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individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees
6
7

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

10 YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of
11 all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.
14

15 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
California Corporation; RODERICK MINER,
16 an individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an
individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,
17

18 Defendants.
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Case No. 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

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

Date: May 12, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Richard K. Sueyoshi

Filed: January 22, 2021

FAC Filed: April 1, 2021

Trial Date: Not Set

1 TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 12, 2022, at 1:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter
3 may be heard in Department 53 of the above-entitled Court, Plaintiff Yeng Fang, individually and on
4 behalf of all other similarly situated individuals, hereby move for entry of an Order for the following:

- 5 1. Certifying the proposed class herein for purposes of settlement;
- 6 2. Appointing Plaintiff Yeng Fang as class representative for purposes of settlement;
- 7 3. Appointing the Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC, as Class Counsel for purposes of settlement;
- 8 4. Approving the class action and Private Attorneys General Act settlement, in the amount of
9 \$425,000, which is incorporated herein by reference;
- 10 5. Approving the application for payment to Class Counsel of attorneys' fees in the amount of
11 \$148,750 (35% of the Gross Settlement Amount);
- 12 6. Approving the application for payment to class counsel of reasonable costs in the amount of
13 \$11,659.82;
- 14 7. Approving the Class Representative Enhancement Payment of \$15,000 to Plaintiff Yeng
15 Fang;
- 16 8. Approving the appointment of Simpluris Inc. as the Claims Administrator and for payment to
17 Simpluris Inc. for administering said class action settlement in the amount of \$4,000;
- 18 9. Approving the settlement of claims under the Private Attorneys General Act for the total
19 amount of \$10,000, 75% of which will be paid to the Labor and Workforce Development
20 Agency and 25% of which will be paid to Aggrieved Employees;
- 21 10. Determining that the class notification procedures and process complied with Class
22 Members' due process rights;
- 23 11. Directing that any residue from settlement checks that were not cashed by the check cashing
24 deadline be donated 50/50 to Capital Pro Bono, Inc. and the Center for Workers Rights under
25 the doctrine of *cy pres*. No portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendants
26 for any reason; and
- 27 12. Approving and adopting the Proposed Order and its implementation schedule, which is filed
28 herewith and incorporated by reference.

1 This motion is being made pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382, Labor Code section
2 2699(l), and California Rules of Court 3.769 and 3.764, on the grounds that the proposed class action
3 and Private Attorneys General Act settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate as to all class members
4 and should be given final approval by the Court. This motion will be based on the notice of motion,
5 memorandum of points and authorities, the Declaration of Justin P. Rodriguez, the Declaration of
6 Meagan Brunner, exhibits, the record and files of this case, and any further oral or documentary
7 evidence introduced at the hearing of this motion.

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

15 Dated: April 6, 2022

Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC

By: _____

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**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
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YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of
 all other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

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INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
 California Corporation; RODERICK MINER,
 an individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an
 individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS &
 AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
 PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR FINAL
 APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA
 SETTLEMENT**

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION AND OPENING SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT**

2 This Motion is brought seeking final approval of a wage and hour class action settlement in the
3 gross amount of \$425,000. *See generally* Exhibit A (Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and
4 PAGA Settlement and Release [“Agreement”]). Plaintiff Yeng Fang (“Plaintiff”) brought this class
5 action individually and on behalf of other similarly situated employees employed by Defendants
6 Interpress Technologies, Inc., and Roderick Miner, (“Defendants”). Plaintiff worked for Defendants in
7 California from September 2019 to December 4, 2020 and was subject to all the same policies and
8 practices that are alleged to be unlawful in this litigation. *See generally* Exhibit B (Plaintiff's Operative
9 Complaint).

10 Plaintiff has alleged that Defendants 1) failed to pay overtime wages; 2) failed to pay minimum
11 wages; 3) committed meal period violations; 4) committed rest period violations 5) committed wage
12 statement violations; 6) failed to timely pay wages; 7) failed to reimburse expenses; and 8) engaged in
13 unfair competition. *See generally* Exhibit B. Plaintiff has also alleged Defendants are liable for civil
14 penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) based on these violations. *See id.*;
15 Exhibit C (Plaintiff's Ltr. to the LWDA Regarding PAGA Claims). These violations primarily stem
16 from Plaintiff's allegations that Defendants violated California law by 1) failing to correctly
17 incorporate the value of the non-discretionary remuneration, such as, quarterly bonuses and shift
18 differentials in the regular rate of pay when calculating overtime and double time; 2) failing to provide
19 meal and rest periods in compliance with California law due to their facially invalid policies and
20 practice of failing to properly document meal periods and/or relieve employees of all duty; 3) failing to
21 pay employees for all hours worked due to their rounding policies in effect during the class period and
22 failure to pay for off-the-clock virtual meetings and trainings; 4) failing to pay reimbursements for
23 business-related cell phone use, including phone use to clock in and out of work, as well as for required
24 virtual meetings and trainings; and 5) failing to accurately itemize the hours and wages earned on
25 paystubs issued to class members. *See* Exhibit B. Plaintiff has contended that this is a meritorious
26 class action lawsuit and that this case is appropriate for class certification for settlement purposes as the
27 requisites for class certification in this case can be satisfied. *See* Exhibit B.

28 //

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 the depositions of Plaintiff and Defendants' Persons Most Knowledgeable, and extended negotiations
8 relating to all aspects of the asserted claims. *See* Exhibit A. Plaintiff's counsel is convinced that the
9 proposed settlement is in the best interest of the putative class based on the discovery, investigations,
10 negotiations, and a detailed knowledge of the issues in this case. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶¶ 3, 6-10. The
11 prospect of potential class certification issues and the uncertainty of class certification, difficulties of
12 complex litigation, the lengthy process of establishing specific damages and various possible delays
13 and appeals were carefully considered by Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel in agreeing to the proposed
14 settlement. *See id.*

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

20 II. PROCEDURAL AND LITIGATION HISTORY

21 Plaintiff filed a class action complaint on approximately January 22, 2021, in the Sacramento
22 County Superior Court against Defendants. Plaintiff exhausted administrative remedies under the
23 PAGA by providing notice of the claims and violations to the LWDA. *See* Exhibit C; Cal. Lab. Code §
24 2699.3(a), (c); Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 3. Then, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Class Action Complaint on
25 approximately April 1, 2021 to include a PAGA claim. *See id.*; Exhibit B. There is no date set for a
26 motion for certification or trial in this matter. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 4.

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1 **III. INVESTIGATION AND DISCOVERY CONDUCTED**

2 Plaintiff thoroughly investigated issues affecting certification, the merits of the class claims, and
3 potential damages for such claims. *See id.* Plaintiff worked during the time all of Defendants’ policies
4 and practices at issue in the Complaint were in effect and provided information regarding these policies
5 and practices, enabling pre-filing investigations to take place. The parties engaged in informal
6 discovery and exchange of documents, including a representative sampling of employee data, such as
7 timecards, paystubs, payroll data and relevant policies for the entirety of the statute of limitations
8 applicable to the alleged claims. In addition to informal discovery, the parties also engaged in formal
9 discovery, including taking Plaintiff’s deposition, as well as the depositions of Defendants’ Persons
10 Most Knowledgeable with respect to Defendants’ personnel policies and pay and time record systems.
11 The discovery covered all aspects of the asserted claims, including certification issues, merits issues,
12 damages, the scope and configuration of Class Members, the content and implementation of the wage
13 and hour policies at issue, issues relating to manageability concerns at trial, among other relevant areas.
14 *See Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 7.* The information allowed Plaintiff to determine the extent and frequency of
15 any violations in accordance with Plaintiff’s contentions and create an accurate damages model to
16 assess the reasonableness of any settlement. *See id.*

17 **IV. NEGOTIATION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT**

18 **a. Plaintiff and Defendants Engaged in Extensive Arm’s Length Negotiations**

19 The final settlement occurred only after extended, and sometimes contentious, arm’s length
20 negotiations. Over the course of approximately ten (10) months, Plaintiff has been investigating the
21 claims and discussing with Defendants’ counsel the merits of the claims and certification issues present
22 in this case. *See id.* at ¶¶ 6-10. The parties exchanged substantial amounts of information and legal
23 analysis regarding the asserted claims. *See id.* Then, only after approximately ten (10) months of
24 litigation and negotiation, which included a full day mediation with Jeffrey Owensby, the parties were
25 able to reach a mutually agreeable settlement. *See id.* at ¶ 8. In light of the claims and defenses at
26 issue, the parties agreed to a Gross Settlement Amount of \$425,000. *See Exhibit A.*

27 //

28 //

1 **b. The Terms of the Settlement**

2 Under the Agreement, Defendants have agreed to the following:

3 1. The following groups of individuals are covered by the Settlement (*See* Exhibit A, ¶¶
4 1.2, 1.8, 1.9, 1.26):

5 All non-exempt employees that have or continue to work for Defendants
6 in California from January 19, 2020, up to either (1) the Preliminary
7 Approval Date or (2) November 27, 2021, whichever is earlier (Aggrieved
8 Employees)

9 All non-exempt employees that have or continue to work for Defendants
10 in California from January 22, 2017, up to either (1) the Preliminary
11 Approval Date, or (2) November 27, 2021, whichever is earlier (Class
12 Members)

13 2. Pay the Gross Settlement Amount of \$425,000, exclusive of the employer's share of
14 payroll taxes, to resolve and release the claims alleged in the Complaint. *See id.* at ¶¶ 5.1, 5.2. No
15 portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendants. *See id.* at ¶ 5.6. Aggrieved
16 Employees will still be paid their share of the PAGA Payment regardless of whether they opt out of
17 being Class Members. *See id.* at 7.5.1.

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

21 4. The parties agree that the cost of administering this class action settlement shall be paid
22 from the settlement proceeds. Subject to Court approval, the parties have selected Simpluris Inc. to act
23 as the class action claims administrator, who provided a final cost estimate of \$4,000 for the settlement
24 administration work that has been performed and will be performed in the future. *See* Declaration of
25 Meagan Brunner ("Decl. Brunner"), ¶ 14. The difference between the actual administration costs and
26 the \$6,500 originally allocated under the Agreement will be paid to participating Class Members on a
27 pro rata basis. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶ 19.

28 5. The parties agree that \$10,000 of the Gross Settlement Amount shall be allocated to
 resolving claims under the PAGA. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment will be paid to
 the LWDA and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid to Aggrieved Employees. *See* Exhibit A, ¶
 5.5.

1 6. The parties agree that up to Thirty Five Percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount
2 (\$148,750) will be paid for Plaintiff's attorneys' fees incurred in the litigation of this case. Defendants
3 will not oppose any application for attorneys' fees so long as it is within this threshold. *See id.* at ¶ 5.2.
4 Additionally, the parties agree that Plaintiff will also be entitled to the actual litigation costs, as
5 approved by the Court, which are \$11,659.82. *See id.*; Exhibit D (Plaintiff's Itemized Costs). The
6 difference between the actual costs and the originally allocated \$15,000 will be redistributed to
7 participating Class Members on a pro rata basis. *See* Exhibit A, ¶ 5.2. The Notice of Settlement mailed
8 to Class Members stated the maximum costs threshold and the amount of attorneys' fees that would be
9 sought. *See* Decl. Brunner, Exh. A at pg. 2, Section II.A.

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

13 8. In consideration for the value received in the Agreement, Class Members who fail to
14 timely opt-out of this settlement will waive all Qualified Claimant's Released Claims as set forth in the
15 Agreement. *See* Exhibit A, ¶¶ 1.30-1.31. Aggrieved Employees will waive all Released PAGA Claims
16 as set forth in the Agreement regardless of whether they opt out of being a Class Member. *See id.* at
17 1.33, 7.5.1.

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

22 **c. Allocation of Settlement Funds**

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

1 fraction will then be multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to arrive at the Class Member's
2 individual share of the Net Settlement Amount. Each Aggrieved Employee's share of the 25% portion
3 of the PAGA Payment will be determined by dividing their total weeks worked within the PAGA
4 Claim Period by the total weeks worked by all Aggrieved Employees within the PAGA Claim Period.
5 That fraction will then be multiplied by the 25% portion of the PAGA Payment to arrive at the
6 Aggrieved Employee's individual share. *See* Exhibit A, at ¶ 5.8.

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

9 Plaintiff's motion for preliminary approval of the class action and PAGA settlement was
10 approved by the Court, in its entirety, on January 12, 2022. To comply with Class Members' due
11 process rights, the parties enlisted an exhaustive method to ensure the best practical means possible was
12 used to provide notice to the class. The parties provided the Claims Administrator the names, last
13 known address, and social security numbers for the Class Members. The Claims Administrator then
14 updated this information by doing an address trace for each individual using this information. *See*
15 Decl. Brunner, ¶¶ 3-4. If the Notice of Settlement was returned as undeliverable, further investigation
16 was performed and they were re-mailed using updated information. *See id.* at ¶¶ 5-7. Of the 100
17 notices mailed, zero were undeliverable after use of these methods. *See id.* The Notice of Settlement
18 included information regarding the requested attorneys' fees, costs, payment to the LWDA,
19 administration costs, and tax allocations. *See* Decl. Brunner, Exh. A at pg. 2, Section II.A.

