys' fees
4 and costs to Class Counsel unless other method is requested by Class Counsel. Class Counsel shall provide
5 the Claims Administrator with the pertinent taxpayer identification number and payment instructions after
6 the Final Approval Date.

7 7.8.2 The Claims Administrator shall send a check by mail for the Court-approved
8 Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, care of Class Counsel unless other method is requested
9 by Class Counsel.

10 7.8.3 Only Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees shall receive their Claim
11 Amount.

12 7.8.4 The Claims Administrator shall remit and report the applicable portions of the
13 payroll tax payment to the appropriate taxing authorities on a timely basis pursuant to its duties under this
14 Agreement. Defendants agree to reasonably cooperate with the Claims Administrator to the extent
15 necessary to determine the amount of the payroll tax payment required.

16 7.9 Settlement Check Expiration and Uncashed Checks: The Claims Administrator shall issue
17 Claim Amounts to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees in the form of a check, which shall
18 become null and void if not deposited within one hundred twenty (120) calendar days of issuance. After
19 one hundred twenty (120) calendar days of issuance, the checks shall be voided and funds from all
20 uncashed checks shall be transmitted in accordance with Section 5.6. The Claims Administrator shall
21 deliver these funds within fourteen (14) calendar days after the check cashing deadline.

22 7.10 Claims Administrator Declaration Regarding Compliance and Settlement Administration:
23 Within twenty-one (21) days after the last day for Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees to cash
24 their settlement checks, the Claims Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel
25 with a signed declaration under penalty of perjury providing a complete and detailed report regarding the
26 settlement administration documenting that all payments under the Agreement have been made, that the
27 Court's final approval order has been complied with, and that all the obligations of the Claims
28 Administrator have been completed.

8. PRELIMINARY SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULE

8.1 The schedule may be modified depending on whether and when the Court grants necessary approvals, orders notice to Class Members, and sets further hearings. The schedule may also be modified to correct clerical errors and to reflect the provisions in the Agreement as described above. In the event of such modification, the Parties shall cooperate to complete the settlement procedures as expeditiously as reasonably practicable. The preliminary schedule for notice, approval, and payment procedures carrying out the Agreement is as follows:

Last day for Defendants to provide Claims Administrator with Class Member information	Within 20 calendar days after the Preliminary Approval Date
Last day for Claims Administrator to complete NCOA search, update Class Member mailing information, and mail Notice of Settlement	Within 14 calendar days after the Claims Administrators' receipt of Class Members' information from Defendants
Last day for Class Members to opt-out, submit disputes, submit objections, and submit data requests	45 calendar days after mailing of Notice of Settlement or within 10 days after Notice of Settlement is re-mailed, whichever is later
Last day for Claims Administrator to provide Parties with signed declaration reporting on settlement administration statistics	Within 21 calendar days after end of the Notice Period
Last day for Claims Administrator to calculate the final Net Settlement Amount, the final Claim Amounts for Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees, any applicable taxes thereon, and report the results of these calculations Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel	Within 7 days after the Final Approval Date
Last day for Claims Administrator to deliver payment of Class Counsel's attorney's fees and costs, Enhancement Payments, PAGA Payment, Claims Administrator Costs, payment to Qualified Claimants, and payment to Aggrieved Employees	Within 7 calendar days after the Effective Date
Last day for Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees to cash settlement checks	120 days after issuance of checks to Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees

Last day for Claims Administrator to deliver value of uncashed settlement checks to <i>cy pres</i> beneficiaries	Within 14 days after settlement check cashing deadline
Last day for Claims Administrator to provide Parties with compliance declaration	Within 21 days after settlement check cashing deadline

9. DUTIES OF THE PARTIES

9.1 Preliminary Approval: The Parties will cooperate in obtaining, through an unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval (the "Motion") to be filed as soon as reasonably practicable, an order from the Court preliminarily approving this Agreement at the earliest possible date concurrently with the Court's certification of the Action as a class action for settlement purposes. The Parties further agree to fully cooperate in the drafting and/or filing of any further documents or filings reasonably necessary to be prepared or filed, shall take all steps that may be requested by the Court relating to, or that are otherwise necessary to the approval and implementation of this Agreement and shall otherwise use their respective best efforts to obtain certification for settlement purposes, approval of, and implementation of this Agreement. The Parties will submit this Agreement to the Court for preliminary approval of its terms and for approval of the steps to be taken to obtain its final approval. Within one week of signing this Agreement Class Counsel shall provide a draft of the Motion to Defendants' Counsel. Defendants' Counsel will provide comments and/or proposed revisions within one week and a half after receipt of the draft Motion from Class Counsel. With regard to the final approval documents, a similar one-week and one week and a half maximum review and response time, respectively, shall be observed by the Parties. The Parties will request that the Court's preliminary approval of this Agreement be embodied in an Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement.

9.1.1 Plaintiff's Motion shall seek an order: 1) Preliminarily approving the Agreement; 2) Approving as to form and content the proposed Notice of Settlement; 3) Directing the mailing of the Notice of Settlement by first class mail to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees; 4) Preliminarily appointing Plaintiff and Class Counsel as representatives of Class Members; 5) Preliminarily approving

1 settlement administration services to be provided by the Claims Administrator; 6) Preliminarily approving
2 the proposed Enhancement Payment to Plaintiff; 7) Preliminarily approving the application for payment
3 of reasonable attorneys' fees and reimbursement of litigation-related expenses to Class Counsel; and 8)
4 Scheduling a fairness hearing on the question of whether the proposed Agreement should be finally
5 approved as fair, reasonable and adequate as to the Class Members.

6 9.1.2 Defendants shall not oppose Plaintiff's Motion for approval of the proposed
7 Agreement.

8 9.1.3 The Parties shall cooperate with each other and the Claims Administrator during
9 the process of giving Class Members notice and opportunity to object to the Agreement, as necessary and
10 appropriate to assure effective communication to individual Class Members of information about their
11 rights and obligations under this Agreement.

12 9.2 Final Approval and Fairness Hearing: On a date approved by the Court and set forth in the
13 Notice of Settlement, the Court shall hold the Final Approval and Fairness Hearing where objections, if
14 any, may be heard. Class Counsel shall provide the Court as part of the motion for final approval of the
15 Agreement, a declaration by the Claims Administrator of due diligence and proof of mailing of the Notice
16 of Settlement required to be mailed to Class Members by this Agreement, and of the delivery results of
17 the Claim Administrator's mailings including tracing and re-mailing efforts.

18 9.2.1 Class Counsel will submit a proposed order and judgment for final approval, which
19 shall include findings and orders: 1) Approving the Agreement, adjudging the terms thereof to be fair,
20 reasonable and adequate, and directing that its terms and provisions be carried out; 2) Approving the
21 payment of an Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative; 3) Approving Class Counsel's
22 application for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of out-of-pocket litigation expenses; 4)
23 Approving the Claims Administrator Costs; and 5) Providing that the Court will retain jurisdiction to
24 oversee administration and enforcement of the terms of the Agreement and the Court's orders.

25 9.2.2 Following entry of the Court's Order granting final approval of the Agreement, the
26 Parties will each act to ensure the fulfillment of all its provisions, including but not limited to the
27 following: 1) Should an appeal be taken from the final approval of the Agreement or motion to set aside
28 the judgement be filed, all parties will support the final approval order on appeal or otherwise; 2) Class

1 Counsel will assist the Claims Administrator as needed or requested in the process of identifying and
2 locating Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees entitled to payments under the Agreement and
3 assuring delivery of such payments; 3) Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel will cooperate with each
4 other and assist the Claims Administrator as needed or requested in completing the distribution of any
5 residual amounts, as specified above, to the *cy pres* beneficiaries; 4) Class Counsel, in conjunction with
6 the Claims Administrator, will certify to the Court completion of all payments required to be made by this
7 Agreement.

8 9.3 Final Judgment: If the Court approves this Agreement at the final approval and fairness
9 hearing, the Parties will request that the Court enter an Order Granting Final Approval of Class Action
10 and PAGA Settlement and Final Judgment.

11 9.4 Notice to LWDA: Plaintiff agrees to provide notice to the Labor and Workforce
12 Development Agency ("LWDA") of this settlement in accordance with Labor Code § 2699(1)(2).

13 **10. MISCELLANEOUS TERMS**

14 10.1 Defendants' Right to Withdraw Based on Opt-Outs: If, prior to the Final Approval Date,
15 20% or more of the Class Members have submitted proper and timely requests to opt-out in accordance
16 with the provisions of the Agreement, Defendants may, at their election, rescind the Agreement and all
17 actions taken in its furtherance will be thereby null and void. Defendants must exercise this right of
18 rescission, in writing, to Class Counsel, within fourteen (14) calendar days after the Claims Administrator
19 notifies the Parties of the total number of opt-outs. If the option to rescind is exercised, then any Claims
20 Administrator Costs shall be paid by Defendants. Defendants have represented that there are no more
21 than 1,247 workweeks during the Class Period. In the event the number of workweeks during the Class
22 Period is more than 1,496.4 (*i.e.*, greater than 20% more than 1,247), then the Gross Settlement Amount
23 shall be increased proportionally by the workweeks in excess of 1,247, multiplied by the pay period
24 value. For example, if there were 11,900 workweeks represented to exist during the Class Period, but
25 there are actually 15,000 workweeks in the Class Period, and the actual workweek value is \$5.00 per
26 workweek, Defendants would have to increase the Gross Settlement Amount by \$15,500.00 (15,000
27 workweeks - 11,900 workweeks = 3,100 workweeks x \$5.00/workweek).

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10.2 Circular 230 Disclaimer: EACH PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT (FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, THE "ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY" AND EACH PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT OTHER THAN THE ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY, AN "OTHER PARTY") ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT (1) NO PROVISION OF THIS AGREEMENT, AND NO WRITTEN COMMUNICATION OR DISCLOSURE BETWEEN OR AMONG THE PARTIES OR THEIR ATTORNEYS AND OTHER ADVISERS, IS OR WAS INTENDED TO BE, NOR SHALL ANY SUCH COMMUNICATION OR DISCLOSURE CONSTITUTE OR BE CONSTRUED OR BE RELIED UPON AS, TAX ADVICE WITHIN THE MEANING OF UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 230 (31 CFR PART 10, AS AMENDED); (2) THE ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY (A) HAS RELIED EXCLUSIVELY UPON HIS, HER OR ITS OWN, INDEPENDENT LEGAL AND TAX COUNSEL FOR ADVICE (INCLUDING TAX ADVICE) IN CONNECTION WITH THIS AGREEMENT, (B) HAS NOT ENTERED INTO THIS AGREEMENT BASED UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF ANY OTHER PARTY OR ANY ATTORNEY OR ADVISOR TO ANY OTHER PARTY, AND (C) IS NOT ENTITLED TO RELY UPON ANY COMMUNICATION OR DISCLOSURE BY ANY ATTORNEY OR ADVISER TO ANY OTHER PARTY TO AVOID ANY TAX PENALTY THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY; AND (3) NO ATTORNEY OR ADVISER TO ANY OTHER PARTY HAS IMPOSED ANY LIMITATION THAT PROTECTS THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF ANY SUCH ATTORNEY'S OR ADVISER'S TAX STRATEGIES (REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH LIMITATION IS LEGALLY BINDING) UPON DISCLOSURE BY THE ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY OF THE TAX TREATMENT OR TAX STRUCTURE OF ANY TRANSACTION, INCLUDING ANY TRANSACTION CONTEMPLATED BY THIS AGREEMENT.

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

10.4 Waiver of Appeal and Ability to Opt Out: To the extent permitted by applicable law, by signing this Agreement Defendants are waiving any rights to appeal from the Court's approval of the

1 settlement unless the Court materially modifies the settlement. Furthermore, by signing this Agreement
2 Plaintiff is waiving any right or ability to opt out of this Agreement during the Notice Period or otherwise.

3 10.5 Exhibits Incorporated by Reference: The terms of this Agreement include the terms set
4 forth in any attached Exhibits, which are incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth in this
5 Agreement. Any Exhibits to this Agreement are an integral part of the Settlement.

6 10.6 Judgment and Retention of Jurisdiction to Enforce: Upon the Final Approval Date,
7 judgment will be entered according to this Agreement, with the Court to retain jurisdiction over the parties
8 to enforce the terms therein.

9 10.7 Mutual Cooperation: The Parties agree to cooperate fully with one another to accomplish
10 and implement the terms of this Agreement. Such cooperation shall include, but not be limited to,
11 execution of such other documents and the taking of such other action as may reasonably be necessary to
12 fulfill the terms of this Agreement. The Parties to this Agreement shall use their best efforts, including
13 all efforts contemplated by this Agreement and any other efforts that may become necessary by Court
14 order, or otherwise, to effectuate this Agreement and the terms set forth herein.

15 10.8 No Admission of Liability: Neither the acceptance nor the performance by Defendants of
16 the terms of this Agreement, nor any of the related negotiations or proceedings, is or shall be claimed to
17 be, construed as, or deemed to be, an admission by Defendants of the truth of any of the allegations in the
18 Complaint, the representative character of the Action, the validity of any of the claims that were or could
19 have been asserted by Plaintiff and/or Class Members in the Action, or of any liability or guilt of
20 Defendants in the Action. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to be or deemed an admission by
21 Defendants of any liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing toward Plaintiff, the Class Members,
22 or any other person, and Defendants specifically disclaim any liability, culpability, negligence,
23 wrongdoing toward Plaintiff, the Class Members, or any other person, or of any violation of
24 federal, state or local law, ordinance or regulation by Defendants. Each of the Parties has entered into this
25 Stipulation with the intention to avoid further disputes and litigation.

26 10.9 Notices: Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, all notices, demands, or other
27 communications given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given as of
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the third business day after mailing by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

To Plaintiff and the Class:

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd., Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624

To Defendants:

Reginald Roberts, Jr.
Melvin Felton
Ricardo Reyes
Sanders Roberts LLP
1055 W. 7th Street, Suite 3200
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: 213-426-5000
Facsimile: 213-234-4581

10.10 Mutual Drafting of Agreement: The Parties hereto agree that the terms and conditions of this Agreement are the result of lengthy, intensive, arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and that this Agreement shall not be construed in favor of or against any party by reason of the extent to which any party or its counsel participated in the drafting of this Agreement.

10.11 Binding Effect of Agreement: The Parties, by signing this Agreement, are bound by the terms herein. The Parties waive their rights to file an appeal, writ, or any challenge whatsoever to the terms of this Agreement. This Stipulation shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, trustees, executors, Claims Administrators, successors, and assigns.

10.12 Attorneys' Fees and Costs Limitations: Neither Class Counsel nor any other attorneys acting for, or purporting to act for, the Class, Class Members, or Plaintiff, may recover or seek to recover any amounts for fees, costs, or disbursements from the Releasees or the Gross Settlement Amount except as expressly provided in this Agreement. The Parties stipulate and agree that the Sacramento County Superior Court shall have continuing jurisdiction to enforce the terms of the Agreement pursuant to Civil Procedure Code section 664.6 and that the prevailing party any action necessary to enforce the terms of the Agreement after default by the other party may recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs related thereto.

1 10.13 No Modifications: This Agreement may be amended or modified only by a written
2 instrument signed by counsel for all Parties or their successors-in-interest. This Agreement may not be
3 discharged except by performance in accordance with its terms or as ordered by a court of competent
4 jurisdiction.

5 10.14 Authorization to Enter Into Settlement Agreement: Counsel for all Parties warrant and
6 represent they are expressly authorized by the Parties whom they represent to negotiate this Agreement
7 and to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties pursuant to this
8 Agreement to effectuate its terms and to execute any other documents required to effectuate the terms of
9 this Agreement.

10 10.15 Class Member Signatories: Because the Action has not yet been certified, and the Class
11 Members are so numerous, the Parties agree that it is impossible or impractical to have each Class Member
12 sign this Agreement. It is agreed that, for purposes of seeking approval of the Agreement, this Agreement
13 may be executed on behalf of all Class Members by the Class Representative.

14 10.16 Counterparts: This Agreement shall become effective upon its execution by all of the
15 undersigned. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendants and Defendants' Counsel may execute this Agreement
16 in counterparts, and execution of counterparts shall have the same force and effect as if each had signed
17 the same instrument. Facsimile, electronic, and/or scanned copies of signatures shall have the same force
18 and effect of originals.

19 10.17 Choice of Law: The Agreement and any exhibits hereto shall be considered to have been
20 negotiated, executed, and delivered, and to have been wholly performed, in the State of California, and
21 the rights and obligations of the Parties to the Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance
22 with, and governed by, the substantive laws of the State of California without giving effect to that State's
23 choice of law principles.

24 10.18 Headings and Captions: Section titles or captions contained in the Agreement are inserted
25 as a matter of convenience and for reference, and in no way define, limit, extend, construe or describe the
26 scope of this Agreement, or any provision thereof.

27 10.19 No Retaliation or Discouragement: The Parties agree they will take no action that could
28 be construed as retaliation against any Class Members for participating or seeking to participate in this

1 class action settlement. The Parties will not discourage any class member from participating or seeking
2 to participate in this class action settlement. This is a material term of the Agreement and non-breaching
3 Parties will seek court intervention if this provision is breached. Should non-breaching Party prevail, they
4 shall be entitled to further attorneys' fees and costs.