20 The average distribution to participating Class Members is approximately \$2,380.90, the
21 maximum distribution is approximately \$5,533.94. *See* Decl. Brunner at ¶ 13. No objections to the
22 proposed settlement have been received and zero Class Members opted out. *See* Decl. Brunner, ¶¶ 10-
23 11.

24 **VI. ARGUMENT**

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

27 A class action may not be dismissed, compromised, or settled without Court approval and the
28 decision to approve or reject a settlement is committed to the Court's sound discretion. *See* Cal. Rules

1 of Court, Rule 3.769; Fed. R. Civ. Proc., Rule 23(e)¹; *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 91 Cal. App.
2 4th 224, 234-35 (2001); *see also* Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699(1)(2) (requiring Court review of PAGA
3 settlements). However, courts should give “proper deference to the private consensual decision of the
4 parties,” since “the court’s intrusion upon what is otherwise a private consensual agreement negotiated
5 between the parties to a lawsuit must be limited to the extent necessary to reach a reasoned judgment
6 that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating
7 parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned.”
8 *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1027 (9th Cir. 1998). Where a settlement is reached on terms
9 agreeable to all parties, a court should disapprove of the settlement “only with considerable
10 circumspection.” *Jamison v. Butcher & Sherrerd*, 68 F.R.D. 479, 481 (E.D. Pa. 1975). The law favors
11 settlement of lawsuits, particularly class actions and other complex cases where substantial resources
12 can be conserved by avoiding the time, expense, and rigors of formal litigation. *See Neary v. Regents of*
13 *Univ. of Cal.*, 3 Cal. 4th 273, 277-81 (1992).

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

15 The purpose of the Court’s final evaluation of a proposed class action settlement is to determine
16 only whether the proposed settlement is within the range of reasonableness. *See Wershba*, 91 Cal. App.
17 4th at 234-35. If the Court finds a proposed settlement falls within “the range of reasonableness,” it
18 should grant final approval of the class action settlement. *See, e.g., North County Contr. ’s Assn., Inc. v.*
19 *Touchstone Ins. Svcs.*, 27 Cal. App. 4th 1085, 1089-90 (1994); *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168
20 Cal. App. 4th 116, 133 (2008). To make the fairness determination, the Court must consider several
21 factors, including:

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

28 *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

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).

1 settlement is reached through arm's length bargaining; (2) investigation and discovery are sufficient to
2 allow counsel and the court to act intelligently; (3) counsel is experienced in similar litigation; and (4)
3 the percentage of objectors is small." *Id.* at 1802.

4
5 **i. The Settlement is a Result of Extensive, Non-Collusive Arm's Length
Negotiations Between the Parties**

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

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

16 The parties were in possession of all necessary information during the negotiations. The parties
17 engaged in substantial informal discovery and exchange of documents, including a representative
18 sampling of employee data, such as timecards, paystubs, payroll data and relevant policies for the
19 entirety of the statute of limitations applicable to the alleged claims, which covered all aspects of the
20 class claims and helped thoroughly vet the extent of Plaintiff's claims against Defendants and create an
21 accurate damages model. In addition to informal discovery, the parties also engaged in formal
22 discovery, including taking Plaintiff's deposition, as well as the depositions of Defendants' Persons
23 Most Knowledgeable with respect to Defendants' personnel policies and pay and time record systems.
24 *See id.* at ¶ 6-10. Plaintiff was in possession of this information prior to calculating the potential
25 damages in this case. *See id.* As a result, Plaintiff was able to make a reasonable estimation of
26 Defendants' potential liability. *See id.* For these reasons, the settlement now before the Court was
27 reached at a stage where "the parties certainly have a clear view of the strengths and weaknesses of
28

1 their cases” sufficient to support the settlement. *Boyd v. Bechtel Corp.*, 485 F.Supp. 610, 617 (N.D.
2 Cal. 1979).

3 **iii. Plaintiff’s Counsel Is Experienced In Similar Litigation and No Class Members**
4 **Had Objections to the Settlement**

5 Plaintiff’s counsel has considerable experience in class actions and wage and hour litigation.
6 Plaintiff’s counsel has brought and is currently bringing several wage and hour class and/or PAGA
7 actions. Thus, Plaintiff’s counsel is qualified to evaluate the class claims, value of settlement versus
8 moving for certification and going to trial, and the viability of possible affirmative defenses. *See Decl.*
9 *Rodriguez*, ¶¶ 11-17. Plaintiff’s counsel believes that the settlement is fair and reasonable in light of
10 the complexities of the case, the uncertainties of class certification and litigation, and the secured
11 benefit to the class. *See id.* at ¶ 6. This belief is bolstered by the fact that no objections to the
12 settlement have been made by Class Members and zero Class Members opted out. *See Decl. Brunner*,
13 ¶¶ 10-11.

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

16 A review of the Agreement’s terms does not give rise to any doubts about its fairness. Based on
17 the records and facts of this case, Plaintiff has secured a gross recovery of approximately 24% and a net
18 recovery of approximately 13% of the claims’ maximum likely value. *See id.* at ¶¶ 9-10. Additionally,
19 Class Members will receive, on average, a net award of approximately \$2,380.90 and the highest
20 recovery is approximately \$5,533.94. *See Decl. Brunner*, ¶ 13. This settlement is a reasonable
21 compromise of the class and PAGA claims, and is within the percentile ranges of the total available
22 damages that have been approved in other class settlements. *See Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 246,
23 250; *Rebney v. Wells Fargo Bank*, 220 Cal.App.3d 1117, 1139 (1990); *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv.*
24 *Comm’n*, 688 F.2d 615, 628 (9th Cir. 1982); *see also In re Omnivision Technologies, Inc.*, 559
25 F.Supp.2d 1036, 1042 (2007) (noting that certainty of recovery in settlement of 6% of maximum
26 potential recovery after reduction for attorney’s fees was higher than median percentage for recoveries
27 in shareholder class action settlements, averaging 2.2%-3% from 2000 through 2002); *Bravo v. Gale*
28 *Triangle, Inc.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77714 (C.D. Cal. 2017) (approving a settlement where the net

1 recovery to class members was approximately 7.5% of the projected maximum recovery amount); *Avila*
2 *v. Cold Spring Granite Co.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 130878 (E.D. Cal. 2017): (approving a settlement
3 with a gross recovery of 11% of the projected maximum damages available and a net recovery of
4 approximately 6.7% of the projected maximum recovery); *Bellinghausen v. Tractor Supply Co.*, 306
5 F.R.D. 245 (N.D. Cal 2015) (approving a settlement where the gross recovery was approximately 8.5%
6 of the projected maximum recovery).

7 **v. The Proposed Settlement is a Reasonable Compromise of Claims**

8 The case of *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168 Cal. App. 4th 116 (2008) requires additional
9 information be presented to the Court, acting as a fiduciary for the absent class members “to ensure that
10 the recovery represents a reasonable compromise, given the magnitude and apparent merit of the claims
11 being released, discounted by the risks and expenses of attempting to establish and collect on those
12 claims by pursuing the litigation” *Id.* at 129. *Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los*
13 *Angeles*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 399 (2010), clarified that a *Kullar* showing does not require the parties to
14 submit an illusory prediction of the outer reaches of exposure without taking into account the actual
15 risks of certification, decertification, dispositive motions, and trial. *Kullar* also does not require an
16 explicit statement of the maximum amount the plaintiff class could recover if it prevailed on all its
17 claims provided there is a record that allows “an understanding of the amount that is in controversy and
18 the realistic range of outcomes of the litigation.” *Id.* at 409. The *Munoz* Court found that the record
19 before the trial court was sufficient, having included the number of class members, payroll data,
20 declarations describing hours and overtime worked, as well as variances in duties and rest and meal
21 period experience, and a companion action alleging less than \$5,000,000 in damages. This information
22 constituted “an adequate basis from which to garner a reasonably adequate understanding of the amount
23 that is in controversy within the meaning of *Kullar*.” *Id.*

24 Plaintiff similarly relied upon payroll data and Class Members data to determine the realistic
25 potential damages suffered by the class as a whole. *See* Decl. Rodriguez, ¶¶ 6-10. This analysis
26 allowed Plaintiff to determine the extent and frequency of potential violations on all claims as to all
27 Class Members. *See id.* Ultimately, Plaintiff secured a percentage of the total demand for the putative
28 class that is within the range of what has been found to be sufficient in several other cases. *See, supra,*

1 Section V.c.iv; *see also, e.g., In re Omnivision Technologies, Inc.*, 559 F.Supp.2d at 1042; *Reed v. 1-*
2 *800 Contacts, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 255 (S.D. Cal. 2014) (approving a settlement of \$11.7
3 million where the maximum range of damages was \$5,000 for each of the alleged 300,000 instances of
4 unlawful recording violations (\$1.5 billion), equaling approximately .78% of the total demand and
5 approximately \$800 per class member). This settlement represents a reasonable compromise given the
6 percentage of the total demand that was secured, the average recovery per class member, the Court's
7 ability and discretion to cut PAGA penalties, and the uncertainty of class certification. *See Decl.*
8 *Rodriguez*, ¶¶ 9-10.

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

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

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

27 //

28 //

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

California state and federal courts have recognized that when a litigant's efforts create or preserve a fund from which others derive benefits, the Court may spread litigation costs proportionally among all the beneficiaries to compensate those who created the fund. *See Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472, 477-478 (1980) ("A lawyer who recovers a common fund for the benefit of persons other than . . . her client is entitled to a reasonable attorney's fee from the fund as a whole."); *Vincent v. Hughes Air West, Inc.*, 557 F.2d 759, 769 (9th Cir. 1977); *Mills v. Electric Auto-Lite Co.*, 396 U.S. 375 (1970); *Waters v. Intern. Precious Metals Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1291 (11th Cir. 1999); *see also Serrano v. Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34-35 (1977); *Laffitte v. Robert Half Internat., Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480, 506 (2016). The purpose of this equitable doctrine is to avoid unjust enrichment of counsel and to "spread litigation costs proportionally among all the beneficiaries so that the active beneficiary does not bear the entire burden alone." *Vincent*, 557 F.2d at 769; *Williams v. MGM-Pathe Communications Co.*, 129 F.3d 1026, 1027 (9th Cir. 1977). California state courts have approved use of a percentage of the fund to calculate reasonable attorney fee awards where the amount of the settlement is certain or is an easily calculable sum of money. *See Dunk*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1808.

The Ninth Circuit has also held that the common fund doctrine applies when: (1) the class of beneficiaries is sufficiently identifiable; (2) the benefits can be accurately traced; and (3) the fee can be shifted with some exactitude to those benefitting. *See Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Grawlty*, 886 F.2d 268, 271 (9th Cir. 1989). These criteria are "easily met" when "each member of a certified class has an undisputed and mathematically ascertainable claim to part of a lump-sum settlement recovered on her behalf." *Id.* at 271 (citations omitted). Under the three (3) factors set forth in *Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt*, the common fund doctrine applies in this case because there is a sufficiently identifiable class of beneficiaries (*e.g.* the settlement class), the benefits can be accurately traced to the settlement Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel were able to negotiate on behalf of the class, and the fee can be shifted with exactitude to those benefiting as the fee request is a specific, lump-sum percentage of the common fund. As set forth in the fee award examples provided below for the Court's reference, it is an accepted practice in wage and hour class action settlements to award attorneys' fees based on a percentage of the

1 common fund. *See, e.g., Staton v. Boeing Co.*, 327 F.3d 938, 967-972 (9th Cir. 2003); *Sanders v. City*
2 *of Los Angeles*, 3 Cal.3d 252, 261, 263 (1970); *Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 254; *Bell v. Farmers Ins.*
3 *Exchange*, 115 Cal. App. 4th 715, 726, 765 (2004).

4 Historically, attorneys' fee awards in common fund cases in general range from 20% to 50% of
5 the fund, depending on the circumstances of the case. *See Newberg on Class Actions*, (3rd Ed.), 1992,
6 §14.03 (finding 50% to be the upper limit). Awards ranging between 30% and 40% of the fund are
7 generally approved as reasonable in wage and hour settlements below \$10 million:

8 More particularly, courts may award attorneys fees in the 30-40% range in wage and hour
9 class actions that result in recovery of a common fund under \$10 million. *See Vasquez v.*
10 *Coast Valley Roofing, Inc.*, 266 F.R.D. 482, 491-492 (E.D. Ca. 2010) (citing to five
11 recent wage and hour class actions where federal district courts approved attorney fee
12 awards ranging from 30 to 33%); *Singer v. Becton Dickinson and Co.*, 2010 U.S. Dist.
13 LEXIS 53416, 2010 WL 2196104, *8 (S.D. Ca. June 1, 2010) (approving attorney fee
award of 33.33% of the common fund and holding that award was similar to awards in
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).

14 *See Martin v. Ameripride Servs.*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61796 at *22-23 (S.D. Cal. 2011). Plaintiff's
15 request of Thirt Five Percent (35%) of the settlement sum for attorneys' fees is within established rates
16 for fee awards in class settlements pursuant to the common fund doctrine, especially in light of the
17 excellent results achieved in this case. *See In re Activision Sec. Litigation*, 723 F.Supp. 1373, 1379
18 (N.D. Cal. 1989); *Watson v. Raytheon Company*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:10-cv-00634;
19 *Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, Inc.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-02745; *Green, et al. v.*
20 *Penske Logistics, L.L.C., et al.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-00069; *Benitez et al. v.*
21 *Wilbur*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-01122; *Chavez et al. v. Petrissans et al.*, USDC
22 Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-00122; *Willis et al. v. Cal-Western Transport*, USDC Eastern
23 District, Case No. 1:00-cv-05695. To determine whether a percentage is reasonable, a court should
24 consider: (1) the percentage that would likely be negotiated between parties in a similar case; (2) the
25 percentage applied in other class actions; (3) the quality of class counsel; (4) the size of the award; and
26 (5) whether there are any objections by class members. *See In re Ikon Office Solutions, Inc. Secur.*
27 *Litig.*, 194 F.R.D. 166, 193 (E.D. Pa. 2000); *In re Heritage Bond Litig.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13555,
28

71 (C.D. Cal. 2005) (“the absence of objections or disapproval by class members to class counsel’s fee request further supports finding the fee request reasonable”).

These factors support Plaintiff’s request for reasonable attorneys’ fees. The typical percentage negotiated between parties ranges from thirty-five to forty percent (35% to 40%) in individual litigation depending on the complexity of the case. In class action litigation, the typical percentage negotiated between parties ranges from thirty to forty percent (30% to 40%) based on the same factors. Plaintiff’s request of 35% falls within these typical fee arrangements. *See Decl. Rodriguez*, ¶ 18. The quality of counsel and the average size of settlement payments to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees (\$2,380.90) also support the fee request when compared to other settlements courts have considered as good results. *See Schiller v. David’s Bridal, Inc.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80776 at *48 (E.D. Cal. 2012) (“Class Members will receive an average of approximately \$198.70, with the highest payment to a Class Member being \$695.78 . . . Overall, the Court finds that the results achieved are good, which is highlighted by the fact that there was no objection to the settlement amount or the attorneys’ fees requested.”); *Gardner v. GC Servs., LP*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47043, 18 (S.D. Cal. 2012) (“the results achieved in this case were very favorable. Class members are provided with immediate monetary relief, with an average award of around several hundred dollars and a minimum award of \$50”). Furthermore, no objections to the settlement have been made and zero Class Members have opted out. *See Decl. Brunner*, ¶¶ 10-11; *In re Heritage Bond Litig.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13555 at *71 (“the absence of objections or disapproval by class members to class counsel’s fee request further supports finding the fee request reasonable”).

c. Certification of the Class is Appropriate

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

//

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

2 The proposed settlement class is ascertainable because all putative class members can be readily
3 identified through employee personnel and payroll files. *See Noel v. Thrifty Payless, Inc.*, 7 Cal.5th
4 955, 980 (2019); *Rose v. City of Hayward*, 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 932 (1981); *Lee v. Dynamex, Inc.*, 166
5 Cal. App. 4th 1325, 1334 (2008). The numerosity requirement is met because there are 100 individuals
6 who fall within the definition of Class Member, which makes joinder of all members impracticable.
7 *See Gay v. Waiters' & Dairy Lunchmen's Union*, 489 F.Supp. 282 (N.D. Cal. 1980), *aff'd* 694 F.2d 531
8 (9th Cir. 1982); *Hebbard v. Calgrove*, 28 Cal. App. 3d 1017, 1030 (1972) (noting no set minimum to
9 meet the numerosity prerequisite, but a class as few as twenty-eight (28) members is acceptable). Thus,
10 these requirements are satisfied.

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

12 The commonality requirement is met when there are questions of law or fact regarding the class
13 as a whole. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1019. Commonality requires only that some common legal or
14 factual questions exist; Plaintiff need not show that all issues in the litigation are identical. *See*
15 *Richmond v. Dart Ind., Inc.*, 29 Cal.3d 462, 473 (1981); *City of San Jose v. Superior Court*, 12 Cal.3d
16 447, 460 (1974). Common questions of law or fact must also predominate over individual questions
17 and class-wide treatment of a dispute must be superior to individual litigation.² *See Richmond*, 29
18 Cal.3d at 469. Predominance requires a putative class be sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication
19 by representation. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1022. The typicality requirement is met when claims of the
20 named representative are typical of those of the class, though “they need not be substantially identical.”
21 *Id.* at 1020; *Classen v. Weller*, 145 Cal. App. 3d 27, 46-47 (1983).

22 The common questions of law and fact in this case stem from Plaintiff’s contention that
23 Defendants 1) failed to correctly incorporate the value of the non-discretionary remuneration, such as,
24 quarterly bonuses and shift differentials into the regular rate of pay when calculating overtime and
25 double time; 2) failed to provide meal and rest periods in compliance with California law due to their
26 facially invalid policies and practice of failing to properly document meal periods and/or relieve
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 employees of all duty; 3) failed to pay employees for all hours worked due to their rounding policies in
2 effect during the class period and failure to pay for off-the-clock virtual meetings and trainings; 4)
3 failed to pay reimbursements for business-related cell phone use, including phone use to clock in and
4 out of work, as well as for required virtual meetings and trainings; and 5) failed to accurately itemize
5 the hours and wages earned on paystubs issued to class members. *See* Exhibit B. The waiting time
6 penalties, unfair competition, and PAGA claims are derivative of these violations. *See id.* Plaintiff and
7 the Class Members seek the same remedies under state law. Under these specific circumstances, the
8 commonality and predominance requirements are satisfied. Regarding the typicality requirement,
9 Plaintiff contends he suffered from the same unlawful policies, treatment, and circumstances as Class
10 Members did, will request the same remedies, and will rely on the same methods of proof to establish
11 liability and damages. *See id.* Thus, the typicality requirement is also satisfied for settlement purposes.

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

13 The adequacy of representation requirement is met if the named representative and counsel have
14 no interests adverse to those of the putative class members and are committed to vigorously prosecuting
15 the case on behalf of the class. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020; *McGhee v. Bank of America*, 60
16 Cal.App.3d 442, 450-51 (1976). Those standards are met here. Under the preliminarily approved
17 settlement, Plaintiff and the Class Members will receive a pro rata share of the settlement based on the
18 number of workweeks they worked for Defendants. *See* Exhibit A. Finally, any Class Member who
19 wished to opt-out of the settlement was able to do so and they were also able to dispute the number of
20 workweeks stated in the Notice of Settlement. *See* Decl. Brunner, Exh. A.

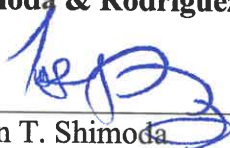
21 There is no conflict of interest between Plaintiff and Class Members. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's
22 counsel have pursued the claims made in the operative Complaint vigorously on behalf of the class.
23 Plaintiff's counsel, with Plaintiff's assistance, thoroughly investigated the claims made in this case by
24 speaking with Plaintiff and reviewing substantial amounts of documents. Plaintiff's counsel thereafter
25 engaged Defendants' counsel in settlement discussions over the course of approximately ten (10)
26 months. Moreover, Plaintiff's counsel has experience defending and bringing wage and hour claims.
27 Because Plaintiff's counsel has vigorously pursued Plaintiff's and the class members' claims, the
28 adequacy requirement is met. *See generally* Decl. Rodriguez.

1 **VII. CONCLUSION**

2 For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court certify the class
3 for settlement purposes; grant final approval to the proposed settlement, including the Plaintiff's Class
4 Representative Enhancement Payment, the payment to the LWDA under PAGA, and Class Counsel's
5 application for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; find that the Notice of Settlement and the
6 administration process satisfied Class Members' due process rights; and approve the proposed order. A
7 copy of Plaintiff's proposed order is being filed concurrently herewith.

8
9 Dated: April 6, 2022

Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC

10
11 By: 

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Justin P. Rodriguez
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

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

YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of
 all other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
 California Corporation; RODERICK MINER,
 an individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an
 individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

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

Date: May 12, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Richard K. Sueyoshi

Filed: January 22, 2021

FAC Filed: April 1, 2021

Trial Date: Not 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: April 6, 2022

Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC

By: _____

Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT A

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18 OSBORN

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

21 YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of all
22 other similarly situated employees,

23 Plaintiff,

24 vs.

25 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. , a
26 California Corporation; RODERICK MINER,
27 an individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an
28 individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 34-2021-00292937

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

Filed: January 22, 2021

FAC Filed: April 1, 2021

Trial Date: Not Set

This Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release (“Agreement”) is made and entered into between the Plaintiff Yeng Fang (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself, Class Members, the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, and Aggrieved Employees, and Defendants Interpress Technologies, Inc., and Roderick Miner, (“Defendants”). This Agreement is subject to the terms and conditions set forth below and the approval of the Court.

1. DEFINITIONS

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

1.1 “Action” means the above-stated lawsuit, *Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et al.*, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-00292937, filed January 22, 2021.

1.2 “Aggrieved Employee(s)” means all non-exempt employees who have or continue to work for Defendants in California during the PAGA Claim Period.

1.3 “Agreement” or “Settlement” or “Settlement Agreement” means this Joint Stipulation Regarding Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Release.

1.4 “Claim Amount” means an individual Qualified Claimant’s and Aggrieved Employee’s allocation of the Net Settlement Amount and PAGA Payment respectively, as defined in Sections 1.21, 1.25, 5.5, and 5.8.

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

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

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

1.7 "Class Counsel" means Galen T. Shimoda, Justin P. Rodriguez, and Jessica L. Hart of the Shimoda Law Corp.

1.8 "Class Member(s)" means all non-exempt employees who have worked, or continue to work, for Defendants in California over the Class Period. The estimated number of Class Members is 94.

1.9 "Class Period" means from January 22, 2017, up to either (1) the Preliminary Approval Date, or (2) November 27, 2021, whichever is earlier.

1.10 "Class Representative" means Plaintiff Yeng Fang.

1.11 "Class Representative's Released Claims" means all claims arising from, could have been asserted, or related in any way to the Class Representative's employment with Defendants, under federal, state, or local laws, and/or ordinances, or tort or contract theories, whether known or unknown, and whether anticipated or unanticipated, including without limitation statutory, constitutional, contractual or common law claims for lost wages, unpaid wages, emotional distress, punitive damages, special damages, damages, unpaid costs, penalties, liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees, litigation costs, restitution, equitable relief, or other similar relief or claims. The Class Representative's Released Claims exclude claims for workers' compensation, unemployment insurance benefits, or other claims that cannot be released as a matter of law.

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

1.13 "Court" means the Sacramento County Superior Court.

1.14 "Defendants" means Interpress Technologies, Inc., and Roderick Miner.

1.15 "Defendants' Counsel" means Kevin Cleveland and Hannah Moon of Young, Cohen & Durrett, LLP.

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

1.17 "Effective Date" means the day the Court files a signed order granting final approval of this Agreement unless there is a timely objection lodged that has not later been withdrawn, in which case the Effective Date will be either (a) the 60th calendar day after a signed order approving this Agreement has been filed provided no appellate proceeding having been filed; or (b) seventh (7th) calendar day after any appellate proceeding opposing the Agreement has been finally dismissed with no material change to the terms of this Agreement and there is no right to pursue further remedies or relief, whichever is later.

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

1.19 "Gross Settlement Amount" is the sum of Four Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$425,000).

1.20 "LWDA" means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

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

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

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

1.24 "PAGA" means Private Attorneys General Act.

1.25 "PAGA Payment" means the amount allocated from the Gross Settlement Amount towards resolving claims under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*

1.26 "PAGA Claim Period" means from January 19, 2020, up to either (1) the Preliminary Approval Date or (2) November 27, 2021, whichever is earlier.

1.27 "Parties" mean Defendants and Plaintiff.

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

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

1.30 "Qualified Claimant" means any and all Class Members who have not made any timely request to opt-out of the Agreement.

1.31 "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 including, but not limited to, claims for workers' compensation or unemployment insurance benefits. This release will cover all Class Members who do not opt out.

1.32 "Qualifying Workweeks" are weeks worked by Class Members during the Class Period and Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Claim Period, respectively, in California. For Class Members, workweeks shall be defined as the total number of weeks where the Class Member had at least one time entry in California in a non-exempt position, during the Class Period. For Aggrieved Employees workweeks shall be defined as the total number of weeks where the Class Member had at least one time entry in a non-exempt position in California during the PAGA Claim Period. 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.