5 **10.20 Integrated Agreement:** This Agreement sets forth the entire understanding between the
6 Parties and supersedes any and all prior agreements, oral or written, pertaining to the subject matter hereof.
7 Each party acknowledges that there is no representation, inducement, promise or agreement which has
8 been made, orally or otherwise, by the other party, concerning the terms or conditions of this Agreement,
9 which is not expressly embodied in this Agreement. In entering into this Agreement, the Parties represent
10 that the terms of this Agreement are fully understood and voluntarily accepted by the Parties.

11 **10.21 Binding on Successors and Assigns:** This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to
12 the benefit of, the successors or assigns of the Parties to this Agreement, as previously defined.

13 **10.22 Invalidity of Any Provision:** Before declaring any provision of this Agreement invalid, the
14 Court will first attempt to construe the provision as valid to the fullest extent possible consistent with
15 applicable precedents so as to define all provisions of this Settlement Agreement valid and enforceable.

16 **10.23 Waiver of Compliance:** No waiver of any condition or covenant contained in this
17 Agreement or failure to exercise a right or remedy by any of the Parties hereto will be considered to imply
18 or constitute a further waiver by such party of the same or any other condition, covenant, right or remedy.

19 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed by the Parties and their duly authorized
20 attorneys, as of the day and year herein set forth.

21 **For Plaintiff:**

22 Date: 9/21/2021

DocuSigned by:
Alan Enomoto
BEECD869857480
Alan Enomoto

23 **For Defendants:**

24 Date: 9/30/21

William Delaney
By:
For Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.

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2 Date: 9-30-21

William Delaney
William Delaney

3
4 Date:

Michael Delaney

5
6
7 Date:

James Delaney

8
9 APPROVED AS TO FORM

Shimoda Law Corp.

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11 Dated: 9/21/21

By:

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Aggrieved
Employees

12
13
14 APPROVED AS TO FORM

SANDERS ROBERTS LLP

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16 Dated:

By:

Reginald Roberts, Jr.
Melvin Felton
Ricardo Reyes
Attorneys for Defendants

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Date: _____

William Delaney

Date: Sep 23, 2021

Michael Delaney
Michael Delaney

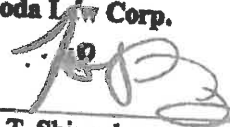
Date: _____

James Delaney

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Shimoda Law Corp.

Dated: 9/21/21

By: 
Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Aggrieved
Employees

APPROVED AS TO FORM

SANDERS ROBERTS LLP

Dated: _____

By: _____
Reginald Roberts, Jr.
Melvin Felton
Ricardo Reyes
Attorneys for Defendants

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Date: _____

William Delaney

Date: _____

Michael Delaney

Date: Sep 23, 2021

James Delaney
James Delaney

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Shimoda Law Corp.

Dated: 9/21/21

By: 
Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Aggrieved
Employees

APPROVED AS TO FORM

SANDERS ROBERTS LLP

Dated: _____

By: _____
Reginald Roberts, Jr.
Melvin Felton
Ricardo Reyes
Attorneys for Defendants

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Date: _____

William Delaney

Date: _____

Michael Delaney

Date: _____

James Delaney

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Shimoda Law Corp.

Dated: 9/21/21

By: 
Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Aggrieved
Employees

APPROVED AS TO FORM

SANDERS ROBERTS LLP

Dated: 9/30/21

By: 
Reginald Roberts, Jr.
Melvin Felton
Ricardo Reyes
Attorneys for Defendants

Docusign Envelope ID: AFC88E49-B928-408A-8FAF-EB485CBAA02E

Exhibit 1

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on behalf
of all other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual; JAMES
DELANEY, an individual; and DOES 1 to 100,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 34-2020-00282573

CLASS ACTION

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION
AND PAGA SETTLEMENT, AND HEARING
DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL OF
SETTLEMENT**

ATTENTION: All non-exempt Service Technician employees who have worked, or continue to work, for Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in California from July 30, 2016, to August 1, 2020 (the "Class Members").

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. THIS NOTICE RELATES TO A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTION LITIGATION AND POTENTIAL DISBURSEMENT OF SETTLEMENT FUNDS TO YOU. IF YOU ARE A CLASS MEMBER, IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE OR TO OPT OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT ACCORDING TO THE PROCEDURES DESCRIBED BELOW.

Pursuant to an order from the Sacramento County Superior Court ("Court") granting preliminary approval of this class action settlement, entered on _____, you are receiving notice of a proposed class action settlement between Plaintiff Alan Enomoto ("Plaintiff" or "Class Representative"), and Defendants Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc., William Delaney, Michael Delaney, and James Delaney ("Defendants") on behalf of Class Members as defined above. You are receiving this notice because Defendants' records indicate you fall within the definition of "Class Member." Defendants' records also indicate that you worked _____ workweeks during the applicable Class Period (as defined below), which means your share of the settlement proceeds is estimated to be _____. Your actual share of the settlement proceeds will vary depending on the total number of Class Members that choose to participate and the resolution of any workweek disputes as described in this notice.

The terms of the Agreement and a description of the case are identified in this notice. Pursuant to the Court's order, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

I. BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

On July 30, 2020, Plaintiff, a former employee, filed a Complaint against Defendants in the California Superior Court for the County of Sacramento on behalf of himself and Class Members. The term "Action" means this putative class action pending in the Superior Court of California for the County of Sacramento, Case No. 34-2020-00282573. The Class Period is July 30, 2016 to August 1, 2020 (the "Class Period").

In the Action, Plaintiff sought to obtain unpaid wages, interest, statutory penalties, civil penalties, fees, and costs on behalf of himself and Class Members. Plaintiff alleged that Defendants violated California law by 1) failing to pay putative class members for all time spent driving while under the control of Defendants, including from home to the first jobsite or back home from the last jobsite; 2) failing to incorporate the value of commissions, bonuses, and other non-discretionary remuneration into putative class members' regular rates of pay for the purpose of calculating overtime and sick leave wages; 3) failing to authorize and permit putative class members to take all meal and rest periods; 4) utilizing GPS records to automatically deduct any time for idling or stops outside of client

locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks or meal periods; 5) failing to state the inclusive dates for any corrections to an employee's hours worked on paystubs issued to employees; and 6) prohibiting part time employees from accruing paid sick leave. Defendants have denied all of Plaintiff's allegations. The Action has been actively litigated. There have been on-going investigations, and there has been an exchange of extensive documentation and information. Furthermore, the Parties have participated in a full day mediation facilitated by a neutral third party. Based upon the negotiations, and all known facts and circumstances, including the various risks and uncertainties related to legal actions, the Parties reached a class-wide Settlement. By settling, the Parties will avoid the risks associated with a lengthy litigation process. Despite agreeing to and supporting the Agreement, Defendants continue to deny all allegations and claims. The Agreement, however, does not constitute, nor may it be construed as, an admission by Defendants of any liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing toward Plaintiff, the Class Members, or any other person, or of any violation of federal, state or local law, ordinance or regulation by Defendants. Defendants have entered into this settlement to fully, finally, and forever resolve this Action, based on the terms set forth in the Agreement, in order to avoid the burden and expense associated with ongoing litigation.

The Parties have entered into a Joint Stipulation of Regarding Class Action PAGA Settlement and Release ("Agreement"), which has been preliminarily approved by the Court. The Agreement applies to any and all Class Members as defined above. "Class Member" does not include persons who submit valid request to opt out (as explained below). If you are a Class Member, you have the opportunity to participate in the settlement, or to exclude yourself ("opt out") from the settlement. This notice is to advise you of how you can either participate in the settlement or be excluded from the settlement.

II. SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

A. The Amount of the Settlement

Under the terms of the Agreement, Defendants agrees to pay a total sum of One Hundred Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$175,000.00) ("Gross Settlement Amount"). Deducted from this Gross Settlement Amount will be sums approved by the Court for attorneys' fees not to exceed 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount which equals \$61,250.00, attorneys' costs not to exceed \$15,000.00, Claims Administrator Costs estimated not to exceed \$10,000.00, Class Representative's Enhancement Payment of \$7,500.00, and \$10,000.00 for alleged PAGA penalties (the "PAGA Payment"), which will result in a "Net Settlement Amount" for distribution to all Class Members. Any employer side taxes attributable to payments allocated as wages will be paid by Defendants from the Gross Settlement Amount. As explained further below, the amount of each Class Member's share of the Net Settlement Amount will depend on the number of weeks worked by participating Class Members during the Class Period.

Of the \$10,000.00 allocated to resolving the PAGA claims, 75% of the PAGA Payment will be paid to the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency and 25% of the PAGA Payment will be divided among Aggrieved Employees, which are defined as all non-exempt employees who have worked, or continue to work, for Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in California from July 16, 2019, to August 1, 2020. The Gross Settlement Amount will be paid on an installment plan that is expected to be fully funded within approximately sixteen (16) months after the final approval. Payments to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees will be made within approximately seven (7) days after the Gross Settlement Amount is fully funded.

The number of weeks you worked during the Class Period and your estimated share of the Net Settlement Amount and PAGA Payment ("Claim Amount") is stated on the first page of this notice. The actual amount received may be more or less than the amount stated depending on the actual number of weeks worked by participating Class Members, the resolution of any disputes regarding workweeks, and on the distributions finally approved and allocated by the Court. However, whether Class Members opt out will have no effect on Aggrieved Employees' allocations for the PAGA claims.

B. Claim Amounts and Allocation Between Class Members and Aggrieved Employees

Defendants will pay Claim Amounts through the Claims Administrator, as described below, to each Class Member who does not opt out of the settlement and to Aggrieved Employees. All Claim Amounts will be subject to appropriate taxation. The Parties have agreed, based on the allegations in the Action that all Claim Amounts payable to eligible Class Members will be allocated from the Net Settlement Amount and paid as 2/3 for disputed interest, statutory penalties, and other non-wage damages for which IRS Forms 1099-MISC will issue and 1/3 for disputed wages for which IRS Forms W-2 will issue. The PAGA Payment to Aggrieved employees will be paid as 100% for civil penalties.

Payment to Class Members who do not opt out and Aggrieved Employees will not require the submission of a claim form. Each Class Member's share will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the Class Period by the total weeks worked

by all Class Members within the Class Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class Member's individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the Aggrieved Employee's individual share. Receipt of the Claim Amounts will not entitle any Class Member or Aggrieved Employee to additional compensation or benefits under any compensation, retirement or benefit plan or agreement in place during the period covered by the Settlement, or any other similar type(s) of benefits.

C. Calculations to Be Based on Defendants' Records and Resolution of Workweek Disputes

For each Class Member, the amount payable will be calculated by the Claims Administrator from Defendants' records. Defendants' records will be presumed correct unless clear and convincing evidence to the contrary is provided to the Claims Administrator. Defendants' records and any additional evidence will be reviewed by the Claims Administrator in the event of a dispute about the number of workweeks worked by an individual Class Member. If a Class Member disputes the accuracy of Defendants' records, all supporting documents evidencing additional workweeks must be submitted by the Class Member. The dispute must (a) identify the nature of the dispute; (b) provide any information or documentation supporting the dispute; (c) include a statement under penalty of perjury identifying the date or dates in which the Class Member was employed by Defendants with documentary proof thereof; (d) be signed; and, (e) be post-marked no later than _____. The dispute will be resolved by the Claims Administrator based on the records and evidence provided. The Claims Administrator's decision on all disputes will be final and binding.

D. Release of Claims

For those Class Members who do not opt out and Aggrieved Employees, the Agreement contains the following releases:

Class members who do not opt out will be deemed to have released all claims contained in the Complaint, and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the operative Complaint, through the Class Period.

Aggrieved Employees will be deemed to have released any and all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698 et seq., as alleged in the Complaint and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the Class Representative's July 16, 2020 and September 14, 2020 letters to the LWDA during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

The individuals released ("Released Parties") include means Defendants, as well as Defendants' parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, successors, and assigns, and each of its and their respective present and former officers, directors, agents, insurers, employees, in their corporate and individual capacities.

Class Members can talk to one of the lawyers appointed as Class Counsel (listed below) for free or talk to their own lawyer if Class Members have questions about the released claims and what they mean.

E. Attorneys' Fees and Costs

Defendants have agreed to pay Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs to be approved by the Court, up to a maximum of 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount which equals \$61,250.00, and attorneys' costs not to exceed \$15,000.00. Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs will be paid and deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount.

F. Reasonableness of Settlement

All attorneys for the Parties to the Action believe the amounts payable to Class Members, Aggrieved Employees, and amounts for attorneys' fees and costs requested are fair and reasonable. The Class Representative and Class Counsel support this Settlement. Among the reasons for support are the defenses to liability potentially available to Defendants, the inherent risk of trial on the merits, the risk of denial of class certification, and the delays associated with litigation.

III. WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS AS A CLASS MEMBER

A. Participating in the Settlement

If you wish to participate in the settlement and believe your workweek information is accurate, you do not need to take any further action. Payment will be automatically made to you consistent with the terms of the Agreement and Court Order. If you wish to dispute the workweek calculation, you may follow the procedures outlined in Section II.C above. California law protects Class Members from retaliation based on their decision to participate in the Settlement.

B. Excluding Yourself from the Settlement

If you do not wish to participate in the settlement, you may be excluded (i.e., "opt out") by submitting a timely written request to the Claims Administrator. The request to opt-out must (a) state your full name and date of birth; (b) a clear and unequivocal statement that you do not want to be a Class Member, do not want to participate in the settlement, and/or wants to be excluded from this settlement; (c) include a statement under penalty of perjury identifying the date or dates in which you were employed by Defendants with documentary proof thereof; (d) identify the case name and number (i.e. *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.*, 34-2020-00282573); (e) be signed; and, (f) be post-marked no later than _____. The request to opt out must be signed, dated and mailed by First Class U.S. Mail or the equivalent, to:

[admin info]

The request to opt out must be postmarked no later than _____. If you submit a request to opt out which is not postmarked by _____, your request to opt out will be rejected, and you will be bound by the release and all other terms of the Agreement. If the request to opt out is sent from within the United States it must be sent through the United States Postal Service by First Class Mail, or the equivalent. Do not use a postage meter as that may not result in a postmark appearing on the envelope containing your request to opt out. Any Class Member who submits a complete and timely request to opt out shall, upon receipt by the Claims Administrator, no longer be a Class Member and not received their share of the class settlement payment. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this Agreement and will receive their share of the PAGA Payment regardless of whether they opt out of being a Class Member.

C. Objection to Settlement

If you do not opt out of the settlement, you can object to the terms of the Agreement. However, if the Court rejects your objection, you will still be bound by the terms of the Agreement. You can ask the Court to deny approval by filing an objection. You cannot ask the Court to order a larger settlement; the Court can only approve or deny the settlement. If the Court denies approval, no settlement payments will be sent out and the lawsuit will continue. If that is what you want to happen, you must object. The objection must (a) state your full name and date of birth; (b) provide evidence that you are, in fact, a Class Member; (c) state the reasons for the objection(s), including any legal analysis and/or supporting documentation; (d) identify the case name and number (i.e. *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.*, 34-2020-00282573) (e) be signed; and (f) be post-marked no later than _____. The objection must be sent to the Claims Administrator at the address identified in section III.B and to counsel for Plaintiff and Defendants at the addresses identified in section IV of this notice.

If you have submitted a written objection as outlined above, you may also appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through your own attorney, to state your objection. However, you must file a notice of intent to appear with the Court and serve the notice on counsel for Plaintiff and Defendants. If you appear through your own attorney, you are responsible for paying that attorney.

IV. EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT: RELEASED RIGHTS AND CLAIMS

After final approval of the settlement has been granted by the Court, each and every Class Member who does not opt out of the settlement and Aggrieved Employee, will release Defendants and the Released Parties from the released claims described above. In other words, if you were employed as a Class Member by Defendants in California during the Class Period, and you do not exclude yourself from the settlement, you will be deemed to have entered into this release and to have released the above-described claims. In addition, you will be barred from ever suing Defendants and the Released Parties with respect to the claims covered by this settlement. If the settlement is not approved by the Court or does not become final for some other reason, the litigation will continue.

V. FINAL SETTLEMENT APPROVAL HEARING

The Court will hold a hearing in Department 53, 813 6th Street Sacramento, CA 95814 on _____ at 1:30 p.m. to determine whether the Agreement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable and adequate. The Court also will be asked to approve Class

Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs. The hearing may be continued without further notice to Class Members. It is not necessary for you to appear at this hearing, unless you wish to object to the settlement.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Copies of all documents filed in this lawsuit may be accessed online at <https://www.simpluris.com/case-information> by typing in the name of this case. If you want additional information about this lawsuit and its proceedings, you can contact Class Counsel or Defendants' Counsel as follows:

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd., Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Telephone: (916) 525-0716
Facsimile: (916) 760-3733
On behalf of Plaintiff

Reginald Roberts, Jr.
Melvin Felton
Ricardo Reyes
Sanders Roberts LLP
1055 W. 7th Street, Suite 3200
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: 213-426-5000
Facsimile: 213-234-4581
On behalf of Defendants

PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE COURT CLERK'S OFFICE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT OR THE CLAIM PROCESS. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL [number]

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Enomoto Joint Stip Re Class and PAGA Settlement 9-21-21

Final Audit Report

2021-09-23

Created:	2021-09-22
By:	Melvin Felton (mfelton@sandersroberts.com)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAP5EC_3SOKTfW3e0IKcmQQupuGYX401nP

"Enomoto Joint Stip Re Class and PAGA Settlement 9-21-21" History

-  Document created by Melvin Felton (mfelton@sandersroberts.com)
2021-09-22 - 11:33:49 PM GMT
-  Document emailed to James Delaney (jdelaney@wep-inc.com) for signature
2021-09-22 - 11:34:43 PM GMT
-  Email viewed by James Delaney (jdelaney@wep-inc.com)
2021-09-23 - 7:12:14 AM GMT - IP address: 81.155.215.34
-  Document e-signed by James Delaney (jdelaney@wep-inc.com)
Signature Date: 2021-09-23 - 7:14:18 AM GMT - Time Source: server- IP address: 81.155.215.34
-  Agreement completed.
2021-09-23 - 7:14:18 AM GMT

EXHIBIT B

1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
2 Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
3 Brittany V. Borzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
4 Shimoda Law Corp.
5 9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
6 Elk Grove, CA 95624
7 Telephone: (916) 525-0716
8 Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff ALAN ENOMOTO

FILED/ENDORSED

DEC 28 2020

By: R. San Miguel
Deputy Clerk

10 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
11 FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

12 ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on
13 behalf of all other similarly situated
14 employees,

15 Plaintiff,

16 vs.