1.33 "Released PAGA Claims" means any and all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*, based on the facts or claims alleged in the Action during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

1.34 "Released Parties" means Interpress Technologies, Inc., Roderick Miller, and Francine Osborn, as well as their former, present, or future owners, parents, subsidiaries, officers, shareholders, directors, managers, supervisors, consultants, joint employers, successors, assigns, accountants, representatives, agents, employees, attorneys, and insurers, as may be applicable.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE LITIGATION

2.1 On or about January 19, 2021, Plaintiff sent notice to the LWDA to exhaust administrative remedies under the PAGA for 1) violations of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order 1, § 3 (Failure to Pay Overtime Wages); 2) violations of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1194.2, 1197.1; IWC Wage Order 1, § 4 (Failure to Pay Minimum Wages); 3) violations of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and Wage Order No. 1, §§ 11(A) and 11(B) (Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof); 4) violations of Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 1, § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof); 5) violations of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3 (Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements); 6) violations of Labor Code §§ 201-203, 256 (Failure to Pay Final Wages); 7) violations of Labor Code § 2802 (Failure to Pay Reimbursements for Expenses); 8) violations of Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 (Provisions Regulating Hours and Days of Work in Any Industrial Welfare Commission Order); 9) violations of Labor Code §§ 226.3, 1174, 1198; IWC Wage Order 7, § 7(A) (Failure to Maintain Accurate Records); and 10) violations of Labor Code §§ 246, 246.5, 248.5 (Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave)

2.2 The LWDA did not respond to the notice within the statutorily required time frame and, as such, Plaintiff became authorized to act as a Private Attorneys General on all alleged PAGA claims.

2.3 On or about January 22, 2021, Plaintiff filed a class action Complaint in Sacramento County Superior Court on behalf of himself and Class Members alleging claims for 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) Failure to Reimburse Expenses; and 8) Unfair Competition.

2.4 Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint on approximately April 1, 2021, to add a PAGA cause of action based on the violations alleged in the January 19, 2021 notice to the LWDA on behalf of himself and Aggrieved Employees.

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

2.6 After Class Counsel received the data, Defendants took Plaintiff's deposition, and Plaintiff took the depositions of Defendants' Persons Most Knowledgeable ("PMK"), the Parties participated in a lengthy mediation with private mediator Jeffrey Owensby on September 28, 2021. At the conclusion of the mediation, the Parties were able to come to a resolution. At all times, the Parties' settlement negotiations have been non-collusive, adversarial, and at arm's length.

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

2.8 In the Action, Plaintiff contends, amongst other alleged factual bases, that Defendants violated California law by 1) failing to correctly incorporate the value of the non-discretionary remuneration, such as, quarterly bonuses and shift differentials into the regular rate of pay when calculating overtime and double time; 2) failing to provide meal and rest periods in compliance with California law due to their facially invalid policies and practice of failing to properly document meal periods and/or relieve employees of all duty; 3) failing to pay employees for all hours worked due to their rounding policies in effect during the class period and failure to pay for off-the-clock virtual meetings and trainings; 4) failing to pay reimbursements for business-related cell phone use, including phone use to clock in and out of work, as well as for required virtual meetings and trainings; and 5) failing to accurately itemize the hours and wages earned on paystubs issued to class members. The waiting time penalties, unfair competition, and PAGA claims are derivative of these violations. Defendants have denied each of

Plaintiff's claims, and Defendants have denied that this Action is appropriate for class certification for anything other than settlement purposes. The agreed upon Gross Settlement Amount was reached after evaluating the Parties' theories of potential exposure for the underlying claims and the class data supporting these claims. The Parties, with the assistance of the mediator, also assessed appropriate discounts to the potential liability based on Defendants' factual and legal contentions and defenses.

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

3. THE CONDITIONAL NATURE OF THIS AGREEMENT

3.1 This Agreement and all associated exhibits or attachments are made for the sole purpose of settling the Action. This Agreement and the settlement it evidences are made in compromise of disputed claims. Because the Action was pled as a class action, this Agreement must receive preliminary and final approval by the Court. Accordingly, the Parties enter into this Agreement and associated settlement on a conditional basis. If the Court does not enter an order granting final approval of the Agreement, or if the Court's approval of the settlement is reversed or materially modified on appellate review, this Agreement shall be deemed null and void; it shall be of no force or effect whatsoever; it shall not be referred to or utilized for any purpose whatsoever; and the negotiation, terms and entry of the Agreement shall remain subject to the provisions of California Evidence Code Sections 1119 and 1152, Federal Rule of Evidence 408, and any other analogous rules of evidence that may be applicable.

3.2 Interpress Technologies, Roderick Minder, and Francine Osborn have denied all claims as to liability, damages, liquidated damages, penalties, interest, fees, restitution, injunctive relief and all other

forms of relief asserted in the Action. Defendants have agreed to resolve the Action via this Agreement, but to the extent this Agreement is deemed void or the Final Approval Date does not occur, Defendants do not waive, but rather expressly reserve, all rights to challenge all such claims and allegations in the Action upon all procedural and factual grounds, including, without limitation, the ability to challenge class or collective treatment on any grounds, as well as to assert any and all other potential defenses or privileges.

4. SCOPE OF THE CLASS

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

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

4.3 Any person who believes that he or she is a Class Member or Aggrieved Employee and wishes to participate in the Agreement, but did not receive a Notice of Settlement because his or her name did not appear on the class list provided to the Claims Administrator prior to mailing, may submit a data request to the Claims Administrator. The data request must contain all of the following information: (a) the full name and, if applicable, Social Security Number of the individual making the request; (b) the name used by such employee as of the time his or her employment with Defendants ended; (c) the years during which such employee was employed with Defendants; and (d) a return address to which a response may be sent. Every data request must be postmarked on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period or otherwise submitted to the Claims Administrator such that it is received before the conclusion of the Notice Period. Upon receipt of any data requests, the Claims Administrator shall promptly (in no event more than two business days) transmit the data requests to Defendants' Counsel and request that Defendants review their records.

4.4 If Defendants agree that the person listed in a data request is a Class Member and/or Aggrieved Employee, the Claims Administrator shall promptly mail a Notice of Settlement to the person

1 who submitted the data request, at the address designated for that purpose in the data request. All
2 provisions of this Agreement relating to the Notice of Settlements shall apply to Notice of Settlements
3 sent in response to data requests, and any person who submits a data request and is sent a Notice of
4 Settlement in response shall be treated by the Claims Administrator as a Class Member and/or Aggrieved
5 Employee for all other purposes.

6 4.5 If Defendants disagree that the person listed in a data request is a Class Member and/or
7 Aggrieved Employee, Defendants' Counsel and Class Counsel shall attempt to resolve any such dispute
8 in good faith within seven (7) calendar days of Class Counsel being advised in writing of the data request
9 dispute. Defendants' records shall control unless the individual submitting the data request provides
10 persuasive evidence to doubt the accuracy of those records. Each data request dispute that Defendants'
11 Counsel and Class Counsel cannot timely resolve shall be resolved by the Claims Administrator. The
12 Claims Administrator must accept and weigh all the evidence provided in a good faith attempt to resolve
13 the dispute. The Claims Administrator must resolve any dispute submitted to it within seven (7) calendar
14 days after Defendants' Counsel and Class Counsel submit the dispute to the Claims Administrator. The
15 decision by the Claims Administrator shall be final and there shall be no right of appeal.

16 5. TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

17 The Parties agree as follows:

18 5.1 Gross Settlement Amount: In consideration and exchange for the releases described in
19 Section 6, Defendants shall pay the Gross Settlement Amount (\$425,000). Funding of the Gross
20 Settlement Amount shall occur within twenty-one (21) days after the Final Approval Date to be held in
21 trust in a QSF by the Claims Administrator. The Gross Settlement Amount includes payments to Qualified
22 Claimants; payments to Aggrieved Employees; all attorneys' fees, costs and litigation expenses related to
23 the Action incurred to date, as well as all such fees and costs incurred in documenting the Agreement, ,
24 and obtaining final approval of the Agreement; the Claims Administrator Costs; the Enhancement
25 Payment to the Class Representative; and the PAGA Payment to the LWDA. Any monies necessary to
26 satisfy Defendants' tax obligations (e.g. employer FICA, FUTA and SDI contributions on wage payments)
27 on any monies distributed to Qualified Claimants will be paid in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount.
28

1 5.2 Attorneys' Fees and Costs: Class Counsel will apply to the Court for attorneys' fees of
2 35% of the Gross Settlement Amount, or \$148,750, which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement
3 Amount. Defendants have agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's application for attorneys' fees so long
4 as it does not exceed the \$148,750 threshold. Class Counsel will also be entitled to reimbursement for
5 advanced litigation expenses not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement
6 Amount. Defendants have agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's request for reimbursement for advanced
7 litigation expenses so long as they do not exceed the \$15,000 threshold. The Claims Administrator will
8 issue Class Counsel an IRS Form 1099 for the attorneys' fees and costs paid under this Agreement. In
9 the event that the Court awards less than the requested attorneys' fees and/or costs, the portion of the
10 requested amounts not awarded to Class Counsel shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be
11 distributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis.

12 5.3 Claims Administrator Costs: The Claims Administrator Costs shall be paid from the Gross
13 Settlement Amount and shall not exceed \$6,500. The difference between any actual costs and the allocated
14 \$6,500 shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount.

15 5.4 Enhancement Payment: Class Counsel, on behalf of Plaintiff, shall apply to the Court for
16 an Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative in an amount not to exceed Fifteen Thousand
17 Dollars (\$15,000) to compensate for the risks, time, and expense of his involvement in the Action and
18 securing the benefits of this Agreement for Class Members. The Enhancement Payment is in addition to
19 the Claim Amount Plaintiff would otherwise be due under the Agreement as a Qualified Claimant.
20 Defendants have agreed to not oppose Class Counsel's request for an Enhancement Payment to Plaintiff
21 so long as it does not exceed the amount stated herein. The Enhancement Payment will be designated as
22 a non-wage payment and reported on an IRS Form 1099. In the event that the Court awards less than the
23 Enhancement Payment amount requested, then any portion of the requested amount not awarded to the
24 Class Representative shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Qualified Claimants
25 on a pro rata basis.

26 5.5 PAGA Payment: Ten Thousand (\$10,000) of the Gross Settlement Amount shall be
27 allocated to resolving claims under the PAGA. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment will
28 be paid to the LWDA, and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid to Aggrieved Employees on a pro rata

basis as described below in Section 5.8. Any amount not approved by the Court for the allocated PAGA Payment shall be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro rata basis.

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

5.7 No Additional Benefits Contributions: All Claim Amounts paid to Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees shall be deemed to be income solely in the year in which such amounts were actually received. It is expressly understood and agreed that the receipt of such Claim Amounts will not entitle any Qualified Claimant or Aggrieved Employee to any new or additional compensation or benefits 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 or Aggrieved Employee to any increased retirement, 401(k) and/or 403(b) benefits or matching benefits, or deferred compensation 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, or any other released parties, 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 which will be subject to all federal, state, and local withholdings required by law for payment of wages.

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

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

5.10 Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees shall be solely responsible for the reporting and payment of their share of any federal, state and/or municipal income or other taxes on payments made pursuant to this Agreement, and shall hold the Parties, Class Counsel, and Defendants' Counsel free and harmless from any claims resulting from treatment of such payments as non-taxable, including the treatment of such payments as not subject to withholding or deduction for payroll and employment taxes. No party has made any representation to any of the other Parties as to the taxability of any payments

pursuant to this Agreement, including the payments to Qualified Claimants, the payments to Aggrieved Employees, the payments to Class Counsel, the payments to the Class Representative, the payroll tax liability of Defendants, or the allocation of the Net Settlement Amount or PAGA Payment to wage and non-wage income as provided in this Section, or otherwise as to tax implications of any provision of this Agreement.

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

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

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

6. RELEASE

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

6.2 Release of Claims by Aggrieved Employees: Upon the Effective Date, all Aggrieved Employees will be deemed to fully, finally and forever release the Released PAGA Claims as to all

Released Parties. In addition, on the Effective Date, all Aggrieved Employees and their successors in interest will be permanently enjoined and forever barred from prosecuting any of the Released PAGA Claims against any of the Released Parties.

6.3 Release by Plaintiff: Upon the Effective Date, Plaintiff will be deemed to fully, finally and forever release the Qualified Claimant's Released Claims, Released PAGA Claims, and Class Representative's Released Claims as to all Released Parties. In addition, on the Effective Date, Plaintiff and any successors in interest will be permanently enjoined and forever barred from prosecuting any of the Qualified Claimant's Released Claims, Released PAGA Claims, and Class Representative's Released Claims against any of the Released Parties.

7. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

7.1 Duties of Claims Administrator: The Claims Administrator shall be responsible for: 1) receiving Class Member and Aggrieved Employee contact information and confirming addresses are valid; 2) calculating estimated Claim Amounts and any and all taxes associated with the Claim Amounts, including employer taxes; 3) taking appropriate steps to trace and locate any individual Class Members and Aggrieved Employee whose address or contact information as provided to the Claims Administrator is inaccurate or outdated and mailing the Notice of Settlement to Class Members; 4) providing notification to the appropriate state and federal officials of this Agreement as required under the law; 5) receiving, independently reviewing, and resolving any challenges (in consultation with Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel) from Class Members or Aggrieved Employees, including any associated documentation, regarding their Qualified Workweek calculations; 6) receiving and serving on Class Counsel, Defendants' Counsel, and the Court, copies of any written objections, and/or any opt out statements; 7) establishing a toll free telephone line and responding to inquiries and requests for information or assistance from Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees; 8) maintaining a QSF; 9) determining and paying the final amounts due to be paid under the Agreement after resolution of all challenges, disputes, opt-outs, awarded attorneys' fees and costs, Claims Administrator Costs, PAGA Payment, taxes, any Enhancement Payments, and for funds that cannot be distributed due to the inability to locate Class Members or Aggrieved Employees; 10) determining the validity of any disputes or late opt-outs by previously unidentified Class Members or Aggrieved Employees; 11) paying any residual

1 funds from uncashed checks to the cy pres beneficiaries; 12) reporting to Class Counsel and Defendants'
2 Counsel regarding the statistics of the administration, including (a) the number of initial Notice of
3 Settlements mailed; (b) the number of forwarded Notice of Settlements; (c) the number of re-mailed
4 Notice of Settlements; (d) the number of total undeliverable Notice of Settlements; (e) the number of
5 address traces performed for undeliverable Notice of Settlements; (f) the number of Notice of Settlements
6 undeliverable from traced addresses; (g) the number of total objections received; (h) the number of opt-
7 out requests received; (i) the number of disputes received; (j) the number of disputes resolved; 13)
8 providing a declaration to the Court regarding the final statistics of the administration and compliance
9 with all payment obligations under the Agreement; 14) completing all necessary tax reporting on the QSF
10 and payment of the Claim Amounts to Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees; and 15) carrying
11 out other related tasks as necessary to effectuate the terms of this Agreement and any Order of the Court.
12 All disputes relating to the Claims Administrator's ability and need to perform its duties shall be referred
13 to the Court, if necessary, which will have continuing jurisdiction over the terms and conditions of this
14 Agreement, until all payments and obligations contemplated by the Agreement have been fully executed.

15 7.2 Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees: The Notice of Settlement will
16 provide Class Members and Aggrieved Employees with a summary of the terms and conditions of the
17 Agreement, how to participate in the settlement, how to object to the Agreement, how to dispute the
18 individual's Qualifying Workweeks, and how to opt-out from the Agreement. The Notice of Settlement
19 will also inform Class Members and Aggrieved Employees of the Gross Settlement Amount, Net
20 Settlement Amount, proposed attorneys' fees and costs allocations, any proposed Enhancement Payments,
21 proposed Claims Administrator Cost allocations, proposed PAGA Payment allocations, the scope of the
22 class, the nature and extent of the released claims, dates set for a fairness hearing and hearing on Class
23 Counsels' motion for attorneys' fees and costs. The Notice of Settlement shall include information
24 regarding Class Member's and Aggrieved Employee's estimated Claim Amount.

25 7.3 Class Member Data and Mailing: No later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the
26 Preliminary Approval Date, Defendants shall provide the Claims Administrator with the name, last known
27 mailing address, last known telephone number, Social Security Number, start and end date of employment
28 (if any) of each Class Member, and any other information the Claims Administrator needs to effectuate

1 notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees as outlined herein. The Claims Administrator shall
2 review the data to determine the number of Qualifying Workweeks for each Class Member and Aggrieved
3 Employee. No later than fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of such address information, the Claims
4 Administrator will perform a national change of address ("NCOA") search, update the addresses per the
5 results of the NCOA search, and then mail the Notice of Settlement, substantially in the form attached as
6 Exhibit 1, to each Class Member and Aggrieved Employee by first-class mail, postage prepaid. The
7 Claims Administrator shall maintain all information received from Defendants confidential to itself, and
8 Defendants' Counsel. However, Class Counsel shall be able to review the breakdown of Qualified
9 Workweeks and estimated Claim Amounts for Class Members and Aggrieved Employees prior to mailing
10 for quality assurance provided the personal identifying information is redacted and/or omitted.

11 7.4 Returned and/or Re-mailed Notice of Settlements: In the event that a Notice of Settlement
12 is returned to the Claims Administrator as non-delivered on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period,
13 the Notice of Settlement shall be sent to the forwarding address affixed thereto within five (5) calendar
14 days. If no forwarding address is provided, then the Claims Administrator shall promptly attempt to
15 determine a correct address using a single skip-trace, computer or other search using the name, address
16 and/or Social Security number of the individual involved, and shall then perform a single re-mailing within
17 five (5) calendar days. Following each search that does not result in a corrected address, for those Class
18 Members who appear to be current employees of Defendants at the time of the Preliminary Approval Date,
19 the Claims Administrator shall contact Defendants' Counsel for assistance and Defendants shall cooperate
20 in good faith with the Claims Administrator's reasonable efforts to obtain valid mailing addresses for
21 Class Members to the extent they are active employees of Defendants. In the event the Notice of
22 Settlement is forwarded to a new address and/or re-mailed to a Class Member, the deadline for the Class
23 Member to submit any request to opt-out, dispute, or objection shall be the end of the Notice Period or 10
24 days from the date of the re-mailing, whichever is later. In the event the procedures in this Section are
25 followed and the Class Member does not timely and properly request to opt-out, the Class Member shall
26 be bound by all terms of the Agreement, including the Releases contained in Section 6.

27 7.5 Responses to Notice of Settlement:
28

1 7.5.1 *Opt-Outs*: The Notice of Settlement shall provide that Class Members who wish
2 to exclude themselves from the Agreement must submit a request to opt-out as provided in this Section.
3 The request to opt-out must (a) state the Class Member's full name and date of birth; (b) a statement that
4 he or she does not want to be a Class Member, does not want to participate in the settlement, and/or wants
5 to be excluded from the settlement; (c) identify the case name and number (*i.e. Fang v. Interpress*
6 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, 34-2021-00292937); (d) be signed; and (e) be post-marked no later than the
7 conclusion of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline stated in Section 7.4. The Class Member must
8 personally sign the request to opt-out. No request to opt-out may be made on behalf of a group of Class
9 Members. The date of the postmark on the return-mailing envelope shall be the exclusive means used to
10 determine whether a request to opt-out has been timely submitted. Any Class Member who requests to
11 opt-out of the Agreement will not be entitled to any benefit of the Agreement or any portion of the Net
12 Settlement Amount, will not be bound by the Agreement, nor will they have any right to object, appeal or
13 comment thereon. Class Members who fail to submit a valid and timely request to opt-out shall be bound
14 by all terms of the Agreement and any order or final judgment thereon, regardless of whether they
15 otherwise have requested to opt-out of the Agreement. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this
16 Agreement as it relates to the PAGA Payment or Released PAGA Claims regardless of whether they opt
17 out of being a Class Member.

18 7.5.2 *Objection Procedures*: Any Class Member who does not opt-out but who wishes
19 to object to this Agreement or otherwise to be heard concerning this Agreement shall send their written
20 objections to the Claims Administrator and also serve copies of the objections on Class Counsel and
21 Defendants' Counsel. The Notice of Settlement shall make clear that the Court can only approve or deny
22 the Agreement, not change the terms of the Agreement. The objection must (a) state the Class Member's
23 full name and date of birth; (b) provide evidence that the individual is, in fact, a Class Member; (c) state
24 the reasons for the objection(s), including any legal analysis and/or supporting documentation; (d) identify
25 the case name and number (*i.e. Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et al.*, 34-2021-00292937) (e) be
26 signed; and (f) be post-marked no later than the conclusion of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline
27 stated in Section 7.4. The objecting Class Member must also file a notice of intent to appear with the
28

1 Court and serve the notice on Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel, if they intend to appear at the final
2 approval hearing.

3 **7.5.3 Dispute Procedures:** Any Class Member who disputes the number of Qualifying
4 Workweeks on the Notice of Settlement shall contact the Claims Administrator. The dispute must be
5 addressed as directed by the Notice and include all of the following to be a valid dispute: (a) identify the
6 nature of the dispute and include the case name and number (*i.e. Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et*
7 *al.*, 34-2021-00292937) for the settlement they are disputing; (b) provide any information or
8 documentation supporting the dispute; (c) be signed; and (d) be post-marked no later than the conclusion
9 of the Notice Period or the re-mailing timeline stated in Section 7.4. The Claims Administrator shall
10 promptly (in no event more than two business days) forward all such disputes to Defendants' Counsel and
11 request that Defendants review the dispute. Defendants' records shall presumptively control unless the
12 Class Member can produce documentation evidencing other periods of employment worked. If
13 Defendants do agree with submitted information, the Class Member shall be credited or subtracted
14 Qualifying Workweeks in accordance with their submitted dispute and that final number of Qualified
15 Workweeks shall govern the calculation of that Class Member's Claim Amount. If Defendants do not
16 agree with the submitted information, Defendants' Counsel will promptly advise Class Counsel of the
17 dispute, which includes turning over any documentation submitted by the Class Member as part of the
18 dispute. Defendants' Counsel and Class Counsel shall attempt in good faith to resolve any such dispute
19 within five (5) calendar days of Class Counsel being advised of the dispute. Each dispute that Defendants'
20 Counsel and Class Counsel cannot timely resolve shall be resolved by the Claims Administrator or Court.

21 **7.5.4 Deficient Opt-Outs, Objections, or Disputes:** In the event that a deficient opt-out,
22 objection, or dispute is received on or before the conclusion of the Notice Period, the Claims Administrator
23 shall mail a letter to the Class Member within five (5) calendar days informing them of the deficiency. If
24 a deficiency letter is mailed to a Class Member, the deadline for the Class Member to cure the deficiency
25 shall be the end of the Notice Period or 10 days from the date of the deficiency letter, whichever is later.

26 **7.6 Due Process Acknowledgement:** Compliance with the procedures set forth in Sections 7.1
27 to 7.5.4 shall constitute due and sufficient notice to Class Members of the Action and the Agreement and
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1 shall satisfy Class Members' due process rights. Nothing else shall be required of the Parties, Class
2 Counsel or Defendants' Counsel to provide notice of the proposed Agreement.

3 7.7 Claims Administrator Declaration Regarding Notice Period: Within twenty-one (21) days
4 after the conclusion of the Notice Period, the Claims Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and
5 Defendants' Counsel with a signed declaration under penalty of perjury providing a complete and detailed
6 report regarding the statistics and responses of settlement administration to date and all the Claims
7 Administrators' obligations under Sections 5.8 to 5.9.3, 7.1 to 7.5.4, and 7.9.

8 7.8 Claims Administrator Payments to Qualified Claimants, Aggrieved Employees, Class
9 Counsel, and Plaintiff: Within seven (7) calendar days after the Final Approval Date and the Court's
10 determination of the amount of attorneys' fees and costs payable to Class Counsel, the Enhancement
11 Payment payable to Plaintiff, the PAGA Payment, and Claims Administrator Costs, the Claims
12 Administrator shall calculate the final Net Settlement Amount, the final Claim Amounts for Qualified
13 Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees, any applicable taxes thereon, and report the results of these
14 calculations Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel. Defendants shall wire the Gross Settlement Amount
15 and applicable taxes necessary to fund the Settlement as described in Section 5.1 to the Claims
16 Administrator within twenty-one (21) days after the Final Approval Date to be held in trust in a QSF.
17 Within 14 days after Defendants' last day to fund the settlement, the Claims Administrator shall deliver
18 payment of Class Counsels' attorneys' fees and costs, the Enhancement Payment payable to Plaintiff, the
19 75% portion of the PAGA Payment payable to the LWDA, Claims Administrator Costs, and payment to
20 Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees as required under this Agreement and approved by Court.

21 7.8.1 The Claims Administrator shall send a check(s) by mail, with tracking and delivery,
22 the Court-approved attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel unless other method is requested by Class
23 Counsel. Class Counsel shall provide the Claims Administrator with the pertinent taxpayer identification
24 number and payment instructions after the Final Approval Date.

25 7.8.2 The Claims Administrator shall send a check by mail, with tracking and delivery,
26 for the Court-approved Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, care of Class Counsel unless
27 other method is requested by Class Counsel.
28

7.8.3 Only Qualified Claimants and Aggrieved Employees will receive their Claim Amount.

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

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

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

1	Last day for Defendants to provide Claims Administrator with Class Member information	Within 14 calendar days after the Preliminary Approval Date
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3		
4	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
5		
6		
7	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
8		
9		
10	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
11		
12		
13	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
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	Last day for Defendants to fund settlement	Within 21 calendar days after Final Approval Date
19		
20		
21	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 14 days after Defendants last day to fund the settlement
22		
23		
24		
25		
26	Last day for Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees to cash settlement checks	120 days after issuance of checks to Qualified Members and Aggrieved Employees
27		
28		

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 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 Preliminary Approval Motion to Defendants' Counsel. Defendants' Counsel will provide comments and/or proposed revisions within one week after receipt of the draft Preliminary Approval Motion from Class Counsel. With regard to the final approval documents, a similar one-week maximum review and response time 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 settlement administration services to be provided by the Claims Administrator; 6) Preliminarily approving

the proposed Enhancement Payment to Plaintiff; 7) Preliminarily approving the application for payment of reasonable attorneys' fees and reimbursement of litigation-related expenses to Class Counsel; and 8) Scheduling a fairness hearing on the question of whether the proposed Agreement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable and adequate as to the Class Members.