17 WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
18 PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
19 WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
20 MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
21 JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES
22 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 34-2020-00282573

CLASS ACTION

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES:

1. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages
2. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages
3. Meal Period Violations
4. Rest Period Violations
5. Wage Statement Violations
6. Waiting Time Penalties
7. Unfair Competition
8. Private Attorneys General Act

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

23 Plaintiff ALAN ENOMOTO ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all other similarly
24 situated employees, hereby files this Complaint against Defendants WORLDWIDE
25 ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation; WILLIAM DELANEY, an
26 individual; MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual; JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES 1
27 to 100, inclusive (hereinafter all collectively referred to as "Defendants"). On information and
28 belief, Plaintiff alleges the following:

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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INTRODUCTION

1. This is a class action and Private Attorneys General Act lawsuit brought by Plaintiff for failure to pay overtime wages, failure to pay minimum wages, meal period violation, rest period violation, wage statement violations, waiting time penalties, failure to reimburse expenses, and unfair competition.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. The Sacramento County Superior Court has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10 to determine alleged violations of the California Labor Code, California Business and Professions Code, and Wage Order No. 4.

3. Venue is proper pursuant to Civil Procedure Code §§ 395(a) and 395.5, in that Defendants conduct business and employed individuals, including Plaintiff, in Sacramento County. In addition, some of the wrongful acts and violations of law asserted herein occurred within Sacramento County, and Defendants' obligation to pay wages arose in Sacramento County pursuant to *Madera Police Officers Assn. v. City of Madera*, 36 Cal.3d 403, 414 (1984).

4. Plaintiff sought permission pursuant to Labor Code section 2699 *et seq.* to pursue the claims set forth in this Complaint against Defendants as a Private Attorney General on behalf of himself and other similarly situated employees. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, Plaintiff gave written notice via online submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") on approximately July 16, 2020, September 11, 2020, and September 14, 2020. Plaintiff provided facts and legal bases for his claims within the notice to the LWDA on all violations asserted under the Private Attorneys General Act cause of action. Plaintiff submitted the \$75.00 filing fee. The notices were also sent via certified mail to Defendants on the same day. Plaintiff is informed and believes, that to date, the LWDA has not provided any response to Plaintiff's notice correspondences. Accordingly, Plaintiff is informed and believes that he has exhausted all administrative remedies pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act and may bring this action on behalf of himself and all similarly situated employees. See Cal. Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A), (c)(3); *Caliber Bodyworks, Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 134 Cal.App.4th 365, 383 n.18, 385 n.19 (2005).

//

PARTIES

5. ALAN ENOMOTO is an individual over the age of eighteen (18) and is a resident of the State of California.

6. On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges, WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS, INC., is now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint was a California Corporation and the owner and operator of an industry, business and/or facility doing business in the State of California.

7. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that WILLIAM DELANEY is an individual over the age of eighteen (18) and is a resident of the State of California. Plaintiff further alleges that WILLIAM DELANEY is an owner, director, officer, and/or managing agent of WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS, INC. responsible for causing the violations outlined in the first through sixth and eighth causes of action. As such WILLIAM DELANEY is individually liable pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1.

8. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that MICHAEL DELANEY is an individual over the age of eighteen (18) and is a resident of the State of California. Plaintiff further alleges that MICHAEL DELANEY is an owner, director, officer, and/or managing agent of WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS, INC. responsible for causing the violations outlined in the first through sixth and eighth causes of action. As such MICHAEL DELANEY is individually liable pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1.

9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon allege(s), that JAMES DELANEY is an individual over the age of eighteen (18) and is a resident of the State of California. Plaintiff further alleges that JAMES DELANEY is an owner, director, officer, and/or managing agent of WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS, INC. responsible for causing the violations outlined in the first through sixth and eighth causes of action. As such JAMES DELANEY is individually liable pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1.

10. Defendants DOES 1 through 100 are affiliates, subsidiaries and related entities and the alter egos of each of the other Defendants named herein, corporate or otherwise, who participated in and are liable for the actions herein alleged. Plaintiff will seek to amend this Complaint to allege the true

1 names and capacities of these DOE Defendants when they are ascertained. At all times mentioned
2 herein, each Defendant was the agent or employee of each of the other Defendants and was acting within
3 the course and scope of such agency or employment. The Defendants are jointly and severally liable to
4 Plaintiff.

5 11. At all times mentioned herein, each Defendant was the agent or employee of each of the
6 other Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of such agency or employment. The
7 Defendants are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff.

8 12. Defendants, and each of them, are now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint
9 were members of and/or engaged in a joint employment, joint venture, partnership and common
10 enterprise, and were acting within the course and scope of, and in pursuance of said joint employment,
11 joint venture, partnership and common enterprise.

12 13. Defendants, and each of them, now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint
13 approved, ratified, acquiesced, aided or abetted the acts and omissions alleged in this Complaint.

14 14. Defendants proximately caused Plaintiff to be subjected to the unlawful practices,
15 wrongs, complaints, injuries and/or damages alleged in this Complaint.

16 CLASS ALLEGATIONS

17 15. Plaintiff brings the First through Seventh Causes of Action on behalf of himself and
18 all others similarly situated as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section
19 382. The class which Plaintiff seeks to represent is composed of, and defined, as follows:

20 Any and all hourly non-exempt employees who have worked, or continue
21 to work, for Defendants in California from July 30, 2016 the present.

22 16. This action has been brought and may be properly maintained as a class action,
23 pursuant to the provision of California Code of Civil Procedure section 382, because there is a well-
24 defined community of interests in the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable.

25 (a) Numerosity: The putative class is so numerous that the individual joinder of all members
26 is impracticable under the circumstances of this case. While the exact number of class
27 members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that
28 Defendants have employed as many as fifty (50) individuals falling within the above

1 stated class definition throughout the State of California during the applicable statute of
2 limitations, who were subjected to the policies and practices outlined in this Complaint.
3 As such, joinder of all members of the putative class is not practicable.

4 (b) Common Questions Predominate: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all
5 members of the putative class and predominate over questions that affect only individual
6 members of the class. These common questions of law and fact include, without
7 limitation, the following:

- 8 (1) Whether Defendants inappropriately to compensate Plaintiff and putative class
9 members for drive time to the first job site and from the last jobsite;
- 10 (2) Whether Defendants exercised control over Plaintiff and putative class members
11 when they drove to the first job site and from the last jobsite;
- 12 (3) Whether Defendants deducted at least thirty minutes for travel to the first job site
13 even when the travel took Plaintiff and putative class members less than thirty
14 minutes;
- 15 (4) Whether Defendants deducted compensable hours whenever GPS records
16 indicated any idling or stops outside of client locations;
- 17 (5) Whether Defendants failed to pay for time spent on rest periods;
- 18 (6) Whether Defendants maintained accurate payroll records;
- 19 (7) Whether Defendants properly counted all hours worked for purposes of sick leave
20 accrual entitlements;
- 21 (8) Whether Defendants paid for all overtime hours worked;
- 22 (9) Whether Defendants properly calculated the regular rate of pay for purposes of
23 premium payment and sick leave wages;
- 24 (10) Whether Defendants failed to authorize and permit all meal and rest periods;
- 25 (11) Whether Defendants provided sick leave to all employees as required under
26 California law;
- 27
- 28

(12) Whether as a result of Defendants' policies and practices Plaintiff and putative class members received all wages, due and owing, at the time of their termination or separation; and

(13) Whether Defendants provided Plaintiffs and putative class members with wage statements that complied with Labor Code section 226.

(c) Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the putative class. The putative class also sustained damages arising out of Defendants' common course of conduct in violation of the law as complained of herein. Additionally, Defendants issued Plaintiff and all members of the putative class wage statements that did not comply with Labor Code section 226. As a result, Plaintiff and each member of the putative class will have suffered the same type of harm and seek the same type of recovery based on the same legal theories.

(d) Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the putative class. For all relevant times, Plaintiff resided in California and worked for Defendants in California. Moreover, Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the putative class as Plaintiff has no interests that are adverse to those of putative class members. Additionally, Plaintiff has retained counsel who has substantial experience in complex civil litigation and wage and hour matters.

(e) Superiority: A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy since individual joinder of all members of the putative class is impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a larger number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. Further, as damages suffered by each individual member of the class may be relatively small, the expenses and burden of the individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them, and an important public interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The cost to the court system of adjudication of

1 such individualized litigation would be substantial. Individualized litigation would also
2 present the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments.

3 17. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the
4 management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

5 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

6 18. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 17 as though fully
7 set forth herein.

8 19. Plaintiff worked for Defendants from approximately November 2018 to the present as a
9 non-exempt Field Service Technician. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were paid hourly plus non-
10 discretionary commissions based on certain levels of production being achieved. Plaintiff and
11 Aggrieved Employees traveled to customer locations within California to diagnose and/or repair
12 Defendants' brand smog equipment as well as dynamometers made by other manufacturers. Plaintiff
13 and Aggrieved Employees also setup and assembled Defendants' equipment at customer site locations
14 within California.

15 20. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were required to travel to different client locations in
16 company vans each day while also being required to maintain substantial inventory/parts and tools in the
17 vans to complete their work. Defendants restricted Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees in what they
18 could do with the van while driving, including during the time spent driving to the first location and
19 from the last location from home. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not able to run private
20 errands or make other personal use of the company vehicle, including being prohibited from giving non-
21 employees rides, or other similar tasks. Defendants controlled Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees
22 during this travel time, but failed to pay for all these hours worked. Defendant would deduct a minimum
23 of thirty (30) minutes on the way to the first location and from the last location to Plaintiff and
24 Aggrieved Employees' homes even where the travel time was less than thirty (30) minutes. Defendants
25 also tracked Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees travel through GPS and would automatically deduct any
26 time for idling or stops outside of client locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks and meal
27 periods. However, that assumption was incorrect and resulted in Defendants deducting time that was
28 spent as hours worked. These practices also resulted in Defendants failure to maintain accurate payroll

1 records and hours worked for Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees as well as the failure to properly
2 accrue all paid sick leave hours based on actual hours worked.

3 21. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees worked over eight (8) hours a day and forty (40)
4 hours a week on numerous occasions. However, as a result of the failure to compensate for all travel
5 time and the deduction for assumed breaks, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees
6 all overtime wages due. Furthermore, Defendants failed to incorporate the value of all non-discretionary
7 remuneration when calculating the regular rate of pay for premium pay purposes such as overtime. This
8 also resulted in unpaid overtime wages and unpaid sick leave wages.

9 22. Defendants also failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to
10 take all uninterrupted thirty (30) minutes meal periods and ten (10) minute rest periods they were
11 entitled to, including second meal periods and third rest periods when working longer than ten (10)
12 hours in a day. Defendants did not have a policy or practice that authorized such breaks to occur.
13 Defendants did not maintain a policy that authorized second meal periods or third rest periods when
14 working longer than ten hours a day. Furthermore, Defendants did not authorize rest periods for every
15 four hours or major fraction thereof, omitting the "major fraction thereof" entirely. Any rest breaks that
16 did occur were not paid because that time was deducted from hours worked. Furthermore, and actively
17 discouraged the taking of breaks through the automatic deductions of time. Any time spent on actual
18 breaks would only cause further reductions in pay.

19 23. Defendants failed to timely pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees all wages they
20 earned for work performed between the 1st and 15th days of the month between the 16th and 26th day
21 of the month and all wages they earned for work performed between the 16th and last day of any
22 calendar month between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. Defendants would pay Plaintiff
23 and similarly situated employees without knowing their actual hours worked for the last week of the
24 bimonthly pay period and would later make adjustments to Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees'
25 pay by paying adding or deducting amounts. When Defendants made these adjustments, Defendants did
26 not specify the inclusive dates of the pay period for which Plaintiff and similarly situated employees
27 were being paid. In addition, this policy and practice of Defendants resulted in Plaintiff and similarly
28 situated employees receiving wage statement that did not accurately itemize their total hours worked and

1 all applicable hourly rates in effect and the corresponding number of hours worked at each rate for the
2 identified pay period.

3 24. As a result of Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees all minimum
4 wages, overtime wages, sick leave, and meal and rest period premiums they were owed, the wage
5 statements Defendants issued were defective. Specifically, Defendants did not list on Plaintiff's and
6 similarly situated employee's wage statements the correct gross and net wages earned, the total overtime
7 hours worked and corresponding overtime rates of pay, and the total missed meal and rest period
8 premiums earned and corresponding rates of pay, or the correct sick leave rate of pay. Furthermore,
9 Defendants entirely refused to provide sick leave accruals to any employee that was not considered "full
10 time," meaning regular, continuous forty hour per week employment.

11 25. Defendants' failure to pay all minimum wages, overtime wages, sick leave pay, and meal
12 and rest period premiums owed also resulted in Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved
13 Employees all final wages owed to them within twenty-four (24) hours of their termination or seventy-
14 two (72) hours of their resignation.

15 26. William Delaney, Michael Delaney, and James Delaney are and/or were owners, officers,
16 directors, and shareholders of Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. during the claim period. They
17 developed, maintained, implemented, and caused the unlawful wage and hour practices described herein
18 to occur.

19 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

20 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
21 **FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES**
22 **(As to all Defendants)**

23 27. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 26 as though fully
24 set forth herein.

25 28. During the period Plaintiff was employed by Defendants, Defendants were required to
26 compensate Plaintiff at one and one-half (1½) times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of
27 eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week, and two (2) times the regular rate of pay for
28 hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours per day. See, e.g., IWC Wage Order No. 4, section (3)(A);
Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194.

1 29. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day
2 and/or forty (40) hours per week on several occasions while employed by Defendants. However,
3 Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and similarly situated employees for all overtime hours
4 worked at their regular rate of pay.

5 30. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were not exempt from overtime protections
6 employees under the California Wage Orders and Labor Code.

7 31. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees
8 have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is incorporated here to
9 the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
11 **FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES**
(As to all Defendants)

12 32. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 31 as though fully
13 set forth herein.

14 33. For the period preceding the filing of this Complaint, Defendants were required to
15 compensate Plaintiff and similarly situated employees with at least California's applicable minimum for
16 every hour worked. See MW-Order 2019; IWC Wage Order, No. 4, section 4(A); Cal. Lab. Code §
17 1194.

18 34. Plaintiff was not exempt to the State's Minimum Wage Order. Defendants aware of their
19 obligation to pay the minimum wage for each hour worked but failed to do so.

20 35. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees
21 have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is incorporated here to
22 the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

23 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
24 **MEAL PERIOD VIOLATIONS**
(As to all Defendants)

25 36. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 35 as though fully
26 set forth herein.

27 37. An employer must provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the
28 applicable Wage Order, and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512.

1 38. California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and IWC Wage Order No. 4, section
2 11(A) require an employer to provide an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30)
3 minutes for each work period of more than five (5) hours.

4 39. California Labor Code section 512 and Wage Order No. 4 section 11(B) further
5 provide that employers may not employ employees for a work period for more than ten (10) hours
6 per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of at least thirty (30) minutes.
7 However, if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may
8 be waived so long as there was no waiver as to the first meal period. Employees are entitled to one
9 (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of compensation for each meal period not provided.

10 40. Defendants employed Plaintiff and similarly situated employees for periods of more
11 than five (5) hours without providing meal breaks of at least thirty (30) minutes or a second meal
12 period of at least thirty (30) minutes when Plaintiff and similarly situated employees worked more
13 than ten (10) hours in a day. Defendants also failed to allow Plaintiff and similarly situated
14 employees to take their first meal period before the completion of their fifth hour of work and failed
15 to allow Plaintiff and similarly situated employees to take their second meal period before the
16 completion of their tenth hour of work. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees did not waive their
17 rights to all meal periods throughout their employment.

18 41. Defendants further failed to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees the
19 applicable meal period premiums for any such missed meal breaks.

20 42. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated
21 employees have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is
22 incorporated here to the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

23
24 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS
(As to all Defendants)

25 43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 42 as though fully
26 set forth herein.

27 44. An employer must provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the
28 applicable Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7.

1 45. California Labor Code section 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, section 12(A) require an
2 employer to provide a rest period of not less than ten (10) minutes for each work period of more than
3 four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof.

4 46. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and similarly
5 situated employees to take paid rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each work period that
6 they worked more than four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof.