9.1.2 Defendants shall not oppose Plaintiff's motion for approval of the proposed Agreement.

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

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

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

9.2.2 Following entry of the Court's Order granting final approval of the Agreement, the Parties will each act to ensure the fulfillment of all its provisions, including but not limited to the following: 1) Should an appeal be taken from the final approval of the Agreement or motion to set aside the judgement be filed, all parties will support the final approval order on appeal or otherwise; 2) Class Counsel will assist the Claims Administrator as needed or requested in the process of identifying and

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

7 9.3 Final Judgment: If the Court approves this Agreement at the final approval and fairness
8 hearing, the Parties will request that the Court enter an Order Granting Final Approval of Class Action
9 and PAGA Settlement and Final Judgment.

10 9.4 Notice to LWDA: Plaintiff agrees to provide notice to the Labor and Workforce
11 Development Agency ("LWDA") of this settlement in accordance with Labor Code § 2699(1)(2).

12 **10. MISCELLANEOUS TERMS**

13 10.1 Defendants' Right to Withdraw Based on Opt-Outs: If, prior to the Final Approval Date,
14 10% or more of the Class Members have submitted proper and timely requests to opt-out in accordance
15 with the provisions of the Agreement, Defendants may, at their election, rescind the Agreement and all
16 actions taken in its furtherance will be thereby null and void. Defendants must exercise this right of
17 rescission, in writing, to Class Counsel, within seven (7) calendar days after the Claims Administrator
18 notifies the Parties of the total number of opt-outs. If the option to rescind is exercised, then any Claims
19 Administrator Costs shall be paid by Defendants. Defendants have represented that there are no more
20 than 10,141 workweeks during the Class Period. In the event the number of workweeks during the
21 Class Period is more than 11,155 (*i.e.*, greater than 10% more than 10,141), then the Gross Settlement
22 Amount shall be increased proportionally by the workweeks in excess of 10,141, multiplied by the
23 workweek value. For example, if there were 11,900 workweeks represented to exist during the Class
24 Period, but there are actually 15,000 workweeks in the Class Period, and the actual workweek value is
25 \$5.00 per workweek, Defendants would have to increase the Gross Settlement Amount by \$15,500.00
26 (15,000 workweeks – 11,900 workweeks = 3,100 workweeks x \$5.00/workweek).

27 10.2 Circular 230 Disclaimer: EACH PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT (FOR PURPOSES OF
28 THIS SECTION, THE "ACKNOWLEDGING PARTY" AND EACH PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT

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

21 10.3 No Prior Assignments: The Parties represent, covenant, and warrant that they have not
22 directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to
23 any person or entity any portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action or right released
24 and discharged in this Agreement.

25 10.4 Waiver of Appeal and Ability to Opt Out: To the extent permitted by applicable law, by
26 signing this Agreement Defendants are waiving any rights to appeal from the Court's approval of the
27 settlement unless the Court materially modifies the settlement. Furthermore, by signing this Agreement
28 Plaintiff is waiving any right or ability to opt out of this Agreement during the Notice Period or otherwise.

Plaintiff further waives any right to appeal from the Court's approval of the settlement unless the Court materially modifies the settlement. However, Plaintiff agrees that changes to the proposed amount of attorneys' fees and costs and the Enhancement Payment are not material modifications for the purposes of this section.

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

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

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

10.8 No Admission of Liability: Neither the acceptance nor the performance by Defendants of the terms of this Agreement, nor any of the related negotiations or proceedings, is or shall be claimed to be, construed as, or deemed to be, an admission by Defendants of the truth of any of the allegations in the Complaint, the representative character of the Action, the validity of any of the claims that were or could have been asserted by Plaintiff and/or Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees in the Action, or of any liability or guilt of Defendants in the Action. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to be or deemed an admission by Defendants of any liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing toward Plaintiff, the Class Members, or any other person, and Defendants specifically disclaim any liability, culpability, negligence, or wrongdoing toward Plaintiff, the Class Members, or any other person. Each of the Parties has entered into this Stipulation with the intention to avoid further disputes and litigation.

10.9 Notices: Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, all notices, demands, or other communications given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given as of

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
Jessica L. Hart
Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Blvd., Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624

To Defendants:

Kevin Cleveland
Hannah Moon
Young, Cohen & Durrett, LLP
1321 Howe Avenue, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95825
Telephone: (916) 569-1700
Fax: (916) 569-1707

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, Aggrieved Employees, 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 attorneys' 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.

4 10.14 Authorization to Enter Into Settlement Agreement: Counsel for all Parties warrant and
5 represent they are expressly authorized by the Parties whom they represent to negotiate this Agreement
6 and to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties pursuant to this
7 Agreement to effectuate its terms and to execute any other documents required to effectuate the terms of
8 this Agreement.

9 10.15 Class Member Signatories: Because the Action has not yet been certified, and the Class
10 Members are so numerous, the Parties agree that it is impossible or impractical to have each Class Member
11 sign this Agreement. It is agreed that, for purposes of seeking approval of the Agreement, this Agreement
12 may be executed on behalf of all Class Members by the Class Representative.

13 10.16 Counterparts: This Agreement shall become effective upon its execution by all of the
14 undersigned. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendants, and Defendants' Counsel may execute this Agreement
15 in counterparts, and execution of counterparts shall have the same force and effect as if each had signed
16 the same instrument. Facsimile, electronic, and/or scanned copies of signatures shall have the same force
17 and effect of originals.

18 10.17 Choice of Law: The Agreement and any exhibits hereto shall be considered to have been
19 negotiated, executed, and delivered, and to have been wholly performed, in the State of California, and
20 the rights and obligations of the Parties to the Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance
21 with, and governed by, the substantive laws of the State of California without giving effect to that State's
22 choice of law principles.

23 10.18 Headings and Captions: Section titles or captions contained in the Agreement are inserted
24 as a matter of convenience and for reference, and in no way define, limit, extend, or describe the scope of
25 this Agreement, or any provision thereof.

26 10.19 No Retaliation or Discouragement: The Parties agree they will take no action that could
27 be construed as retaliation against any Class Members for participating or seeking to participate in this
28 class action and PAGA settlement. The Parties will not discourage any class member from participating

or seeking to participate in this class action and PAGA settlement. This is a material term of the Agreement and non-breaching Parties will seek court intervention if this provision is breached. Should non-breaching Party prevail, they shall be entitled to further attorneys' fees and costs.

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

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

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

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

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

For Plaintiff:

Date: 10/28/2021

DocuSigned by:
Yeng Fang
248C1A3E7BE1426...

For Defendants or Released Parties:

Date: _____

By: _____
For Interpress Technologies, Inc.

1 or seeking to participate in this class action and PAGA settlement. This is a material term of the
2 Agreement and non-breaching Parties will seek court intervention if this provision is breached. Should
3 non-breaching Party prevail, they shall be entitled to further attorneys' fees and costs.

4 10.20 Integrated Agreement: This Agreement and the *Class & PAGA Settlement Memorandum*
5 *of Understanding* set forth the entire understanding between the Parties and supersede any and all prior
6 agreements, oral or written, pertaining to the subject matter hereof. Each party acknowledges that there
7 is no representation, inducement, promise or agreement which has been made, orally or otherwise, by the
8 other party, concerning the terms or conditions of this Agreement, which is not expressly embodied in this
9 Agreement. In entering into this Agreement, the Parties represent that the terms of this Agreement are
10 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: _____

23 _____
24 Yeng Fang

25 **For Defendants or Released Parties:**

26 Date: 2 November 2021

27 Robert W. Mune
28 By:
For Interpress Technologies, Inc.

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Date: _____

By: _____
For Roderick Miner

Date: _____

By: _____
For Francine Osborn

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Shimoda Law Corp.

Dated: 10/28/21

By: 
Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Jessica L. Hart
Attorney for Plaintiff and Similarly Situated
Employees

APPROVED AS TO FORM

YOUNG, COHEN & DURRETT, LLP

Dated: _____

By: _____
Kevin Cleveland
Attorney for Defendants

1 Date: 2 November 2021

By: Roderick W. Miner
For Roderick Miner

4 Date: 11/2/21

By: Francine Osborn
For Francine Osborn

8 APPROVED AS TO FORM

Shimoda Law Corp.

10 Dated: _____

By: _____
Galen T. Shimoda
Justin P. Rodriguez
Jessica L. Hart
Attorney for Plaintiff and Similarly Situated
Employees

14 APPROVED AS TO FORM

YOUNG, COHEN & DURRETT, LLP

15 Dated: 11/2/21

By: Kevin Cleveland
Kevin Cleveland
Attorney for Defendants

Exhibit 1

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of all
other similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
California Corporation; RODERICK MINER, an
individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an individual;
and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

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

ATTENTION: All non-exempt employees who have worked, or continue to work, for Defendants in California from January 22, 2017, to _____. (the "Class Members").

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. THIS NOTICE RELATES TO A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTION AND PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT (PAGA) 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 CLASS ACTION PORTION 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 and PAGA settlement, entered on _____, you are receiving notice of a proposed class action and PAGA settlement between Plaintiff Yeng Fang ("Plaintiff" or "Class Representative"), and Defendants Interpress Technologies, Inc. and Roderick Miner ("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" and may also be considered an "Aggrieved Employee" (see definition below). 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 _____, including PAGA settlement amounts, if applicable. 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 January 22, 2021, 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. 34-2021-00292937. The Class Period is from January 22, 2017, to _____. (the "Class Period").

In the Action, Plaintiff sought to obtain allegedly unpaid wages, interest, statutory penalties, civil penalties, fees, and costs on behalf of himself, Class Members, and Aggrieved Employees. Plaintiff alleged that Defendants violated California law by 1) violating Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order No. 1 § 3 (Failure to Pay Overtime Wages); 2) violating Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197.1; IWC Wage Order No. 1 § 4 (Failure to Pay Minimum Wages); 3) violating Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and Wage Order No. 1 §§ 11(A) and 11(B) (Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof); 4) violating Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 1 § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof); 5) violating Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3 (Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements); 6) violating Labor Code §§ 201-203, 256 (Failure to Pay Final Wages); 7) violating Labor Code § 2802

(Failure to Pay Reimbursements for Expenses); 8) penalties under Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 (Provisions Regulating Hours and Days of Work in Any Industrial Welfare Commission Order); 9) violating Labor Code §§ 226.3, 1174 (Failure to Maintain Accurate Records); 10) violating Labor Code §§ 246, 246.5, 248.5 (Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave); 12) violating Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, (Unfair Competition); and 13) violating Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*, (PAGA Claims). Defendants have denied all of Plaintiff's allegations and maintain that they were in compliance with California law at all times. 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. 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 Regarding Class Action and 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 Four Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$425,000) ("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 \$148,750, attorneys' costs not to exceed \$15,000, Claims Administrator Costs estimated not to exceed \$6,500, Class Representative's Enhancement Payment of \$15,000, and \$10,000 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 in addition to 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 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 that have or continue to work for Defendants in California from January 19, 2020, to _____.

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.

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 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 be addressed to [insert information where to send disputes here] and include all of the following to be a valid dispute (a) identify the nature of the dispute and include the case name and number (*i.e. Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et al.*, 34-2021-00292937) for the settlement you are disputing; (b) provide any information or documentation supporting the dispute; (c) be signed; and (d) 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. 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.

Aggrieved Employees will be deemed to have released all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*, based on the facts or claims alleged in the Action, or which could have been asserted in the Action based upon the facts asserted in the Action, during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

The individuals released ("Released Parties") include Interpress Technologies, Roderick Miner, Francine Osborn, as well as their former, present, or future owners, parents, subsidiaries, officers, shareholders, directors, managers, supervisors, consultants, joint employers, successors, assigns, accountants, representatives, agents, employees, attorneys, and insurers, as may be applicable.

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 \$148,750, and attorneys' costs not to exceed \$15,000. 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 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) identify the case name and number (*i.e. Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et al., 34-2021-00292937*); (d) be signed; and (e) 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. Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et al., 34-2021-00292937*) (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. Similarly, if you are an Aggrieved Employee, if settlement is approved, the state will have settled all related claims with the Defendants, and you cannot, thereafter, bring a PAGA action relating to such claims during or before the PAGA claim period. 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 ____, [address] on _____ at _____ 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

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
Jessica L. Hart
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

Kevin Cleveland
Hannah Moon
Young, Cohen & Durrett, LLP
1321 Howe Avenue, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95825
Telephone: (916) 569-1700
Fax: (916) 569-1707

On behalf of Defendants

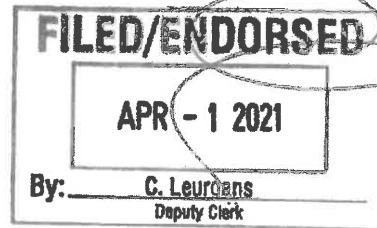
PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE COURT CLERK'S OFFICE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT OR THE CLAIM PROCESS. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL [number]

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

EXHIBIT B

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 Jessica L. Hart (Cal State Bar No. 331441)
5 Shimoda Law Corp.
9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Telephone: (916) 525-0716
Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

6 Attorneys for Plaintiff YENG FANG,
7 individually and on behalf of all other similarly
situated employees



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

10 YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of
11 all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
15 California Corporation; RODERICK W.
16 MINER, an individual; FRANCINE
17 OSBORN, an individual; and DOES 1 to 100,
inclusive,

18 Defendants.

) Case No. 34-2021-00292937

) **FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR**
) **DAMAGES AND PENALTIES**

-) 1. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages
(Labor Code §§ 510, 1194)
) 2. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages
(Labor Code § 1194)
) 3. Meal Period Violations
(Labor Code §§ 512, 226.7)
) 4. Rest Period Violations
(Labor Code §§ 226.7)
) 5. Wage Statement Violations
(Labor Code § 226)
) 6. Waiting Time Penalties
(Labor Code §§ 201-203)
) 7. Failure to Reimburse Expenses
(Labor Code § 2802)
) 8. Unfair Competition (Business &
Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*)
) 9. Private Attorneys General Act (Labor
Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*)

) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

) **FILED BY FAX**

1 Plaintiff YENG FANG ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated
2 employees, hereby files this Complaint against Defendants INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,
3 a California Corporation; RODERICK W. MINER, an individual, FRANCINE OSBORN, an
4 individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive (hereinafter all collectively referred to as "Defendants").
5 On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges the following:

6 INTRODUCTION

7 1. This is a class action and Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") lawsuit brought by
8 Plaintiff for failure to pay overtime wages, failure to pay minimum wages, meal period violations, rest
9 period violations, wage statement violations, waiting time penalties, unpaid reimbursements, unfair
10 competition and for derivative penalties under the PAGA

11 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12 2. The Sacramento County Superior Court has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to
13 California Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10 to determine alleged violations of the California
14 Labor Code, California Business and Professions Code, and Wage Order No. 1.

15 3. Venue is proper pursuant to Civil Procedure Code sections 395(a), and 395.5, in that
16 Defendants resides in Sacramento County and/or are foreign entities and have not designated any county
17 in California as being where they maintain their principal offices. In addition, some of the wrongful acts
18 and violations of law asserted herein occurred within Sacramento County, and Defendants' obligation to
19 pay wages arose in Sacramento County, pursuant to *Madera Police Officers Assn. v. City of Madera*, 36
20 Cal.3d 403, 414 (1984).

21 4. Plaintiff sought permission pursuant to Labor Code section 2699 *et seq.*, to pursue the
22 claims set forth in this Complaint against Defendants as a Private Attorney General on behalf of himself
23 and other similarly situated employees. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, Plaintiff gave written
24 notice via online submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") on
25 approximately January 19, 2021. Plaintiff provided facts and legal bases for his claims within the notice
26 to the LWDA on all violations asserted under the Private Attorneys General Act cause of action.
27 Plaintiff submitted the \$75.00 filing fee. The January 19, 2021 notice was also sent via certified mail to
28 Defendants on the same day. Plaintiff is informed and believes, that to date, the LWDA has not

1 provided any response to Plaintiff's notice correspondence. Accordingly, Plaintiff is informed and
2 believes that he has exhausted all administrative remedies pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act
3 and may bring this action on behalf of himself and all similarly situated employees (e.g. Aggrieved
4 Employee). See Cal. Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A), (c)(3); *Caliber Bodyworks, Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 134
5 Cal.App.4th 365, 383 n.18, 385 n.19 (2005).

6 PARTIES

7 5. Plaintiff YENG FANG is an individual over the age of eighteen (18) and is a resident
8 of the State of California.

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

12 7. On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges, that RODERICK W. MINER is an
13 individual over the age of eighteen (18) and is a resident of the State of California. Plaintiff further
14 allege(s) that RODERICK W. MINER is an owner, director, officer, and/or managing agent of
15 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., responsible for causing the violations outlined in the First
16 through Seventh and Ninth causes of action. As such, RODERICK W. MINER is individually liable
17 pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1.

18 8. On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges, that FRANCINE OSBORN is an
19 individual over the age of eighteen (18) and is a resident of the State of California. Plaintiff further
20 allege(s) that FRANCINE OSBORN is an owner, director, officer, and/or managing agent of
21 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., responsible for causing the violations outlined in the First
22 through Seventh and Ninth causes of action. As such, FRANCINE OSBORN is individually liable
23 pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1.

24 9. Defendants DOES 1 through 100 are affiliates, subsidiaries, and related entities and the
25 alter egos of each of the other Defendants named herein, corporate, or otherwise, who participated in
26 and are liable for the actions herein alleged. Plaintiff will seek to amend this Complaint to allege the
27 true names and capacities of these DOE Defendants when they are ascertained. At all times mentioned
28 herein, each Defendant was the agent or employee of each of the other Defendants and was acting within

1 the course and scope of such agency or employment. The Defendants are jointly and severally liable to
2 Plaintiff.

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

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

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

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

14 CLASS ALLEGATIONS

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

18 Plaintiff and similarly situated employees who have or continue to work
19 for Defendants in California from four (4) years prior to the filing of this
Complaint to the present.

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

23 (a) Numerosity: The putative class is so numerous that the individual joinder of all members
24 is impracticable under the circumstances of this case. While the exact number of class
25 members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that
26 Defendants has employed as many as one hundred (100) individuals falling within the
27 above stated class definition throughout the State of California during the applicable
28

1 statute of limitations, who were subjected to the policies and practices outlined in this
2 Complaint. As such, joinder of all members of the putative class is not practicable.

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

- 7 i. Whether Defendants paid putative class members for all hours worked;
- 8 ii. Whether Defendants paid all overtime wages owed;
- 9 iii. Whether Defendants failed to correctly calculate putative class members' regular
10 rate of pay;
- 11 iv. Whether Defendants maintained accurate payroll records;
- 12 v. Whether Defendants failed to authorize and permit all meal and rest periods;
- 13 vi. Whether, as a result of Defendants' policies and practices, Plaintiff and putative
14 class members were not authorized and permitted to take all meal and rest periods
15 owed;
- 16 vii. Whether, as a result of Defendants' policies and practices, Plaintiff and putative
17 class members received all minimum and overtime wages due;
- 18 viii. Whether, as a result of Defendants' policies and practices, Plaintiff and putative
19 class members received all wages, due and owing, at the time of their termination
20 or separation; and
- 21 ix. Whether provided Plaintiff and putative class members with wage statements that
22 complied with Labor Code section 226.

23 (c) Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the putative
24 class. The putative class also sustained damages arising out of Defendants' common
25 course of conduct in violation of the law, as complained of herein. Plaintiff and all
26 members of the putative class were non-exempt employees who were not paid minimum
27 and overtime wages, meal and rest period premiums, and reimbursements arising out of
28 Defendants' common course of conduct in violation of the law, as complained of herein.

1 Additionally, Defendants issued Plaintiff and all members of the putative class wage
2 statements that did not comply with Labor Code section 226. As a result, Plaintiff and
3 each member of the putative class will have suffered the same type of harm and seek the
4 same type of recovery based on the same legal theories.

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

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

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

25 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

26 17. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 16 as though fully
27 set forth herein.
28

1 18. Plaintiff worked for Defendants as a Material Handler and Forklift Operator, as a non-
2 exempt employee from approximately September 2019 to December 4, 2020. Similarly situated
3 employees also worked for Defendants as non-exempt employees. Plaintiff and similarly situated
4 employees regularly worked over eight (8) hours in a day and/or forty (40) hours in a week, incurring
5 overtime, and were paid non-discretionary remuneration, such as bonuses. Defendants did not correctly
6 incorporate the value of the non-discretionary remuneration, such as bonuses, into Plaintiff's and
7 similarly situated employees' regular rate of pay when calculating overtime, double time, meal and rest
8 period premiums, or sick leave pay.

9 19. In addition to improperly calculating the regular rate of pay, Defendants also had a policy
10 and practice of failing to pay earned overtime wages when employees worked over eight (8) hours in a
11 day. For instance, on days when Plaintiff and similarly situated employees clocked in or out of their
12 scheduled eight (8) shift from one (1) to fifteen (15) minutes before or after their scheduled time out or
13 time in, the time keeping system would automatically deduct the overtime hours. This resulted in an
14 underpayment of both overtime and minimum wages. These wage violations resulted in inaccurate time
15 keeping records.

16 20. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were also not authorized and permitted to take
17 all meal and rest periods they were entitled to, being paid meal period premiums on occasions. For
18 instance, there were instances when Plaintiff was not able, due to staffing and workflow issues, to take a
19 timely a meal period and was directed by management to change his hours to reflect a timely meal
20 period within the first five (5) hours. Plaintiff and similarly situated also frequently missed their rest
21 periods due to staffing and coverage issues.

22 21. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were further denied all reimbursements owed
23 for use of their personal cell phones for work purposes. Specifically, at least, fifty (50) percent or more
24 of Defendants' employees used their cell phones to clock in and out of work but were not reimbursed for
25 this time.

26 22. As a result of Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees for all
27 hours worked, Defendants failed to provide all final wages owed to Plaintiff and similarly situated
28 employees within twenty-four (24) hours of their termination or seventy-two (72) hours of their

1 resignation. In addition, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated employees with
2 accurate wage statements. The wage statements Defendants provided to Plaintiff and similarly situated
3 employees did not accurately state their total regular hours worked, gross wages and net wages, and all
4 deductions made.

5 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

6 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
7 **FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES**
8 **(As to all Defendants)**

9 23. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 22 as though fully
10 set forth herein.

11 24. During the period Plaintiff was employed by Defendants, Defendants were required to
12 compensate Plaintiff at one and one-half (1½) times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of
13 eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week, and two (2) times the regular rate of pay for
14 hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours per day. *See, e.g., IWC Wage Order No. 1, section (3)(A);*
15 Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194.

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

20 26. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were not exempt from overtime protections
21 employees under the California Wage Orders and Labor Code.

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

25 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
26 **FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES**
27 **(As to all Defendants)**

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

29. For the period preceding the filing of this Complaint, Defendants were required to compensate Plaintiff and similarly situated employees with at least California's applicable minimum for every hour worked. *See* MW-Order 2019; IWC Wage Order, No. 1, section 4(A); Cal. Lab. Code § 1194.

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

31. 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.

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

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

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

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

35. California Labor Code section 512 and Wage Order No. 1 section 11(B) further provide that employers may not employ employees for a work period for more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of at least 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. Employees are entitled to one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of compensation for each meal period not provided.

36. Defendants employed Plaintiff and similarly situated employees for periods of more than five (5) hours without providing meal breaks of at least thirty (30) minutes or a second meal period of at least thirty (30) minutes when Plaintiff and similarly situated employees worked more than ten (10) hours in a day. Defendants also failed to allow Plaintiff and similarly situated

1 employees to take their first meal period before the completion of their fifth hour of work and failed
2 to allow Plaintiff and similarly situated employees to take their second meal period before the
3 completion of their tenth hour of work. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees did not waive their
4 rights to all meal periods throughout their employment.

5 37. Defendants further failed to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees the
6 applicable meal period premiums for any such missed meal breaks.

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

10 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
11 **REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS**
12 **(As to all Defendants)**

13 39. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 38 as though fully
14 set forth herein.

15 40. An employer must provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the
16 applicable Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7.

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

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

23 43. Defendants further failed to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees the
24 applicable rest period premiums for any such missed rest periods.

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

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS
(As to all Defendants)

45. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 44 as though fully set forth herein.

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

(1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, (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 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.

47. 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). Specifically, Defendants did not accurately itemize all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period, all regular, overtime and double time hours worked and corresponding rates of pay, and gross and net wages earned. The paystubs also did not accurately itemize Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees' total hours worked, due to Defendants' failure to properly pay minimum and overtime wages. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees were not able to promptly and easily determine their total hours worked from their paystubs alone. Additionally, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees suffered

1 confusion over whether they received all wages owed and were prevented from effectively
2 challenging information on their wage statements.

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

6
7 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
WAITING TIME PENALTIES
(As to all Defendants)

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

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

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

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

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

20 54. Defendants knew of its obligation to pay Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees'
21 their final wages when their employment terminated. Indeed, Defendants had knowledge that Plaintiff
22 and similarly situated employees were not paid for all regular and overtime hours, as it authorized the
23 practices and policies denying these wages. Such conduct shows Defendants had knowledge of earned,
24 but unpaid wages at the time of separation, yet Defendants still refused to pay the remaining wages
25 owed.

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

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
FAILURE TO REIMBURSE EXPENSES
(As to all Defendants)

56. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 55 as though fully set forth herein.

57. California Labor Code section 2802(a) states that "An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful."

58. Defendants required Plaintiff and similarly situated employees to use their personal cell phones to clock in and out of work and for other work-related purposes but failed to reimburse them for such use.