7 47. Defendants further failed to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees the
8 applicable rest period premiums for any such missed rest periods.

9 48. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated
10 employees have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is
11 incorporated here to the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

12 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
13 **WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS**
14 **(As to all Defendants)**

15 49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 48 as though fully
16 set forth herein.

17 50. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(a), an employer must provide an itemized
18 statement to an employee, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, showing:

19 *(1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for*
20 *any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is*
21 *exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or*
22 *any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, (3) the*
23 *number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the*
24 *employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that*
25 *all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated*
26 *and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the*
27 *period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and*
28 *the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee*
identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name
and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, if the employer is
a farm labor contractor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the
name and address of the legal entity that secured the services of the
employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay
period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate
by the employee. The deductions made from payment of wages shall be
recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing the
month, day, and year, and a copy of the statement and the record of the
deductions shall be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at

the place of employment or at a central location within the State of California.

51. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants intentionally and knowingly failed to provide an itemized statement or failed to provide an accurate and complete itemized statement showing the requirements set forth in California Labor Code section 226(a). Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were not able to promptly and easily determine all information required to be stated under Labor Code section 226(a) from their paystubs alone. Additionally, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees suffered confusion over whether they received all wages owed and were prevented from effectively challenging information on their wage statements.

52. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees have been damaged as stated in the section below entitled "DAMAGES," which is incorporated here to the extent pertinent as if set forth here in full.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
WAITING TIME PENALTIES
(As to all Defendants)

53. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 52 as though fully set forth herein.

54. An employer must pay an employee who is terminated all unpaid wages immediately upon termination. See Cal. Lab. Code § 201.

55. An employer must pay an employee who resigns all unpaid wages within seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation. See Cal. Lab. Code § 202.

56. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees did not receive all wages, including minimum and overtime wages, meal and rest period premiums, or all sick leave pay owed at their termination or within the required time after their separation from employment.

57. An employer who willfully fails to pay an employee wages in accordance with California Labor Code sections 201 and/or 202 must pay the employee a waiting time penalty of up to thirty (30) days. See Cal. Lab. Code § 203.

58. Defendants knew of their obligation to pay Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees' their final wages when their employment terminated. Indeed, Defendants had knowledge that Plaintiff

1 and similarly situated employees were under Defendants' control when traveling in company vehicles,
2 were having time worked deducted based on GPS records, receiving additional remuneration in addition
3 to their basic hourly rate that were not included in the regular rate of pay for premium pay purposes,
4 were not receiving all meal and rest periods owed or premium payments in lieu thereof, etc. Such
5 conduct shows Defendants had knowledge of earned, but unpaid wages at the time of separation, yet
6 Defendants still refused to pay the remaining wages owed.

7 59. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees
8 have been damaged and deprived of their wages and thereby seek their daily rate of pay multiplied by
9 thirty (30) days for Defendants' failure to pay all wages due.

10 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
11 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**
12 **(As to Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc and DOES 1 to 100)**

13 60. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 59 as though fully
14 set forth herein.

15 61. Unfair competition shall mean and include any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act
16 or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any act prohibited by Chapter 1
17 (commencing with Section 17500) of Part 3 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code. See
18 California Business and Professions ("B&P") Code § 17200.

19 62. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were not paid all wages owed, including
20 minimum and overtime wages, and meal and rest period premiums, paid sick leave, or reimbursed for
21 business expenses, during their employment or any time thereafter.

22 63. Plaintiff further alleges that such actions and/or conduct constitute a violation of the
23 California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") (Business and Professions Code 17200 *et seq.*) pursuant to
24 *Cortez v. Purolator Air Filtration Products Co.*, 23 Cal. 4th 163 (2000).

25 64. As a direct and legal result of the Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, pursuant to the
26 UCL (including B&P Code §17203), Plaintiff and similarly situated employees are entitled to
27 restitution, including, but not limited to, interest and penalties pursuant to Business & Professions Code
28 sections 17203, 17208, all in an amount as yet unascertained but subject to proof at trial, for four (4)
years from the filing of this Action.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT
(As to all Defendants)

65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 64 as though fully set forth herein.

66. Plaintiff has alleged to the Labor Commissioner that Defendants have violated the following provisions of the Labor Code in their dealings with him and other similarly situated current and former employees:

- Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order 4, § 3 (Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)
- Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197.1; IWC Wage Order 4, § 4 (Failure to Pay Minimum Wages)
- Violation of Labor Code §§ 221, 223, 225 (Failure to Pay Contract Wages and Unlawful Deductions)
- Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3 (Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements)
- Violation of Labor Code §§ 201-203, 256 (Failure to Pay Final Wages)
- Violation of Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 (Provisions Regulating Hours and Days of Work in Any Industrial Welfare Commission Order)
- Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512; IWC Wage Order 4, §§ 11(A) and 11(B) (Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)
- Violation of Labor Code § 226.7; IWC Wage Order 4, § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)
- Violation of Labor Code § 226.3, 1174 (Failure to Maintain Accurate Records)
- Violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 210 (Failure to Pay Wages in a Timely Manner)
- Violation of Labor Code §§ 246, 246.5, 248.5 (Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave)

67. Plaintiff seeks civil penalties against Defendants as provided in the Labor Code, or, if no civil penalty is provided, default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2).

//

1 68. Plaintiff seeks these civil penalties from Defendants pursuant to Labor Code sections
2 2699(a) and 2699.3.

3 DAMAGES

4 WHEREFORE Plaintiff requests relief as follows:

5 1. A jury trial;

6 2. As to the First Cause of Action:

7 a. Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;

8 b. Interest for the wages due pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194;

9 c. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred pursuant to California Labor
10 Code section 1194;

11 3. As to the Second Cause of Action:

12 a. Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;

13 b. Interest for the wages due pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194;

14 c. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred pursuant to California Labor
15 Code section 1194;

16 d. Liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2;

17 4. As to the Third Cause of Action:

18 a. Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;

19 b. Attorney's fees, costs and interest pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure
20 section 1021.5;

21 5. As to the Fourth Cause of Action:

22 a. Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;

23 b. Attorney's fees, costs and interest pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure
24 section 1021.5;

25 6. As to the Eighth Cause of Action:

26 a. For civil penalties as provided for in the Labor Code for each enumerated
27 violation;

28 b. For those Labor Code sections, the violation of which there is no civil penalty

provided, the default penalty provided in Labor Code section 2699(f): for any initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period; For any subsequent violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period;

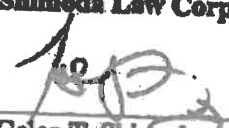
- c. Reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 2699;
- d. For any other remedies as allowed by law and/or deemed appropriate by the Court;

7. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper, including, but not limited to:

- a. Wages as proved at trial;
- b. Injunctive and Declaratory relief;
- c. Attorney's fees and costs as provided for by law; and
- d. Interest.

Dated: December 14, 2020

Shimoda Law Corp.

By: 

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Brittany V. Berzin
Attorneys for Plaintiff

1 *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.*
2 *Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2020-00282573*

3 **PROOF OF SERVICE — CCP §§ 1013a and 2015.5**
4 **and California Rules of Court, Rule 1.21 and Rule 2.150**

5 I, Caitlyn A. Lopez, declare that:

6 I am a citizen of the United States and am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within
7 above-entitled action.

8 On December 24, 2020, I served the following documents on the party below:

9 • First Amended Complaint for Damages

10 Melvin Felton (SBN: 276047) 11 Reginald Roberts, Jr. (SBN: 216249) 12 Ricardo Reyes (SBN: 329957) 13 Sanders Roberts LLP 1055 West 7 th Street, Ste. 3200 14 Los Angeles, CA 90017 Telephone: 213-426-5000 Fax: 213-234-4581 15 Email: mfelton@sandersroberts.com	
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16 [XXX] [By Mail] I am familiar with my employer's practice for the collection and
17 processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service
18 and that each day's mail is deposited with the United States Postal Service that
19 the aforementioned document(s) on the parties in said action by placing a true
20 copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, for
collection and mailing on this date, following ordinary business practices, at Elk
Grove, California, addressed as set forth above.

21 [] [By Personal Service] By personally delivering a true copy thereof to the office
of the addressee above.

22 [] [By Overnight Courier] By causing a true copy and/or original thereof to be
23 personally delivered via the following overnight courier service: UPS.

24 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
25 is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on December 24, 2020, at Elk Grove,
26 California.

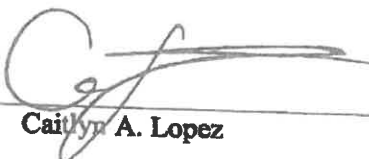
27
28 
Caitlyn A. Lopez

EXHIBIT C



Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd.
Suite #120
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Ph. (916) 525-0716
Fax (916) 760-3733
www.shimodalaw.com

September 14, 2020

For Online Filing:

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612

Re: *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.*

Dear Labor Commissioner,

Our office previously filed notices with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency on behalf of Claimant Alan Enomoto on or about July 16, 2020 and September 11, 2020. In this letter we seek to amend our prior notice to clarify factual allegations. Accordingly, we are providing you and the following "employers" notice pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699.3:

Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.
1100 Beacon St.
Brea, CA 92821

William Delaney
1100 Beacon St.
Brea, CA 92821

Michael Delaney
1100 Beacon St.
Brea, CA 92821

James Delaney
1100 Beacon St.
Brea, CA 92821

We are setting forth the "facts and theories" to support each of the counts found within this complaint. Please notify us of your intent to investigate any or all of the claims alleged herein against Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc., William Delaney, Michael Delaney, and James Delaney ("Defendants"). Should you decide not to investigate, we request that you allow us to bring the following action on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees, pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a). Specifically, Aggrieved Employees shall include, but is not limited to the following: All current and former non-exempt employees of Defendants within California. Plaintiff is clearly entitled to bring a Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") claim for civil



penalties on behalf of these individuals pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.*, 23 Cal.App.5th 745, 757 (2018) (finding a plaintiff has PAGA standing if affected by one of the alleged violations; the plaintiff need not have personally experienced all the violations pursued in PAGA action).

A. FACTS

Plaintiff worked for Defendants from approximately November 2018 to the present as a non-exempt Field Service Technician. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were paid hourly plus non-discretionary commissions based on certain levels of production being achieved. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees traveled to customer locations within California to diagnose and/or repair Defendants' brand smog equipment as well as dynamometers made by other manufacturers. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees also setup and assembled Defendants' equipment at customer site locations within California.

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were required to travel to different client locations in company vans each day while also being required to maintain substantial inventory/parts and tools in the vans to complete their work. Defendants restricted Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees in what they could do with the van while driving, including during the time spent driving to the first location and from the last location from home. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not able to run private errands or make other personal use of the company vehicle, including being prohibited from giving non-employees rides, or other similar tasks. Defendants controlled Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees during this travel time, but failed to pay for all these hours worked. Defendant would deduct a minimum of thirty (30) minutes on the way to the first location and from the last location to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees' homes even where the travel time was less than thirty (30) minutes. Defendants also tracked Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees travel through GPS and would automatically deduct any time for idling or stops outside of client locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks and meal periods. However, that assumption was incorrect and resulted in Defendants deducting time that was spent as hours worked. These practices also resulted in Defendants failure to maintain accurate payroll records and hours worked for Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees as well as the failure to properly accrue all paid sick leave hours based on actual hours worked.

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees worked over eight (8) hours a day and forty (40) hours a week on numerous occasions. However, as a result of the failure to compensate for all travel time and the deduction for assumed breaks, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees all overtime wages due. Furthermore, Defendants failed to incorporate the value of all non-discretionary remuneration when calculating the regular rate of pay for premium pay purposes such as overtime. This also resulted in unpaid overtime wages and unpaid sick leave wages.

Defendants also failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to take all uninterrupted thirty (30) minutes meal periods and ten (10) minute rest periods they were entitled to, including second meal periods and third rest periods when working longer than ten (10) hours in a day. Defendants did not have a policy or practice that authorized such breaks to occur. Defendants did not maintain a policy that authorized second meal periods or third rest periods when working longer than ten hours a day. Furthermore, Defendants did not authorize rest periods for every four hours or *major fraction thereof*, omitting the "major fraction thereof" entirely. Any rest breaks that did occur were not paid because that time was deducted from hours worked. Furthermore, and actively discouraged the taking of breaks through the automatic deductions of time. Any time spent on actual breaks would only cause further reductions in pay.

Defendants failed to timely pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees all wages they earned for work performed between the 1st and 15th days of the month between the 16th and 26th day of the month and all wages they earned for work performed between the 16th and last day of any calendar month between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. Defendants would pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees without knowing their actual hours worked for the last week of the bimonthly pay period and would later make adjustments to Plaintiff's and Aggrieved Employees' pay by paying adding or deducting amounts. When Defendants made these adjustments, Defendants did not specify the inclusive dates of the pay period for which Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were being paid. In addition, this policy and practice of Defendants resulted in Plaintiff's and Aggrieved Employees receiving wage statement that did not accurately itemize their total hours worked and all applicable hourly rates in effect and the corresponding number of hours worked at each rate for the identified pay period.

As a result of Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees all minimum wages, overtime wages, sick leave, and meal and rest period premiums they were owed, the wage statements Defendants issued were defective. Specifically, Defendants did not list on Claimant's and similarly situated employee's wage statements the correct gross and net wages earned, the total overtime hours worked and corresponding overtime rates of pay, and the total missed meal and rest period premiums earned and corresponding rates of pay, or the correct sick leave rate of pay. Furthermore, Defendants entirely refused to provide sick leave accruals to any employee that was not considered "full time," meaning regular, continuous forty hour per week employment.

Defendants' failure to pay all minimum wages, overtime wages, sick leave pay, and meal and rest period premiums owed also resulted in Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees all final wages owed to them within twenty-four (24) hours of their termination or seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation.

William Delaney, Michael Delaney, and James Delaney are and/or were owners, officers, directors, and shareholders of Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. during the claim period.



They developed, maintained, implemented, and caused the unlawful wage and hour practices described herein to occur.

B. ALLEGATIONS AND CHARGES

Count 1 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order 4, § 3 (Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)

Labor Code sections 510 and 1194 require employers to pay employees 1 ½ times their regular rate of pay for any work in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday and any work in excess of forty (40) hours in any one workweek. Employers must also pay employees 1 ½ times their regular rate of pay for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek. Finally, employers must pay employees two times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in any workday and for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on the seventh day of work in any one workweek. As stated above, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees worked over eight (8) hours per day and forty (40) hours per week and were not paid all overtime wages owed. Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover all unpaid overtime wages. Failure to pay such wages is against the law.

Count 2 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197.1; IWC Wage Order 4, § 4 (Failure to Pay Minimum Wages)

During the period Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were employed by Defendants they were entitled to be paid at least the State's minimum wage rate for each hour that they worked. *See, e.g.,* IWC Wage Order MW-2019; IWC Wage Order No. 4, § (4); Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197.1. For the reasons stated above, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked. Thus, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not paid at least the applicable state minimum wage for those hours worked. This is against the law.

Count 3 - Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and Wage Order No. 4, §§ 11(A) and 11(B) (Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)

Labor Code section 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, section 11(A) require employers to provide employees meal periods of thirty (30) minutes per five (5) hours worked, which is to be taken before the completion of the fifth hour. Labor Code section 512 and Wage Order No. 4, section 11(B) further provide that employers may not employ employees for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of thirty (30) minutes; however, if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may be waived so long as there was no waiver as to the first meal period. For the reasons stated above, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not authorized and permitted to take legally compliant meal periods pursuant to California law. Defendants also



failed to pay any meal period premiums for their failure to provide meal periods. This was in violation of the law.

Count 4 – Violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)

Labor Code section 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4, section 12(A) require employers to provide employees paid off-duty rest periods of ten (10) minutes per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof worked. For the reasons stated above, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not authorized and permitted to take legally compliant rest periods pursuant to California law. Defendants also failed to pay any rest period premiums for their failure to provide rest periods. This was in violation of the law.

Count 5 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3 (Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements)

Labor Code section 226 requires employers to furnish to employees with “an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, . . . (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer . . . and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee . . .” For the reasons stated above, Defendants failed to comply with these requirements with respect to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees. This is in violation of the law.

Count 6 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 201-203, 256 (Failure to Pay Final Wages)

Labor Code sections 201-203 require that all wages be paid to employees upon separation and/or termination of employment. Here, for the reasons stated above, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees did not receive all final wages due and owing to them at the time of termination or seventy-two (72) hours thereafter as required by Labor Code sections 201-203. This is in violation of the law.

Count 7 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 (Provisions Regulating Hours and Days of Work in Any Industrial Welfare Commission Order)

Labor Code section 558 states that it is unlawful for any employer, or other person acting on behalf of an employer, to violate or cause to be violated any of sections 500 to 558.1 of the



Labor Code or any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission. Similarly, Labor Code section 558.1 states that it is unlawful for any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer to violate, or cause to be violated, any provision regulating minimum wages or hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, as well as Sections 203, 226, 226.7, 1193.6, 1194, or 2802 of the Labor Code. As described above, Defendants, by and through Defendants agents, violated Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees' rights provided for under Labor Code sections 558 and 558.1 as well as the incorporated Wage Orders and incorporated statutes therein. William Delaney, Michael Delaney, and James Delaney were officers, directors, shareholders, and/or managing agents of Defendants responsible for the violations stated herein as they were in a position of authority with the power and responsibility to monitor, institute, and/or modify the unlawful practices, but chose to ratify them instead. This is against the law.

Count 8 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 221, 223, 225 (Failure to Pay Contract Wages and Unlawful Deductions)

Labor Code section 221 states that “[it] shall be unlawful for any employer to collect or receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer to said employee.” Labor Code section 223 prohibits employers from paying an employee less than a contractually obligated amount. As stated above, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees their contracted straight time pay for all hours worked. This was against the law.

Count 9 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.3, 1174 (Failure to Maintain Accurate Records)

Labor Code section 226.3 provides that any employer who fails to maintain records required by Labor Code section 226(a) or provide records required by 226(a) shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation. Labor Code section 1174(d) provides that employers must keep and maintain accurate payroll records showing the hours worked daily by, and the wages paid to, employees. Defendants failed to maintain the accurate records required by law and, instead, maintained incomplete, inaccurate records regarding Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees' wage records and hours worked. This was against the law.

Count 10 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 246, 246.5, 248.5 (Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave)

Labor Code sections 246, *et seq.*, mandate that employers must provide California employees, who work thirty (30) or more days within a year for the employer, paid sick leave of at least one (1) hour for every thirty (30) hours worked that begins to accrue at the commencement of employment. An employer may use a different accrual method, other than providing one hour per every 30 hours worked, provided that the accrual is on a regular basis so



that an employee has no less than twenty-four (24) hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. An employer may limit the use of sick leave to either twenty-four (24) hours or the equivalent of three (3) days, whichever is greater, during a year period. However, employers using an accrual method rather than a lump sum method must allow employees to accrue up to forty-eight (48) hours or the equivalent of six (6) days at any given time. Employers must authorize employees to take paid sick leave under the conditions set forth in the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 ("HWHFA") for the diagnosis, care, or treatment of an existing health condition of, or preventive care for, an employee or an employee's family member. Any sick leave taken must be paid at the employee's regular rate of pay. For the reasons state above, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees with sick leave meeting the requirements set forth in HWHFA. Plaintiff will be seeking equitable, injunctive, and restitutionary relief to remedy these violations.

Count 11 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 210 (Untimely Payment of Wages)

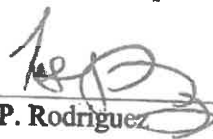
Labor Code section 204(a) provides that "all wages, other than those mentioned in Section 201, 201.3, 202, 204.1, or 204.2, earned by any person in any employment are due and payable twice during each calendar month, on days designated in advance by the employer as the regular paydays. Labor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. As stated above, Defendants failed to comply with this provision by paying Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for wages earned between the 1st and 15th and between the 16th and last day of the month beyond the maximum time allowed under the statute. This was in violation of the law.

If you have any questions or require any further information regarding the facts and theories to support these claims, do not hesitate to contact our office.

Very truly yours,

Shimoda Law Corp.

By: _____


Justin P. Rodriguez

JPR

cc: Client via e-mail

1 *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.*

2 **PROOF OF SERVICE — CCP §§ 1013a and 2015.5**
3 **and California Rules of Court, Rule 1.21 and Rule 2.150**

4 I, Caitlyn A. Lopez, declare that:

5 I am a citizen of the United States and am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to
6 the within above-entitled action.

7 On September 14, 2020, I served the following documents on the party below:

8 * *Second Amended Private Attorney General Act Letter*

9

10 Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. 11 1100 Beacon St. 12 Brea, CA 92821	William Delaney 1100 Beacon St. Brea, CA 92821
13 Michael Delaney 14 1100 Beacon St. 15 Brea, CA 92821	James Delaney 1100 Beacon St. Brea, CA 92821

16 [XXX] [By Certified Mail] I am familiar with my employer's practice for the collection
17 and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal
18 Service and that each day's mail is deposited with the United States Postal
19 Service that same day in the ordinary course of business. On the date set forth
20 above, I served the aforementioned document(s) on the parties in said action by
placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon
fully prepaid, for collection and mailing on this date, following ordinary business
practices, at Elk Grove, California, addressed as set forth above.

21 [] [By Personal Service] By personally delivering a true copy thereof to the office
of the addressee above.

22 [] [By Overnight Courier] By causing a true copy and/or original thereof to be
23 personally delivered via the following overnight courier service: _____.

24 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
25 is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on September 14, 2020, at Elk Grove,
26 California.

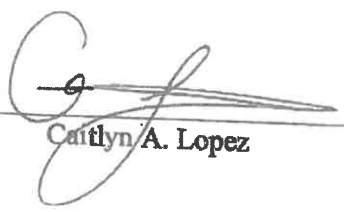
27
28 
Caitlyn A. Lopez

EXHIBIT D

Date	Description	Cost
7/16/20	Payment to LWDA - PAGA Filing Fee	\$75.00
7/16/20	Certified Mail - PAGA Letter to Employers	\$4.20
7/29/20	Payment to Court - Complaint Fee	\$435.00
7/30/20	Service Fee to Court - Complaint, Civil Case Cover Sheet, Summons	\$40.00
7/30/20	Administration/Copy Fee - Class Action - Phone, Fax, Scan, Copying, Non-Certified/Courier Postage, Westlaw Legal Research Fees	\$500.00
8/25/20	ALS Service Fee - Service of Complaint to Defendant	\$75.00
9/11/20	Certified Mail - Amended PAGA Letter to Employers	\$16.80
9/14/20	Certified Mail - 2nd Amended PAGA Letter to Employers	\$16.80
9/17/20	Service Fee to Court - Proof of Service of Summons	\$40.00
9/17/20	Service Fee to Court - Complex Fees	\$40.00
9/17/20	Payment to Court - Complex Fees	\$1,000.00
11/23/20	Mediation - Fees to Mediator	\$9,000.00
12/14/20	Payment to Court - Stipulation and Proposed Order to Amend Complaint	\$20.00
12/14/20	Service Fee to Court - Stipulation and Proposed Order to Amend Complaint	\$40.00
2/17/21	Service Fee to Court - Joint Case Management Statement	\$40.00
5/10/21	Mediation - Attorney Lunch	\$15.04
5/18/21	Mediation - Fee For Damages Analysis Berger Consulting	\$1,762.50
6/23/21	Service Fee to Court - Case Management Statement and Proposed Order to Continue	\$40.00
6/23/21	Payment to Court - Case Management Statement and Proposed Order to Continue	\$20.00
10/15/21	Payment to Court - Preliminary Approval Motion	\$60.00
10/15/21	Service Fee to Court - Preliminary Approval Motion	\$40.00
10/20/21	Service Fee to Court - Case Management Statement	\$40.00
Anticipated	Payment to Court - Final Approval Motion	\$60.00
Anticipated	Service Fee to Court - Final Approval Motion	\$40.00
Anticipated	UPS to OC - Final Approval Motion	\$27.00
Anticipated	Service Fee to Court - Case Management Statement	\$40.00
Anticipated	Service Fee to Court - Compliance Declarations	\$40.00
TOTAL:		\$13,527.34

EXHIBIT E

1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
 2 Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
 3 Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)

4 **Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC**
 5 9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
 6 Elk Grove, CA 95624
 7 Telephone: (916) 525-0716
 8 Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff ALAN ENOMOTO
 10 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

11 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

13 ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on
 14 behalf of all other similarly situated
 15 employees,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
 19 PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
 20 WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
 21 MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
 22 JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES
 23 1 to 100, inclusive,

24 Defendants.

25 **Case No. 34-2020-00282573**

26 **CLASS ACTION**

27 **DECLARATION OF JUSTIN P.
 28 RODRIGUEZ IN SUPPORT OF
 PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR FINAL
 APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
 SETTLEMENT**

Date: March 15, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Shama H. Mesiwala

Filed: July 30, 2020

FAC Filed: December 28, 2020

Trial Date: None Set

1 I, Justin P. Rodriguez, declare:

2 1. I am an attorney at law duly admitted to practice before all the courts of the State of
3 California and an attorney of record for Plaintiff Alan Enomoto ("Plaintiff") herein. I am making this
4 declaration on behalf of the named Plaintiff, the putative class members, and in support of Plaintiff's
5 Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ("Motion"). A true and correct copy
6 of the Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release ("Agreement") in
7 this matter is filed with this Motion as Exhibit A.

8 2. This case was brought as a wage and hour class action based on Plaintiff's contention
9 that Defendants Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc., William Delaney, Michael Delaney and
10 James Delaney ("Defendants") failed to pay overtime, failed to pay minimum wages, failed to provide
11 meal periods, failed to provide rest periods, failed to provide accurate wage statements, failed to pay
12 final wages, engaged in unfair competition, failed to pay contract wages and made unlawful deductions,
13 failed to maintain accurate records, and failed to provide paid sick leave. Plaintiff also alleged liability
14 for civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA"). These claims were based
15 allegations that Defendants violated California law by 1) failing to pay putative class members for all
16 time spent driving while under the control of Defendants, including from home to the first jobsite or
17 back home from the last jobsite; 2) failing to incorporate the value of commissions, bonuses, and other
18 non-discretionary remuneration into putative class members' regular rates of pay for the purpose of
19 calculating overtime and sick leave wages; 3) failing to authorize and permit putative class members to
20 take all meal and rest periods; 4) utilizing GPS records to automatically deduct any time for idling or
21 stops outside of client locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks or meal periods; 5)
22 failing to state the inclusive dates for any corrections to an employee's hours worked on paystubs
23 issued to employees; and 6) prohibiting part time employees from accruing paid sick leave. The
24 PAGA, waiting time penalty, wage statement violation, and unfair competition claims also derive from
25 these violations.

26 3. Plaintiff is the only named representative in this matter. From our initial investigations
27 of Plaintiff's claims and documents, we believed these claims had merit and could be maintained as a
28 class action. We filed the action on or about July 30, 2020. Plaintiff exhausted administrative remedies

1 through the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) prior to amending the Complaint
2 to add a PAGA claim. Plaintiff filed notices with the LWDA on July 16, 2020 and September 14, 2020
3 setting forth the facts and theories of liability. A true and correct copy of the operative notice filed with
4 the LWDA is being filed with this Motion as Exhibit C. Copies of the notices were also sent to
5 Defendants via certified mail and the \$75.00 filing fee was remitted to the LWDA. There was no
6 response by the LWDA regarding its intent to investigate the claims alleged in Plaintiff's notices for
7 more than 65 days. As such, Plaintiff became authorized to commence a civil action under the PAGA
8 and filed a First Amended Complaint on December 28, 2020. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's
9 operative Complaint is filed with this Motion as Exhibit B. A copy of the complaint was uploaded to
10 the LWDA on January 7, 2021, after we received an endorsed copy back from Court.

11 4. Currently, there is no date set for a motion to certify the class and there is no trial date.

12 5. Defendants are represented in this matter by Reginald Roberts, Jr., Melvin Felton and
13 Ricardo Reyes of Sanders Roberts LLP. From the beginning, Defendants have contested the merits of
14 this case, the suitability of the case for class action or representative treatment, the manageability of the
15 case at trial, and Plaintiff's ability to prove a violation in each pay period for each employee among
16 other defenses and contentions they made challenging the propriety of this action. Defendants further
17 contended that, even assuming there was a finding supporting the imposition of PAGA penalties, the
18 Court would likely exercise its discretion to substantially reduce any such penalties owed based on
19 evidence of good faith attempts to comply with Labor Code obligations by Defendants.

20 Notwithstanding its agreement to settle this matter, Defendants believe the practices Plaintiff is
21 contending are unlawful either do not exist or, to the extent they do exist, fully comply with all state
22 and federal employment laws with respect to Plaintiff and Class Members. Also, Defendants have
23 contended that this matter is not appropriate for class certification outside of this proposed class
24 settlement.

25 6. Based on the expected testimony from Plaintiff and Class Members, a review of
26 Defendants' policies and procedures and other documents relating to the alleged claims, information on
27 the number of Class Members, Class Members' dates of employment, and a representative sample of
28 Class Members' payroll data, the scope of the potential damages to Plaintiff and Class Members in light

1 of the claims alleged, the uncertainty in the law with regard to certification, and the negotiations that
2 have taken place, I am convinced that the proposed settlement is in the best interest of the class. The
3 length and risks of trial and other normal perils of litigation that impact the value of the claims were also
4 considered and weighed in reaching the Agreement. In addition, I carefully considered the prospect of
5 potential class certification issues as well as the uncertainty of class certification, the difficulties of
6 complex litigation, and the lengthy process of establishing specific damages and various possible delays
7 and appeals in agreeing to the proposed settlement. I further considered the fact that penalties under the
8 PAGA could be substantially cut at the discretion of the Court even if Plaintiff was successful on
9 proving those claims and there was risk that a Court could find no willfulness in the failure to pay wages
10 at separation, which would eliminate the value of the waiting time penalty entirely. Overall, I believe it
11 is more beneficial to secure a guaranteed benefit to the class now rather than to proceed with litigation
12 and potentially obtain zero funds to the class due to legal or factual issues in the case.

13 7. My office, including my partner, Galen T. Shimoda, my paralegals, and myself, along
14 with Plaintiff's assistance, thoroughly investigated the merits of the claims and potential damages for
15 such claims. The parties engaged in informal discovery and exchange of documents, including a
16 representative sampling of employee data, such as timecards, paystubs, payroll data and relevant policies
17 for the entirety of the statute of limitations applicable to the alleged claims. The discovery covered all
18 aspects of the asserted claims, including certification issues, merits issues, damages, the scope and
19 configuration of Class Members, the content and implementation of the wage and hour policies at issue,
20 issues relating to manageability concerns at trial, among other relevant areas. From this production we
21 were able to determine information critical to a reliable damages analysis such as the average hourly
22 rate, average daily hours worked, average number of workweeks and pay periods that had potential
23 violations based on the asserted claims, the frequency with which violations occurred in a given week
24 and/or pay period, and the number for former employees. This information allowed my office to assess
25 both liability and damages and create an accurate damages model. Plaintiff assisted in all aspects of this
26 litigation including providing factual information relating to Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees'
27 employment conditions, providing a substantial number of documents, and answering questions
28 regarding Defendants' factual contentions in this matter. This was important because it directly related

1 to our ability to maintain this case as a class action and our ability to obtain a favorable settlement for
2 the class.

3 8. Throughout this litigation our office had numerous communications with Defendants'
4 Counsel discussing our respective positions. The parties engaged in mediation on May 10, 2021 using
5 an experienced mediator, Francis J. Ortman III. It was only after more than a year of extensive, arm's
6 length negotiations that the parties were able to reach a settlement, which only occurred after a full-day
7 mediation. The negotiations were at all times contentious and adversarial, though still professional in
8 nature.

9 9. The parties reviewed and analyzed substantial amounts of data regarding the class
10 claims. Based on our analysis and review of all relevant documents and Class Member information, I
11 have determined that the maximum damages for the asserted class claims is approximately
12 \$4,309,539.05, which includes civil penalties under the PAGA. The likely exposure for PAGA
13 penalties is approximately \$367,808.80, based on the counts alleged to the LWDA and the class data.
14 Based on our research, we did not find any prior Labor Commissioner or court decisions that stated
15 Defendants' practices and/or policies were improper. As such, a "subsequent violation" may not be
16 found for penalty calculation purposes and the exposure analysis here is based on an "initial violation"
17 valuation being adopted by any fact finder if this matter went to trial.

18 10. I believe the PAGA penalties in this case may be reduced however due to the fact that
19 the penalties would be in addition to amounts owed for substantive violations and much of the penalties
20 are based on violations due to technical non-compliance with the Labor Code. Furthermore,
21 Defendants produced a substantial number of documents that a Court may find demonstrates a good
22 faith attempt at compliance that merits the reduction of civil penalties. Courts regularly cut civil
23 penalties on PAGA claims where statutory penalties for the same violations are assessed as well. The
24 statutorily authorized discretion that Courts have used to reduce penalties ranges substantially. *See*
25 *Thurman v. Bayshore Transit Mgmt., Inc.*, 203 Cal.App.4th 1112, 1135 (2012) (30% reduction);
26 *Fleming v. Covidien, Inc.*, 2011 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 154590, *9 (C.D. Cal. 2011) (82% reduction).
27 Thus, civil penalties may be cut to approximately \$66,205.58 (82% reduction) or lower given the
28 derivative recovery. Taking this into account, the likely recovery if Plaintiff was successful at trial on

1 proving all the substantive class damages plus civil penalties after a reduction of the PAGA penalties
2 would be approximately \$4,007,935.83. Taking this into account, Plaintiff's \$175,000.00 gross
3 recovery under the Agreement represents approximately 4.4% of the maximum likely value in this
4 matter. After deducting from the Gross Settlement Amount the proposed allocations for attorneys' fees
5 (\$61,250) and costs (\$13,527.34), any Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative (\$15,000),
6 Claims Administrator Costs (\$3,000), and the 75% portion of the PAGA Payment to the LWDA
7 (\$7,500), the net recovery under the Agreement of \$74,722.66 represents approximately 1.9% of the
8 maximum likely value in this matter. Based on the final numbers from the administrator the average
9 recovery for class members is \$1,266.49 and the highest recovery is \$5,049.52. I believe the
10 Agreement represents a reasonable compromise of claims based on the legal and factual disputes in this
11 case. The ability to secure a guaranteed settlement now and ensure Class Members receive some
12 compensation, rather than proceed to further litigation and potentially recover nothing, was a
13 motivating factor in reaching this Agreement.

14 11. I am a shareholder at Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC. In agreeing to represent Plaintiff
15 and take on the case for all Class Members, I agreed to take this case on a contingency basis, meaning
16 that I would take a percentage of any settlement or judgment should we recover a monetary amount. I
17 took a risk that we would not recover any money in this matter if we were unsuccessful at trial. I also
18 took on the risk that the case may not be certified as a class action and/or be subject to an unfavorable
19 summary judgment ruling. However, I believe it is important to make sure employees are able to find
20 affordable representation in order to ensure that employers are complying with all their legal
21 obligations towards employees and paying employees all their hard-earned wages.

22 12. My law firm is a boutique law practice that focuses primarily in employment litigation,
23 emphasizing wage and hour litigation. I attended and graduated college from U.C. Davis, receiving a
24 Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and the Departmental Citation for Academic Achievement in the
25 Philosophy program. I was one of only two recipients of this award out of the entire Philosophy
26 Department. After U.C. Davis, I attended the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law,
27 graduating in 2011 and receiving a Juris Doctorate. I graduated in the top 20% of my class and was a
28 member of the Traynor Honor Society at McGeorge. Other academic achievements of mine include

1 receiving a Witkin Award (top grade) in my legal research and writing course, a Witkin Award in
2 complex civil litigation, being a member of the Dean's List from 2008 to 2011, being a Legislative
3 Staff Writer for the *McGeorge Law Review* from 2009–2010, being an Associate Comment Editor for
4 the *Pacific McGeorge Global Business & Development Law Journal* from 2010–2011, and being
5 selected as a Sacramento County Bar Association Diversity Fellow in 2009. I was also a member of
6 the Employment and Labor Law Society and an officer for the Latino Law Students Association from
7 2009 to 2010.

8 13. I have been practicing law since 2011. From 2011 to 2016, I worked with the Shimoda
9 & Rodriguez Law, PC as an Associate. I became a Shareholder/Partner in the firm in 2017. Since
10 2017, I have received an AV Preeminent rating from Martindale-Hubbell for my legal ability and
11 ethical standards. From 2018 to present, I have been recognized as a Super Lawyer (Rising Star). In
12 September 2018, I was a panel speaker for the Sacramento County Bar Association Labor and
13 Employment Law Section's presentation of "*Epic Systems*, PAGA, and the Future of Employment
14 Arbitration in California." In July 2020, I was a panel speaker for the Association of Defense Counsel
15 of Northern California & Nevada presentation of "Class Actions and PAGA Claims." My practice
16 focuses on complex civil litigation, including wage and hour class actions, PAGA claims, and Fair
17 Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") claims. I am actively involved in most all of the complex litigation
18 handled by our firm. Class and/or PAGA actions I have litigated or am currently litigating, including
19 the instant case, includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- 20 • *Aanerud v. Neumann Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00169324 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 21 • *Adams-Anguy v. Placer Title Company, et al.*, Case No. SCV0040845 (Placer Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *Adewumi v. GHS Interactive Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00210768 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Arrington v. Capital Express Lines, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2012-00134195 (Sac. Sup.
24 Ct.);
- 25 • *Aslam v. American Custom Private Security, Inc.*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2018-
26 0012080 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Aslam v. Cypress Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00220143 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *Aslam v. Surveillance, Security, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00220142 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);

- 1 • *Azzolino v. Brake Masters of Sacramento, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00218293 (Sac.
2 Sup. Ct.);
- 3 • *Barkhousen v. Bank of Stockton*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2019-17145 (San Joaquin Sup.
4 Ct.);
- 5 • *Benak v. MDStat Urgent Care, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2015-00188181 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 6 • *Bershell v. Dignity Health Methodist Hospital Sacramento, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-
7 0222269 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 8 • *Bigornia v. Quest Diagnostics Clinical Laboratories, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-
9 00271174 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 10 • *Blig v. Medical Management International, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00213906 (Sac. Sup.
11 Ct.);
- 12 • *Caguioa, et al. v. Fortune Senior Enterprises, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac.
13 Sup. Ct.);
- 14 • *Camacho, et al. v. Z Street, Inc., d.b.a. Tower Café, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00163880
15 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 16 • *Castorena v. Flowmaster, Inc.*, Case No. CV18-2191 (Yolo Sup. Ct.);
- 17 • *Cannon v. Miller Event Management, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00168103 (Sac. Sup.
18 Ct.);
- 19 • *Carr, et al. v. CableCom, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00212739 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 20 • *Chace v. Daisy Holdings, LLC, dba Pine Creek Care Center, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-
21 00209613 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *Clamens-Hollenback v. Atterro, Inc.*, Case No. 17-CV-305535 (Santa Clara Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Cress, et al. v. Mitsubishi Chemical Carbon Fiber and Composites, Inc.*, Case No. 34-
24 2017-00222101 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 25 • *De Arcos v. Amware Pallet Services, LLC*, Case No. CV-17-629 (Yolo Sup. Ct.);
- 26 • *Ferreyra v. Point Digital Finance, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 20CV373776 (Santa Clara Sup.
27 Ct.);
- 28 • *Foye v. The Golden 1 Credit Union*, Case No. 34-2018-00235003 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);

- 1 • *Garcia v. A-L Financial Corp.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 2 • *Garcia v. Royal Plywood Company, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00221627 (Sac. Sup.
- 3 Ct.);
- 4 • *Gomes v. Progressive Casualty Insurance Company*, Case No. 34-2018-00241979 (Sac.
- 5 Sup. Ct.);
- 6 • *Gomez v. Mayflower Farms Incorporated, et al.*, Case No. CV24157 (Colusa Sup. Ct.);
- 7 • *Gilliam v. Matrix Energy Services, Inc.* Case No. RG 11592345 (Alameda Sup. Court);
- 8 • *Gonzalez v. Northcentral Pizza, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00252018 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 9 • *Gordon, et al. v. Hospice Source, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00250022 (Sac. Sup.
- 10 Ct.);
- 11 • *Gotts v. John L. Sullivan Chevrolet, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2018-00231576 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 12 • *Hartwell v. Techforce Telecom, Inc.*, Case No. 39-2014-00307197 (San Joaquin Sup.
- 13 Ct.);
- 14 • *Hellum v. AI Protective Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00234449 (Sac. Sup.
- 15 Ct.);
- 16 • *Hercules v. Maximus Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00268385 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- 17 • *Hernandez v. Snyir, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00207641 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 18 • *Heinz v. Wright Tree Services*, Case No. 34-2012-00131949 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 19 • *Hoover v. Mom365*, Case No. 2:17-cv-01328-TLN-CKD (E.D. Cal.);
- 20 • *Insixiengmay v. Hyatt Corporation, et al.*, Case No. 2:18-cv-02993-TLN-DB (E.D. Cal.);
- 21 • *Josol v. Dial Medical Corp.*, Case No. 34-2008-00010040 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *McMahon v. Airco Mechanical, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2019-00259269 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Muhieddine v. KBA Docusys, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2014-00164720 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *Nguyen v. Cardinal Health Pharmacy Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-01939-
- 25 KJM-EFB (E.D. Cal.);
- 26 • *Prasad v. D. G. Smith Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00215046 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Ralston v. JMJ Incorporated, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00217047 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *Roberts v. CableCom, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00212739 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);

- *Robinson v. West of Chicago Restaurants, Inc., dba Chicago Fire*, Case No. 34-2010-00082201 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- *Salas, et al. v. Joint Ventures, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00227493 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Salmon v. Ovations Fanfare, L.P., et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00244749 (Sac. Sup. Ct.) ;
- *Scarano v. J.R. Putman, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2018-00244753 (Sac. Sup. Ct.) ;
- *Smith v. Greyhound Lines, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00219188 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Sullivan v. National Response Corporation*, Case No. 34-2018-00244757 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Talent v. Leslie's Poolmart, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2012-00128539 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Thornton v. McConnell Jones Lanier & Murphy LLP*, Case No. 34-2017-00211553 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Watson v. Quarter At A Time, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00217570 (Sac. Sup. Ct.); and
- *Willis v. Premier Pools, Incorporated*, Case No. 34-2017-00211710 (Sac. Sup. Ct.).

14. The preceding list does not include those cases where, for various reasons, the case was filed as a class action and/or PAGA action, but did not maintain that status through the end of the case.

15. My partner, Galen T. Shimoda, Esq., also worked with me on this matter and was critical in assisting with all aspects of the litigation of this case. Mr. Shimoda and I are some of only a handful of plaintiff attorneys located in Sacramento who handle wage and hour class actions. Mr. Shimoda attended and graduated from the University of Utah in 2000 with a B.S. in Business Management and a B.A. in Asian Studies, with a minor in Japanese language. He then attended and graduated from the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law and received his J.D. degree in 2003. He graduated from McGeorge in the top 5% of his class and was a member of the Order of the Coif and Traynor Honor Society. Since graduating from McGeorge, Mr. Shimoda has authored a number of employment law articles for journals and our firm regularly publishes articles on our firm's website. Mr. Shimoda has been a regular panel speaker for the CEB (Continuing Education of the Bar) Employment Review seminars from 2014 to the present. His speaking engagements include the following: 1) Lorman Military Leave Law Speaker; 2) Restaurant Association Speaker at Annual Seminar (Los Angeles); 3) Federal Bar Association, Sacramento Chapter: 2015 Amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (Mar. 30, 2016); 4) CEB – Employment Law Practice: 2016 Year in

1 Review (Jan. 20, 2017); 5) CEB – Employment Law Practice: 2015 Year in Review (Jan. 22, 2016); 6)
2 CEB – Employment Law Practice: Year in Review (2014) (Jan. 9, 2015); 7) CEB - Employment Law
3 Practice: Year in Review (2013) (Jan. 10, 2014); 8) Sacramento County Bar Association - Class
4 Actions from the Trenches: Real World Experiences from the Plaintiff and Defense Bar (Feb. 21,
5 2012); 9) Sacramento Employer Advisory Council – Wage and Hour Workshop: Going Beyond the
6 Exemption Discussion (Apr. 7, 2016); 10) Sacramento Employer Advisory Council - Wage & Hour
7 Panel and AB 1825 Training: Updates on California’s New Wage Laws and Manager Compliance
8 Training (Apr. 25, 2017); 11) Sacramento County Bar Association, Labor and Employment Section –
9 PAGA Representative Litigation: Emerging Trends and Issues (May 17, 2016); 12) Sacramento
10 Business Journal Panel – Overtime Rules (Jun. 23, 2016); 13) Association of Defense Counsel of
11 Norther California & Nevada - Employment Law Update – Do the Math: Calculation Exposure and
12 Damages in Wage and Hour Cases (Aug. 12, 2016); 14) California Employment Lawyers Association -
13 PAGA Today and PAGA Tomorrow: Moderate-Advanced Issues In PAGA Litigation (Oct. 20, 2017);
14 15) California Employment Lawyers Association Advanced Wage and Hour Seminar – Better Know a
15 Venue Roundup (May 17, 2019). Mr. Shimoda has been AV rated by Martindale Hubbell since 2013,
16 was recognized as a Super Lawyer (Rising Star) from approximately 2009 to 2013 and was recognized
17 as a Super Lawyer from 2014 to present.

18 16. Mr. Shimoda has practiced law in California since being admitted to the State Bar in
19 2003, litigating wage and hour class actions and individual wage and hour litigation among other cases.
20 Mr. Shimoda began practicing class action law on the defense side at the firm of Orrick, Herrington &
21 Sutcliffe LLP. He then switched to plaintiff class action work in 2005. His class action experience is
22 in wage and hour law. Mr. Shimoda has litigated several class action cases in California State and
23 Federal Courts, including up to certification, settlement, preliminary and final approval, and
24 disbursement of monies, and has been found to be satisfy the adequacy requirements for class counsel.
25 Some of the class action and/or PAGA cases I am litigating and/or have litigated as lead or co-counsel
26 include the following:

- 27 • *Aanerud v. Neumann Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00169324 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *Acosta v. Acosta Sales, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:11-CV-01796 (C.D. Cal.);

- 1 • *Atchley v. Blaggs Food Service, LLC*, 34-2017-0215930 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 2 • *Adewumi v. GHS Interactive Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00210768 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 3 • *Arnall v. North American Merchandising Service Inc.*, Case No. 06AS01439 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 4 • *Arrington v. Capital Express Lines, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2012-00134195 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 5 • *Aslam v. Cypress Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00220143 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 6 • *Aslam v. Surveillance, Security, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00220142 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 7 • *Azzolino v. Brake Masters of Sacramento, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00218293 (Sac.
- 8 Sup. Ct.);
- 9 • *Benak v. MDStat Urgent Care, Inc.*, No. 34-2015-00188181 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 10 • *Blig v. Medical Management International, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00213906 (Sac. Sup.
- 11 Ct.);
- 12 • *Caguioa, et al. v. Fortune Senior Enterprises, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup.
- 13 Ct.);
- 14 • *Camacho, et al. v. Z Street, Inc., d.b.a. Tower Café, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00163880 (Sac.
- 15 Sup. Ct.);
- 16 • *Carlos v. Abel Mendoza, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2016-00195806 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 17 • *Cannon v. Miller Event Management, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00168103 (Sac. Sup.
- 18 Ct.);
- 19 • *Carr et al. v. CableCom, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00212739 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 20 • *Chace v. Daisy Holdings, LLC, dba Pine Creek Care Center, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-
- 21 00209613 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *Clamens-Hollenback v. Atterro, Inc.*, Case No. 17-CV-305535 (Santa Clara Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Colbert v. American Home Craft Inc.*, Case No. 05AS05012 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *De Arcos v. Amware Pallet Services, LLC*, Case No. CV-17-629 (Yolo Sup. Ct.)
- 25 • *Diosdado v. Nor-Cal Venture Group, Inc., et al.*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0008242
- 26 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Dugue v. Sierra Forever Families, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00210770 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *Fadhl v. Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00209518 (Sac.

Sup. Ct.);

- *Fujimoto v. Nabe-Ya, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 20CV01255 (Butte Sup. Ct.);
- *Garcia v. A-L Financial Corp.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Gerard v. Les Schwab Tires Center of California, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2007-30000003 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Gomez v. Mayflower Farms Incorporated, et al.*, Case No. CV24157 (Colusa Sup. Ct.);
- *Gilliam v. Matrix Energy Services, Inc.* Case No. RG 11592345 (Alameda Sup. Court);
- *Hartwell v. Techforce Telecom, Inc.*, Case No. 39-2014-00307197 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
- *Hernandez et al. v. MP Nexlevel, LLC et al.*, Case No. 3 :16-cv-03015-JCS (N.D. Cal.);
- *Hernandez v. Snyir, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00207641 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- *Heinz v. Wright Tree Services*, Case No. 34-2012-00131949 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Hoover v. Mom365*, Case No. 2:17-cv-01328-TLN-CKD (E.D. Cal.);
- *James v. Language World Services, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2020-00279929 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Josol v. Dial Medical Corp.*, Case No. 34-2008-00010040 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Koretsky v. Furniture USA, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2014-00172142 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Muhieddine v. KBA Docusys, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2014-00164720 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Massey v. V3 Electric, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00263666 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Miller v. Caldwell Transportation Company, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00234954 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Miller v. Leaders in Community Alternatives*, Case No. FCSO47249 (Solano Sup. Ct.);
- *Pickens v. Elica Health Centers*, Case No. 34-2016-00200382 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Prasad v. D. G. Smith Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00215046 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Ralston v. JMJ Incorporated, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00217047 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Rickwalt v. Direct Reconditioning, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2015-00175642 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Robinson v. West of Chicago Restaurants, Inc., dba Chicago Fire*, Case No. 34-2010-00082201 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- *Rogers v. Les Scwhab Tires Center of California, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2009-00066320 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);

- *Schechter et al. v. Isys Solutions, Inc.*, Case No. RG10550517 (Alameda Sup. Ct.);
- *Smith v. Greyhound Lines, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00219188 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Talent v. Leslie's Poolmart, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2012-00128539 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Thornton v. McConnell Jones Lanier & Murphy LLP*, Case No. No. 34-2017-00211553 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Valencia v. Lowbrau Bier Garten, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00258038 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- *Watson v. Quarter At A Time, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00217570 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Williams v. Civic Development Group*, Case No. 06AS00267 (Sac. Sup. Ct.); and
- *Willis v. Premier Pools, Incorporated*, Case No. 34-2017-00211710 (Sac. Sup. Ct.).

17. The preceding list of cases does not include those where, for a variety of reasons, the case was initially filed as a class and/or PAGA action, but did not maintain that status through the end of the case.

18. I am requesting attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to the common fund doctrine as I believe it to be applicable to the present case pursuant to *Serrano v. Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34-35 (1977), *Laffitte v. Robert Half Internat. Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480 (2016), and *Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Grauly*, 886 F.2d 268, 271 (9th Cir. 1989). Plaintiff and our firm have been able to secure an identifiable benefit on behalf of the class and equity counsels that the cost of the representation should be born equally amongst all class members receiving these benefits. The settlement recovery provides an excellent result and is the product of substantial time and effort in analyzing the facts and law applicable to this case. I agreed to take this case on a contingency and as a class action with the possibility that I would not receive any compensation for my time and efforts due to issues regarding the merits and/or certification and have carried that risk over the course of the case. I have reviewed fee arrangements and Court ordered fee awards in similar class cases and I believe that the thirty-five percent (35%) fee request is within the accepted ranges and reasonable in light of the results obtained on behalf of the class, which is an average net recovery of \$1,266.49 and a high net recovery of \$5,049.52. In my experience with contingency cases in employment law cases, the typical percentage negotiated between parties ranges from thirty-five to forty percent (35% to 40%) in individual litigation. In class action litigation, my experience in my own firm and working with several other

1 firms has been that the typical percentage negotiated between parties and approved by a court ranges
2 from thirty to forty percent (30% to 40%) based on the same factors. I have also reviewed several
3 recent Federal District Court Cases where the Court has approved common fund based fee requests.
4 These cases include *In re Activision Sec. Litigation*, 723 F.Supp. 1373, 1379 (N.D. Cal. 1989), *Watson*
5 *v. Raytheon Company*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:10-cv-0063, *Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored,*
6 *Inc.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-02745, *Green, et al. v. Penske Logistics, L.L.C., et al.*,
7 USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-00069, *Benitez et al. v. Wilbur*, USDC Eastern District,
8 Case No. 1:08-cv-01122, *Chavez et al. v. Petrissans et al.*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-
9 00122, and *Willis et al. v. Cal-Western Transport*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:00-cv-05695,
10 which are cited in Plaintiff's Memorandum of Points and Authorities. I believe my request of
11 \$61,250.00 (approximately 35%) for attorneys' fees is justified given the results obtained on behalf of
12 the class. Moreover, at this time, my firm has advanced all costs for Plaintiff and Class Members and
13 has not received any compensation whatsoever for our time expended in this case. The expected costs
14 through final approval are \$13,527.34. Attached as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of the costs
15 incurred prior to the filing of this Motion and the expected costs incurred through the final approval and
16 fairness hearing. The difference between the actual, lesser costs and the \$15,000 originally allocated
17 under the Agreement will be added to the Net Settlement Amount.

18 19. I have used several class action administrator companies in the wage and hour class
19 actions I have resolved in the past and believe Simpluris, Inc. will provide the best service to administer
20 the proposed class settlement. Simpluris, Inc. costs for administering the class settlement is \$3,000.
21 The difference between the actual, lesser costs and the originally allocated \$10,000, will be paid to the
22 participating Class Members on a pro rata basis.

23 20. A copy of the Agreement and this Motion was submitted to the LWDA for review at the
24 same time the Motion was submitted to the Court pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(1)(2).
25 A true and correct copy of document demonstrating the documents were provided to the LWDA and that
26 the LWDA has confirmed receipt is being filed with this Motion as Exhibit E.

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1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
2 true and correct. Executed this 8 day of February 2022 in Sacramento, California.

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1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
2 Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
3 Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
4 **Shimoda Law Corp.**
5 9401 East Stockton Blvd., Suite 120
6 Elk Grove, CA 95624
7 Telephone: (916) 525-0716
8 Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff ALAN ENOMOTO
10 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

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**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on behalf
of all other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES 1
to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 34-2020-00282573

CLASS ACTION

**DECLARATION OF LINDSAY KLINE
REGARDING NOTICE AND
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION**

Date: March 15, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Shama H. Mesiwala

Filed: July 30, 2020

FAC Filed: December 28, 2020

Trial Date: None Set

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1 business hours or to leave a message and receive a return call during non-business hours. Spanish-
2 speaking representatives are available during normal business hours. The toll-free telephone number
3 included in the Notice of Proposed Class Action and PAGA Settlement, and Hearing Date for Final
4 Court Approval of Settlement was (888) 369-3780 and was live on December 20, 2021.

5 **NOTIFICATION TO THE CLASS**

6 5. On or about November 16, 2021, Simpluris received the Court-approved Notice of
7 Proposed Class Action and PAGA Settlement, and Hearing Date for Final Court Approval of
8 Settlement (hereafter "Notice"). The Notice advised Class Members of their right to request exclusion
9 from the Settlement, object to the Settlement, dispute workweeks, do nothing, and the implications of
10 each such action. The Notice advised Class Members of applicable deadlines and other events,
11 including the Final Approval Hearing, and how Class Members could obtain additional information.

12 6. On December 7, 2021, Defense Counsel provided Simpluris with a mailing list ("Class
13 List") containing Class Members' names, most recent mailing address, Social Security numbers and
14 dates of employment for each Class Member during the Class Period. The Class List contained data for
15 fifty nine (59) Class Members.

16 7. The mailing addresses contained in the Class List were processed and updated utilizing
17 the National Change of Address Database ("NCOA") maintained by the U.S. Postal Service. The
18 NCOA contains requested changes of address filed with the U.S. Postal Service. In the event that any
19 individual had filed a U.S. Postal Service change of address request, the address listed with the NCOA
20 would be utilized in connection with the mailing of the Notice. Simpluris was able to locate seven (7)
21 updated addresses using NCOA prior to the mailing of the Notice.

22 8. On December 20, 2021, Notices were mailed to fifty nine (59) Class Members with
23 addresses contained in the Class List via First Class mail or updated via the NCOA search. A copy of
24 the Notice is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

25 9. A total of five (5) Notices were returned to Simpluris. Of these, one (1) was returned
26 with a forwarding address. If a Class Member's Notice was returned by the USPS as undeliverable and
27 without a forwarding address, Simpluris performed an advanced address search (i.e. skip trace) on all of
28 these addresses by using Accurint, a reputable research tool owned by Lexis-Nexis. Simpluris used the

1 Class Member's name and previous address to locate a current address. Through the advanced address
2 searches, Simpluris was able to locate four (4) updated addresses and Simpluris promptly mailed a
3 Notice to those updated addresses. As of today, there are not any Notices that remain undeliverable.

4 **REQUESTS FOR EXCLUSION, OBJECTIONS AND DISPUTES**

5 10. The deadline for Class Members to submit a Request for Exclusion, Object to the
6 Settlement or Dispute work weeks was February 3, 2022.

7 11. As of this date, Simpluris has not received any Requests for Exclusion from Class
8 Members.

9 12. As of this date, Simpluris has not received any Objections to the Settlement from Class
10 Members.

11 13. As of this date, Simpluris has not received any Disputes regarding work weeks from
12 Class Members.

13 **CLASS MEMBER AWARDS**

14 14. As of this date, there are fifty nine (59) Class Members who will be paid their portion of
15 the Net Settlement Fund.

16 15. The Net Settlement Fund of \$74,722.66 available to pay Class Members was determined
17 by subtracting the Class Counsel's Fees (\$61,250.00), Class Counsel's Litigation Costs (\$13,527.34),
18 Named Plaintiff Service Awards (\$15,000.00), PAGA LWDA payment (\$7,500.00), and the
19 Administration Costs (\$3,000.00) from the Maximum Settlement Amount (\$175,000.00).

20 16. The *average estimated payment* is \$1,266.49 and the *highest estimated payment* is
21 \$5,049.52.

22 **ADMINISTRATION COSTS**

23 17. Simpluris' total costs for services in connection with the administration of this
24 Settlement, including fees incurred and anticipated future costs for completion of the administration, are
25 \$3,000.00. Simpluris' work in connection with this matter will continue with the calculation of the
26 settlement checks, issuance and mailing of those settlement checks, etc., and to do the necessary tax
27 reporting on such payments.
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1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
2 true and correct. Executed this 4th day of February 2022, in Costa Mesa, CA.

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6 Lindsay Kline
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EXHIBIT A

**CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**
Case No. 34-2020-00282573

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT, AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT
APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT**

«IMbFullBarcodeEncoded»

«FirstName» «LastName»

«Address1» «Address2»

«City», «State» «Zip»-«ZipDPC3»

SIMID «SIMID»
«Barcode_Encoded_112702

ATTENTION: All non-exempt Service Technician employees who have worked, or continue to work, for Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in California from July 30, 2016, to August 1, 2020 (the “Class Members”).

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. THIS NOTICE RELATES TO A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTION LITIGATION AND POTENTIAL DISBURSEMENT OF SETTLEMENT FUNDS TO YOU. IF YOU ARE A CLASS MEMBER, IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE OR TO OPT OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT ACCORDING TO THE PROCEDURES DESCRIBED BELOW.

Pursuant to an order from the Sacramento County Superior Court (“Court”) granting preliminary approval of this class action settlement, entered on November 16, 2021, you are receiving notice of a proposed class action settlement between Plaintiff Alan Enomoto (“Plaintiff” or “Class Representative”), and Defendants Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc., William Delaney, Michael Delaney, and James Delaney (“Defendants”) on behalf of Class Members as defined above. You are receiving this notice because Defendants’ records indicate you fall within the definition of “Class Member.” Defendants’ records also indicate that you worked «MERGED_WW» workweeks during the applicable Class Period (as defined below), which means your share of the settlement proceeds is estimated to be \$«MERGED_EstSettAmnt_CALC». Your actual share of the settlement proceeds will vary depending on the total number of Class Members that choose to participate and the resolution of any workweek disputes as described in this notice.

The terms of the Agreement and a description of the case are identified in this notice. Pursuant to the Court’s order, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

I. BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

On July 30, 2020, Plaintiff, a former employee, filed a Complaint against Defendants in the California Superior Court for the County of Sacramento on behalf of himself and Class Members. The term “Action” means this putative class action pending in the Superior Court of California for the County of Sacramento, Case No. 34-2020-00282573. The Class Period is July 30, 2016 to August 1, 2020 (the “Class Period”).

In the Action, Plaintiff sought to obtain unpaid wages, interest, statutory penalties, civil penalties, fees, and costs on behalf of himself and Class Members. Plaintiff alleged that Defendants violated California law by 1) failing to pay putative class members for all time spent driving while under the control of Defendants, including from home to the first jobsite or back home from the last jobsite; 2) failing to incorporate the value of commissions, bonuses, and other non-discretionary remuneration into putative class members’ regular rates of pay for the purpose of calculating overtime and sick leave wages; 3) failing to authorize and permit putative class members to take all meal and rest periods; 4) utilizing GPS records to automatically deduct any time for idling or stops outside of client locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks or meal periods; 5) failing to state the inclusive dates for any corrections to an employee’s hours worked on paystubs issued to employees; and 6) prohibiting part time employees from accruing paid sick leave.

Page 1 of 5

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT, AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT
APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT**

Questions? Call: 888-369-3780

Defendants have denied all of Plaintiff's allegations. The Action has been actively litigated. There have been on-going investigations, and there has been an exchange of extensive documentation and information. Furthermore, the Parties have participated in a full day mediation facilitated by a neutral third party. Based upon the negotiations, and all known facts and circumstances, including the various risks and uncertainties related to legal actions, the Parties reached a class-wide Settlement. By settling, the Parties will avoid the risks associated with a lengthy litigation process. Despite agreeing to and supporting the Agreement, Defendants continue to deny all allegations and claims. The Agreement, however, does not constitute, nor may it be construed as, an admission by Defendants of any liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing toward Plaintiff, the Class Members, or any other person, or of any violation of federal, state or local law, ordinance or regulation by Defendants. Defendants have entered into this settlement to fully, finally, and forever resolve this Action, based on the terms set forth in the Agreement, in order to avoid the burden and expense associated with ongoing litigation.

The Parties have entered into a Joint Stipulation of Regarding Class Action PAGA Settlement and Release ("Agreement"), which has been preliminarily approved by the Court. The Agreement applies to any and all Class Members as defined above. "Class Member" does not include persons who submit valid request to opt out (as explained below). If you are a Class Member, you have the opportunity to participate in the settlement, or to exclude yourself ("opt out") from the settlement. This notice is to advise you of how you can either participate in the settlement or be excluded from the settlement.

II. SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

A. The Amount of the Settlement

Under the terms of the Agreement, Defendants agrees to pay a total sum of One Hundred Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$175,000.00) ("Gross Settlement Amount"). Deducted from this Gross Settlement Amount will be sums approved by the Court for attorneys' fees not to exceed 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount which equals \$61,250.00, attorneys' costs not to exceed \$15,000.00, Claims Administrator Costs estimated not to exceed \$10,000.00, Class Representative's Enhancement Payment of \$7,500.00, and \$10,000.00 for alleged PAGA penalties (the "PAGA Payment"), which will result in a "Net Settlement Amount" for distribution to all Class Members. Any employer side taxes attributable to payments allocated as wages will be paid by Defendants from the Gross Settlement Amount. As explained further below, the amount of each Class Member's share of the Net Settlement Amount will depend on the number of weeks worked by participating Class Members during the Class Period.

Of the \$10,000.00 allocated to resolving the PAGA claims, 75% of the PAGA Payment will be paid to the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency and 25% of the PAGA Payment will be divided among Aggrieved Employees, which are defined as all non-exempt employees who have worked, or continue to work, for Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in California from July 16, 2019, to August 1, 2020. The Gross Settlement Amount will be paid on an installment plan that is expected to be fully funded within approximately sixteen (16) months after the final approval. Payments to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees will be made within approximately seven (7) days after the Gross Settlement Amount is fully funded.

The number of weeks you worked during the Class Period and your estimated share of the Net Settlement Amount and PAGA Payment ("Claim Amount") is stated on the first page of this notice. The actual amount received may be more or less than the amount stated depending on the actual number of weeks worked by participating Class Members, the resolution of any disputes regarding workweeks, and on the distributions finally approved and allocated by the Court. However, whether Class Members opt out will have no effect on Aggrieved Employees' allocations for the PAGA claims.

B. Claim Amounts and Allocation Between Class Members and Aggrieved Employees

Defendants will pay Claim Amounts through the Claims Administrator, as described below, to each Class Member who does not opt out of the settlement and to Aggrieved Employees. All Claim Amounts will be subject to appropriate taxation. The Parties have agreed, based on the allegations in the Action that all Claim Amounts payable to eligible Class Members will be allocated from the Net Settlement Amount and paid as 2/3 for disputed interest, statutory penalties, and other non-wage damages for which IRS Forms 1099-MISC will issue and 1/3 for disputed wages for which IRS Forms W-2 will issue. The PAGA Payment to Aggrieved employees will be paid as 100% for civil penalties.

Payment to Class Members who do not opt out and Aggrieved Employees will not require the submission of a claim form. Each Class Member's share will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the Class Period by the total weeks worked by all Class Members within the Class Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class

Member's individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period. That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the Aggrieved Employee's individual share. Receipt of the Claim Amounts will not entitle any Class Member or Aggrieved Employee to additional compensation or benefits under any compensation, retirement or benefit plan or agreement in place during the period covered by the Settlement, or any other similar type(s) of benefits.

C. Calculations to Be Based on Defendants' Records and Resolution of Workweek Disputes

For each Class Member, the amount payable will be calculated by the Claims Administrator from Defendants' records. Defendants' records will be presumed correct unless clear and convincing evidence to the contrary is provided to the Claims Administrator. Defendants' records and any additional evidence will be reviewed by the Claims Administrator in the event of a dispute about the number of workweeks worked by an individual Class Member. If a Class Member disputes the accuracy of Defendants' records, all supporting documents evidencing additional workweeks must be submitted by the Class Member. The dispute must (a) identify the nature of the dispute; (b) provide any information or documentation supporting the dispute; (c) include a statement under penalty of perjury identifying the date or dates in which the Class Member was employed by Defendants with documentary proof thereof; (d) be signed; and, (e) be post-marked no later than February 3, 2022. The dispute will be resolved by the Claims Administrator based on the records and evidence provided. The Claims Administrator's decision on all disputes will be final and binding.

D. Release of Claims

For those Class Members who do not opt out and Aggrieved Employees, the Agreement contains the following releases:

Class members who do not opt out will be deemed to have released all claims contained in the Complaint, and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the operative Complaint, through the Class Period.

Aggrieved Employees will be deemed to have released any and all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698 et seq., as alleged in the Complaint and any additional wage and hour claims that could have been brought based on the facts alleged in the Class Representative's July 16, 2020 and September 14, 2020 letters to the LWDA during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

The individuals released ("Released Parties") include means Defendants, as well as Defendants' parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, successors, and assigns, and each of its and their respective present and former officers, directors, agents, insurers, employees, in their corporate and individual capacities.

Class Members can talk to one of the lawyers appointed as Class Counsel (listed below) for free or talk to their own lawyer if Class Members have questions about the released claims and what they mean.

E. Attorneys' Fees and Costs

Defendants have agreed to pay Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs to be approved by the Court, up to a maximum of 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount which equals \$61,250.00, and attorneys' costs not to exceed \$15,000.00. Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs will be paid and deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount.

F. Reasonableness of Settlement

All attorneys for the Parties to the Action believe the amounts payable to Class Members, Aggrieved Employees, and amounts for attorneys' fees and costs requested are fair and reasonable. The Class Representative and Class Counsel support this Settlement. Among the reasons for support are the defenses to liability potentially available to Defendants, the inherent risk of trial on the merits, the risk of denial of class certification, and the delays associated with litigation.

III. WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS AS A CLASS MEMBER

A. Participating in the Settlement

If you wish to participate in the settlement and believe your workweek information is accurate, **you do not need to take any further action**. Payment will be automatically made to you consistent with the terms of the Agreement and Court Order. If you wish to dispute the workweek calculation, you may follow the procedures outlined in Section II.C above. California law protects Class Members from retaliation based on their decision to participate in the Settlement.

B. Excluding Yourself from the Settlement

If you do not wish to participate in the settlement, you may be excluded (*i.e.*, “opt out”) by submitting a timely written request to the Claims Administrator. The request to opt-out must (a) state your full name and date of birth; (b) a clear and unequivocal statement that you do not want to be a Class Member, do not want to participate in the settlement, and/or wants to be excluded from this settlement; (c) include a statement under penalty of perjury identifying the date or dates in which you were employed by Defendants with documentary proof thereof; (d) identify the case name and number (*i.e.* *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.*, 34-2020-00282573); (e) be signed; and, (f) be post-marked no later than **February 3, 2022**. The request to opt out must be signed, dated and mailed by First Class U.S. Mail or the equivalent, to:

Enomoto v. WorldWide Environmental Products, Inc. et al.
P.O. Box 26170
Santa Ana, CA 92799
Telephone: (888) 369-3780

The request to opt out must be postmarked no later than February 3, 2022. If you submit a request to opt out which is not postmarked by February 3, 2022, your request to opt out will be rejected, and you will be bound by the release and all other terms of the Agreement. If the request to opt out is sent from within the United States it must be sent through the United States Postal Service by First Class Mail, or the equivalent. Do not use a postage meter as that may not result in a postmark appearing on the envelope containing your request to opt out. Any Class Member who submits a complete and timely request to opt out shall, upon receipt by the Claims Administrator, no longer be a Class Member and not received their share of the class settlement payment. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this Agreement and will receive their share of the PAGA Payment regardless of whether they opt out of being a Class Member.

C. Objection to Settlement

If you do not opt out of the settlement, you can object to the terms of the Agreement. However, if the Court rejects your objection, you will still be bound by the terms of the Agreement. You can ask the Court to deny approval by filing an objection. You **cannot** ask the Court to order a larger settlement; the Court can only approve or deny the settlement. If the Court denies approval, no settlement payments will be sent out and the lawsuit will continue. If that is what you want to happen, you must object. The objection must (a) state your full name and date of birth; (b) provide evidence that you are, in fact, a Class Member; (c) state the reasons for the objection(s), including any legal analysis and/or supporting documentation; (d) identify the case name and number (*i.e.* *Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.*, 34-2020-00282573) (e) be signed; and (f) be post-marked no later than February 3, 2022. The objection must be sent to the Claims Administrator at the address identified in section III.B and to counsel for Plaintiff and Defendants at the addresses identified in section IV of this notice.

If you have submitted a written objection as outlined above, you may also appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through your own attorney, to state your objection. However, you must file a notice of intent to appear with the Court and serve the notice on counsel for Plaintiff and Defendants. If you appear through your own attorney, you are responsible for paying that attorney.

IV. EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT: RELEASED RIGHTS AND CLAIMS

After final approval of the settlement has been granted by the Court, each and every Class Member who does not opt out of the settlement and Aggrieved Employee, will release Defendants and the Released Parties from the released claims described above. In other words, if you were employed as a Class Member by Defendants in California during the Class Period, and you do not exclude yourself from the settlement, you will be deemed to have entered into this release and to have released the above-described claims. In

addition, you will be barred from ever suing Defendants and the Released Parties with respect to the claims covered by this settlement. If the settlement is not approved by the Court or does not become final for some other reason, the litigation will continue.

V. FINAL SETTLEMENT APPROVAL HEARING

The Court will hold a hearing in Department 53, 813 6th Street Sacramento, CA 95814 on March 15, 2022 at 1:30 p.m. to determine whether the Agreement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable and adequate. The Court also will be asked to approve Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and costs. The hearing may be continued without further notice to Class Members. It is not necessary for you to appear at this hearing, unless you wish to object to the settlement.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Copies of all documents filed in this lawsuit may be accessed online at <https://www.simpluris.com/case-information> by typing in the name of this case. If you want additional information about this lawsuit and its proceedings, you can contact Class Counsel or Defendants' Counsel as follows:

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd., Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Telephone: (916) 525-0716
Facsimile: (916) 760-3733
On behalf of Plaintiff

Reginald Roberts, Jr.
Melvin Felton
Ricardo Reyes
Sanders Roberts LLP
1055 W. 7th Street, Suite 3200
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: 213-426-5000
Facsimile: 213-234-4581
On behalf of Defendants

PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE COURT CLERK'S OFFICE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT OR THE CLAIM PROCESS. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL (888) 369-3780.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
2 Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
3 Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
4 **Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC**
5 9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
6 Elk Grove, CA 95624
7 Telephone: (916) 525-0716
8 Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff ALAN ENOMOTO
10 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

11 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

13 ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on
14 behalf of all other similarly situated
15 employees,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
19 PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
20 WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
21 MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
22 JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES
23 1 to 100, inclusive,

24 Defendants.

Case No. 34-2020-00282573

CLASS ACTION

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR FINAL
APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
SETTLEMENT**

Date: March 15, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Shama H. Mesiwala

Filed: July 30, 2020

FAC Filed: December 28, 2020

Trial Date: None Set

1 **TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNSEL OF RECORD:**

2 The Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement (“Motion”) in the above
3 referenced case came before this Court, on March 15, 2022 at 1:30 p.m., in Department 53 before Hon.
4 Shama H. Mesiwala, presiding. Named Plaintiff Alan Enomoto (“Plaintiff”) filed this putative class
5 action on July 30, 2020. The operative Complaint alleges that Defendants Worldwide Environmental
6 Products, Inc., William Delaney, Michael Delaney and James Delaney, (“Defendants”) failed to pay
7 overtime, failed to pay minimum wages, failed to provide meal periods, failed to provide rest periods,
8 failed to provide accurate wage statements, failed to pay final wages, engaged in unfair competition,
9 failed to pay contract wages and made unlawful deductions, failed to maintain accurate records, and
10 failed to provide paid sick leave. Plaintiff has also alleged Defendants are liable for civil penalties
11 under the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) based on these alleged violations. Plaintiff sought
12 attorneys’ fees and costs as part of this Action. Defendants denied all of Plaintiff’s claims, denied any
13 fault, liability or wrongdoing, and denied that this case was appropriate for class treatment. No class
14 has been certified. The class settlement was preliminarily approved by this Court on November 16,
15 2021.

16 The parties have agreed to settle the class and PAGA claims. Defendants will provide
17 monetary consideration in exchange for a release of claims consistent with the terms of the proposed
18 settlement as set forth in the Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and
19 Release (“Agreement”). Any capitalized terms herein shall have the same meaning as set forth in the
20 Agreement. The Court, having received and considered Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Approval of Class
21 Action and PAGA Settlement, the declarations in support, the Agreement, the Notice of Settlement,
22 and other evidence, HEREBY ORDERS AND MAKES DETERMINATIONS AS FOLLOWS:

23 **1. CERTIFYING A SETTLEMENT CLASS; APPOINTMENT OF CLASS**
24 **REPRESENTATIVE; APPOINTMENT OF CLASS COUNSEL**

25 The Court finds that certification of the following class for settlement purposes only is
26 appropriate under the California Code of Civil Procedure and related case law:

27 All non-exempt Service Technician employees who have worked, or
28 continue to work, for Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc. in
 California from July 30, 2016 up to August 1, 2021.

1 The Court recognizes that the foregoing definition is for Class Member identification purposes only and
2 is not intended to capture the claims at issue or limit or alter the released claims under the Agreement.

3 The Court finds that Class Members meet the ascertainability and numerosity requirements since
4 the parties can identify with a matter of certainty, based on payroll records, individuals who fall within
5 the definition and the number of Class Members would make joinder impractical. The commonality and
6 predominance requirements are met for settlement purposes since there are questions of law and fact
7 common to Class Members. The common questions of law or fact in this case all stem from Plaintiff's
8 contentions that Defendants caused the alleged violations outlined above by 1) failing to pay putative
9 class members for all time spent driving while under the control of Defendants, including from home to
10 the first jobsite or back home from the last jobsite; 2) failing to incorporate the value of commissions,
11 bonuses, and other non-discretionary remuneration into putative class members' regular rates of pay for
12 the purpose of calculating overtime and sick leave wages; 3) failing to authorize and permit putative
13 class members to take all meal and rest periods; 4) utilizing GPS records to automatically deduct any
14 time for idling or stops outside of client locations on the assumption that these were rest breaks or meal
15 periods; 5) failing to state the inclusive dates for any corrections to an employee's hours worked on
16 paystubs issued to employees; and 6) prohibiting part time employees from accruing paid sick leave.
17 The PAGA, waiting time penalty, wage statement violation, and unfair competition claims all derive
18 from these violations. Additionally, Class Members seek the same remedies under state law. The
19 typicality requirement for settlement purposes is also satisfied since the claims of the Class
20 Representative is based on the same facts and legal theories as those applicable to the class members.

21 The Court also finds that preliminarily and conditionally certifying the settlement class is
22 required to avoid each Class Member from litigating similar claims individually. This settlement will
23 achieve economies of scale for Class Members with relatively small individual claims and conserve the
24 resources of the judicial system.

25 The Court finds that Plaintiff Alan Enomoto and Plaintiff's counsel, Galen T. Shimoda
26 and Justin P. Rodriguez of Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC, to be adequate representatives of the
27 settlement class. The Court appoints them as class representative and class counsel, respectively.

28 //

2. APPROVING CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT

The Court has reviewed the preliminarily approved Agreement which has been filed with Plaintiff's Motion. The Court finds that final approval is warranted as the Agreement falls within the range of reasonableness and is fair, reasonable, and adequate for the class. The Court also acknowledges that class members were able to object to the settlement through the administration process and at a fairness hearing. No such objections were made by class members and no class members opted out.

Because the Court finds the parties' settlement to have been agreed upon only after an extensive investigation and arms-length negotiations, and in an attempt to avoid further delays and costs, the Court gives final approval to the Agreement and all terms therein as if stated here in full, including the \$175,000.00 Gross Settlement Amount.

The Court orders that Plaintiff Alan Enomoto will receive \$15,000 as a Class Representative Enhancement Payment in addition to any amount Plaintiff may be entitled to under the Agreement's pro rata distribution formula for Plaintiff's time and effort on behalf of Class Members.

The Court orders and approves Simpluris, Inc. to act as the Claims Administrator in this case. The Claims Administrator will take its fees out of the Gross Settlement Amount, which are \$3,000. The difference between the actual cost of the Claims Administrator and the originally allocated \$10,000 will be redistributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro-rata basis.

The Court finds that an award of fees under the common fund doctrine is appropriate in this case because there is a sufficiently identifiable class of beneficiaries (*i.e.* Class Members), the benefits can be accurately traced as set forth in the Agreement, Plaintiff and Class Counsel were able to negotiate on behalf of Class Members, and the fee can be shifted with exactitude to those benefiting as the fee request is a specific, lump-sum percentage of the Gross Settlement Amount. *See Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Graulity*, 886 F.2d 268, 271 (9th Cir. 1989); *Serrano v. Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34-35 (1977); *Laffitte v. Robert Half Internat., Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480, 506 (2016). The Court finds the attorneys' fees request of thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount, *i.e.* \$61,250.00, to be appropriate compensation for Class Counsel. The attorneys' fees request is within the range that has been approved by other Courts in similar cases and is reasonable in light of the circumstances of this case, the

1 substantial and beneficial results obtained on behalf of Class Members, and the contingent nature of the
2 recovery over the course of this case, which included potential loss at summary judgment, certification,
3 and/or trial proceedings. Additionally, the Court orders that \$13,527.34 of the settlement proceeds will
4 be paid to Class Counsel for reasonable costs incurred in this case. The difference between the actual
5 costs incurred and the \$15,000.00 originally allocated shall be paid to the Qualified Claimants on a pro-
6 rata basis.

7 The Court approves of the Ten Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$10,000.00) PAGA Payment,
8 which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, not in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount,
9 to resolve the alleged PAGA claims. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment will be paid to
10 the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid
11 to Aggrieved Employees on a pro rata basis as described in the Agreement. The Court finds that this is a
12 fair allocation to the PAGA claims, especially in light of this Court's discretion to reduce PAGA awards.
13 The Court also finds that the Agreement provides a recovery that creates an effective substantial
14 deterrent to any potential future non-compliance, furthering the purpose of the Labor Code and LWDA.

15 The Court approves of the identified *cy pres* distribution plan wherein any checks issued to
16 Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees that are not cashed by the deadline to do so shall be
17 paid out 50/50 to Capital Pro Bono, Inc. and the Center For Workers' Rights.

18 The releases and waivers for Class Members who do not opt out of being bound by the
19 Agreement (*i.e.* Qualified Claimants), Aggrieved Employees, and the Class Representative are also
20 approved by the Court as set forth in the Agreement.

21 **3. APPROVAL OF DISTRIBUTION TO THE CLASS, THE NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT,**
22 **OPPORTUNITY TO OPT OUT OF, AND OBJECT TO, THE SETTLEMENT**

23 The Court finds that the Notice of Settlement, which was submitted with Plaintiff's Motion as
24 Exhibit A to the Declaration of Lindsay Kline, fairly and adequately advised Class Members of the
25 terms of the Agreement, the rights being waived, their right to opt out, the ability to dispute the number
26 of workweeks worked during the Class Period, their pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount, how
27 to participate in the settlement, how to file documentation in opposition to the proposed settlement, and
28 when to appear at the fairness hearing. The Court further finds that the Notice of Settlement and

proposed distribution of such notice by maintaining a website with the information and first class mail to each identified Class Member at his or her most recent address based on a National Change of Address database search from the Class Members' last known address and a skip trace on any Class Members who have the Notice of Settlement returned as "undeliverable" or "not at this address" comported with all constitutional requirements, including those of due process.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Accordingly, with good cause shown, the Court hereby approves and orders that the following implementation schedule be adhered to:

Last day for Claims Administrator to calculate the final Net Settlement Amount, the final Claim Amounts for Qualified Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees, any applicable taxes thereon, and report the results of these calculations Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel	Within 7 days after the Final Approval Date
Last day for Claims Administrator to deliver payment of Class Counsel's attorney's fees and costs, Enhancement Payments, PAGA Payment, Claims Administrator Costs, payment to Qualified Claimants, and payment to Aggrieved Employees	Within 7 calendar days after the Effective Date
Last day for Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees to cash settlement checks	120 days after issuance of checks to Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees
Last day for Claims Administrator to deliver value of uncashed settlement checks to <i>cy pres</i> beneficiaries	Within 14 days after settlement check cashing deadline
Last day for Claims Administrator to provide Parties with compliance declaration	Within 21 days after settlement check cashing deadline

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this final approval order is effective as a judgment with each
2 party to bear its own fees and costs outside of what has been ordered herein. This matter is subject to
3 the Court's continuing jurisdiction to monitor and enforce the terms of this order and the approved
4 Agreement.

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6
7 Date: _____

By: _____
Judge of the Superior Court

1 Galen T. Shimoda (Cal. State Bar No. 226752)
2 Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
3 Brittany V. Berzin (Cal. State Bar No. 325121)
4 **Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC**
5 9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
6 Elk Grove, CA 95624
7 Telephone: (916) 525-0716
8 Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff ALAN ENOMOTO
10 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

11 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

13 ALAN ENOMOTO, individually and on
14 behalf of all other similarly situated
15 employees,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL
19 PRODUCTS, INC., a California Corporation;
20 WILLIAM DELANEY, an individual;
21 MICHAEL DELANEY, an individual;
22 JAMES DELANEY, an individual; and DOES
23 1 to 100, inclusive,

24 Defendants.

Case No. 34-2020-00282573

CLASS ACTION

**PROOF OF SERVICE FOR PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF
CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

Date: March 15, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Shama H. Mesiwala

Filed: July 30, 2020

FAC Filed: December 28, 2020

Trial Date: None Set

Enomoto v. Worldwide Environmental Products, Inc.
Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2020-00282573

**PROOF OF SERVICE — CCP §§ 1013a and 2015.5
and California Rules of Court, Rule 1.21 and Rule 2.150**

I, Erika F. Collazo, declare that:

I am a citizen of the United States and am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within above-entitled action.

On February 8, 2022, I served the following documents on the party below:

- Plaintiff's Notice of Motion and Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement
- Memorandum of Points and Authorities In Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement
- Exhibit List and Exhibits In Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement
- Declaration of Justin P. Rodriguez In Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement
- Declaration of Lindsay Kline Regarding Notice and Settlement Administration
- [PROPOSED] Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement

Melvin Felton (SBN: 276047) Reginald Roberts, Jr. (SBN: 216249) Ricardo Reyes (SBN: 329957) Sanders Roberts LLP 1055 West 7 th Street, Ste. 3200 Los Angeles, CA 90017 Telephone: 213-426-5000 Fax: 213-234-4581 Email: mfelton@sandersroberts.com	
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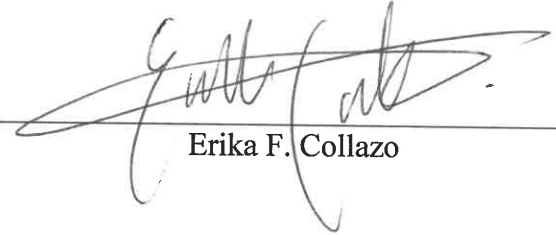
[XXX] [By Mail] I am familiar with my employer's practice for the collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service and that each day's mail is deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business. On the date set forth above, I served the aforementioned document(s) on the parties in said action by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, for collection and mailing on this date, following ordinary business practices, at Elk Grove, California, addressed as set forth above.

[] [By Personal Service] By personally delivering a true copy thereof to the office of the addressee above.

//

1 [] [By Overnight Courier] By causing a true copy and/or original thereof to be
2 personally delivered via the following overnight courier service: UPS.

3 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
4 true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on February 8, 2022, at Elk Grove, California.

5 
6 _____
7 Erika F. Collazo
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