59. 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.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
UNFAIR COMPETITION

(As to Defendant INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., and DOES 1-100)

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

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

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

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

4 64. As a direct and legal result of the Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, pursuant to the
5 UCL (including B&P Code §17203), Plaintiff and similarly situated employees are entitled to
6 restitution, including, but not limited to, interest and penalties pursuant to Business & Professions Code
7 sections 17203, 17208, violations of California Labor Code sections 226.7, 510, 512, 1194 and 2802 all
8 in an amount as yet unascertained but subject to proof at trial, for four (4) years from the filing of this
9 Action.

10 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
11 **PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT**
12 **(As to all Defendants)**

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

15 66. Plaintiff has alleged to the Labor Commissioner that Defendants have violated the
16 following provisions of the Labor Code in their dealings with him and other Approved Employees:

- 17 • Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order 1, § 3 (Failure to Pay
18 Overtime Wages);
- 19 • Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197.1; IWC Wage Order 1, § 4 (Failure to Pay
20 Minimum Wages);
- 21 • Violation of Labor Code § 2802 (Failure to Pay Reimbursements for Expenses);
- 22 • Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3 (Failure to Provide Accurate Wage
23 Statements);
- 24 • Violation of Labor Code §§ 201-203, 256 (Failure to Pay Final Wages);
- 25 • Violation of Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 (Provisions Regulating Hours and Days of
26 Work in Any Industrial Welfare Commission Order);
- 27 • Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512; IWC Wage Order 1, §§ 11(A) and 11(B)
28 (Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof);

- Violation of Labor Code § 226.7; IWC Wage Order 1, § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof);
- Violation of Labor Code § 226.3, 1174, 1198; IWC Wage Order 7, § 7(A) (Failure to Maintain Accurate Records); and
- 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).

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

DAMAGES

WHEREFORE Plaintiff requests relief as follows:

1. A jury trial;
2. As to the First Cause of Action:
 - a. Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - b. Interest for the wages due pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194;
 - c. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194;
3. As to the Second Cause of Action:
 - a. Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - b. Interest for the wages due pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194;
 - c. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194;
 - d. Liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2;
4. As to the Third Cause of Action:
 - a. Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - b. Attorney's fees, costs and interest pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;

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5. As to the Fourth Cause of Action:
- a. Wages in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - b. Attorney's fees, costs and interest pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;
6. As to the Fifth Cause of Action:
- a. Penalties as provided for in Labor Code section 226, including the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per employee for each violation in the subsequent pay periods, but not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00);
 - b. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred pursuant to Labor Code section 226(e);
7. As to the Seventh Cause of Action:
- a. An amount to be proven at trial;
 - b. For attorney's fees, interest, and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 2802(c);
8. As to the Ninth Cause of Action:
- a. For civil penalties as provided for in the Labor Code for each enumerated violation;
 - 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;
9. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper, including, but not limited to:

- 1 a. Wages as proved at trial;
2 b. Injunctive and Declaratory relief;
3 c. Attorney's fees and costs as provided for by law; and
4 d. Interest.
5

6 Dated: March 31, 2021

Shimoda Law Corp.

8
9 By: 

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

EXHIBIT C



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January 19, 2021

For Online Filing:

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

Re: *Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc.*

Dear Labor Commissioner,

As counsel for Yeng Fang ("Plaintiff"), I am writing to provide you and the following "employers" notice pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699.3:

Interpress Technologies, Inc.
1120 Del Paso Road
Sacramento, CA 95834

Francine Osborn
1120 Del Paso Road
Sacramento, CA 95834

Roderick W. Miner
1120 Del Paso Road
Sacramento, CA 95834

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 Interpress Technologies, Inc., Francine Osborn, and Roderick W. Miner ("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 individuals in California who have, or continue to, perform work for Defendants. 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 as a Material Handler and Forklift Operator, as a non-exempt employee from approximately September 2019 to December 4, 2020. Aggrieved Employees also worked for Defendants as non-exempt employees. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees regularly worked over eight (8) hours in a day and/or forty (40) hours in a week, incurring overtime, and were paid non-discretionary remuneration, such as bonuses. Defendants did not correctly incorporate the value of the non-discretionary remuneration, such as bonuses, into Plaintiff's and similarly situated employees' regular rate of pay when calculating overtime, double time, meal and rest period premiums, or sick leave pay.

In addition to improperly calculating the regular rate of pay, Defendants also had a policy and practice of failing to pay earned overtime wages when employees worked over eight (8) hours in a day. For instance, on days when Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees clocked in or out of their scheduled eight (8) hour shift from one (1) to fifteen (15) minutes before or after their scheduled time in or out, the time keeping system would automatically deduct the overtime hours. This resulted in an underpayment of both overtime and minimum wages. These wage violations resulted in inaccurate time keeping records.

Plaintiff was also denied minimum wages/emergency sick leave pay by Defendants' refusal to comply with the Families First Coronavirus Response Act: Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act ("EPSLA"). Specifically, on November 25, 2020, when Plaintiff reported he had been exposed to Covid-19 and was required by Defendants to quarantine until he received a negative test result, Defendants denied him emergency sick leave wages mandated by EPSLA. In fact, as soon as Plaintiff was cleared to return to work after a negative test result, he was terminated for excessive absences. Plaintiff is informed and believes that other Aggrieved Employees were also unlawfully denied emergency sick leave pay under EPSLA. Pursuant to EPSLA, a denial of emergency sick leave pay constitutes a denial of minimum wages.

Further, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not authorized and permitted to take all meal and rest periods they were entitled to, being paid meal period premiums on occasions. For instance, there were times when Plaintiff was not able, due to staffing and workflow issues, to take a timely meal period and was directed by management to change his hours to reflect a timely meal period within the first five (5) hours. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees also frequently missed their rest periods due to staffing and coverage issues.

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were further denied all reimbursements owed for use of their personal cell phones for work purposes. Specifically, at least, fifty (50) percent or more of Defendants' employees used their cell phones to clock in and out of work but were not reimbursed for this use.



As a result of Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, Defendants failed to provide all final wages owed to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees within twenty-four (24) hours of their termination or seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation. In addition, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees with accurate wage statements. The wage statements Defendants provided to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees did not accurately state their total regular hours worked, gross wages and net wages, and all deductions made.

B. ALLEGATIONS AND CHARGES

Count 1 – Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order 1, § 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 2 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, 1194.2, 1197.1; IWC Wage Order 1, § 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. 1, § (4); Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197.1. For the reasons stated above, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked. Defendants also denied Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees legal minimum wages by refusing to provide them mandated emergency paid sick leave pursuant to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act: Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act ("EPSLA"). Thus, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not paid at least the applicable minimum wages due. This is against the law.

Count 3 - Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and Wage Order No. 1, §§ 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. 1, 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. 1, 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. 1, § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof)

Labor Code section 226.7 and Wage Order No. 1, 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, including minimum and overtime wages and meal and rest period premiums, 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 § 2802 (Failure to Pay Reimbursements for Expenses)

Labor Code section 2802(a) states that “An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful.” Defendants failed to pay any reimbursements to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees’ for their use of their personal cell phone for work purposes. This was in violation of the law.

Count 8 – 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 on 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. Francine Osborn, and Roderick W. Miner 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 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. As discussed above, Defendants failed to properly calculate the regular rate of pay by failing to incorporate the value of non-discretionary bonuses into their calculations. 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.

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: _____

Galen T. Shimoda

GTS: jh
cc: Client via e-mail

1 *Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc.*

2 **PROOF OF SERVICE — CCP §§ 1010.6, 1013a and 2015.5**
3 **and California Rules of Court, Rule 1.21, Rule 2.150, and Rule 2.251**

4 I, Melissa A. Phillips, 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 January 19, 2021, I served the following documents on the party below:

8 * Private Attorney General Act Letter

9 Interpress Technologies, Inc. 10 1120 Del Paso Road Sacramento, CA 95834	Francine Osborn 1120 Del Paso Road Sacramento, CA 95834
11 Roderick W. Miner 1120 Del Paso Road 12 Sacramento, CA 95834	

13 [XXX] [By Certified Mail] I am familiar with my employer's practice for the collection
14 and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal
15 Service and that each day's mail is deposited with the United States Postal
16 Service that same day in the ordinary course of business. On the date set forth
17 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.

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

19 [] [By Electronic Mail] I e-mailed the documents(s) to the person(s) shown
20 above. No error was reported by the e-mail service that I used.

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

22
23 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
24 is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on January 19, 2021, at Elk Grove,
California.

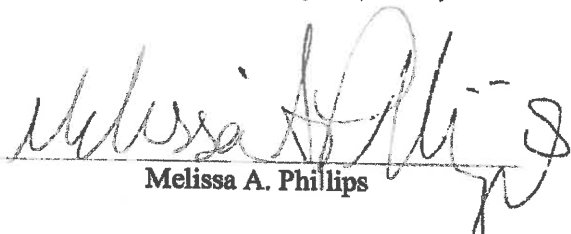
25
26
27 
28 Melissa A. Phillips

EXHIBIT D

Entered	Description	Amount
1/8/2021	Administration/Copy Fee - Class Action - Phone, Fax, Scan, Copying, Non-Certified/Courier Postage, Lexis Legal Research Fees	\$500.00
1/16/2021	Payment to LWDA - PAGA Filing Fee	\$75.00
1/22/2021	Payment to Court - Complaint Fee Superior Court	\$435.00
1/22/2021	Service Fee to Court - Complaint	\$40.00
2/4/2021	Service Fee to Court - Notice of Disassociation of Counsel	\$40.00
2/11/2021	Service Fee to Court - Complex Fees	\$40.00
2/11/2021	Payment to Court - Complex Fees	\$1,000.00
5/11/2021	ALS Service Fee - Interpress Tech inv 163153	\$67.20
7/20/2021	Service Fee to Court - Case Management Statement	\$40.00
7/20/2021	Payment to Court - Docket Pull of Defendant's Answer	\$1.00
8/23/2021	Deposition - Meal for Client and JH	\$41.72
8/31/2021	Deposition - PMK Depo Lunch for JR and JH	\$48.36
9/7/2021	Mediation	\$2,500.00
9/7/2021	Deposition - Court Reporter Invoice for Depo Transcript of Fang	\$912.75
9/10/2021	Deposition - Depo of Rocio Galaz and Depo of Francise Osborne	\$1,266.29
9/27/2021	Berger Consulting Data Analysis - Invoice No. 4925	\$4,275.00
9/29/2021	Mediation - Parking	\$17.50
10/18/2021	Service Fee to Court - Joint Case Management Conference Statement	\$40.00
11/18/2021	Payment to Court - Preliminary Approval Motion	\$60.00
11/18/2021	Service Fee to Court - Preliminary Approval Motion	\$40.00
1/14/2022	Service Fee to Court - Notice of Disassociation of Counsel	\$40.00
Anticipated	Payment to Court - Final Approval Motion	\$60.00
Anticipated	Service Fee to Court - Final Approval Motion	\$40.00
Anticipated	Service Fee to Court - Joint Case Management Conference Statement	\$40.00
Anticipated	Service Fee to Court - Compliance Declarations	\$40.00

Total: \$11,659.82

EXHIBIT E

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

5 Attorneys for Plaintiff YENG FANG
individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees
6
7

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

10 YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of
11 all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
15 California Corporation; RODERICK MINER,
an individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an
16 individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

17 Defendants.
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Case No. 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

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

Date: May 12, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Richard K. Sueyoshi

Filed: January 22, 2021

FAC Filed: April 1, 2021

Trial Date: Not 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 Yeng Fang ("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. These violations primarily stem from Plaintiff's allegations that Defendants violated
9 California law by 1) failing to correctly incorporate the value of the non-discretionary remuneration,
10 such as, quarterly bonuses and shift differentials in the regular rate of pay when calculating overtime
11 and double time; 2) failing to provide meal and rest periods in compliance with California law due to
12 their facially invalid policies and practice of failing to properly document meal periods and/or relieve
13 employees of all duty; 3) failing to pay employees for all hours worked due to their rounding policies in
14 effect during the class period and failure to pay for off-the-clock virtual meetings and trainings; 4)
15 failing to pay reimbursements for business-related cell phone use, including phone use to clock in and
16 out of work, as well as for required virtual meetings and trainings; and 5) failing to accurately itemize
17 the hours and wages earned on paystubs issued to class members. The PAGA, waiting time penalties,
18 wage statement violations, and unfair competition claims also derive from these violations.

19 3. Plaintiff is the only named representative in this matter. From our initial investigations
20 of Plaintiff's claims and documents, we believed these claims had merit and could be maintained as a
21 class action. We filed the action on or about January 22, 2021. Plaintiff exhausted administrative
22 remedies through the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") prior to amending the
23 Complaint to add a PAGA claim. Plaintiff filed a notice with the LWDA on January 19, 2021, setting
24 forth the facts and theories of liability. A true and correct copy of the notice filed with the LWDA is
25 being filed with this Motion as Exhibit C. A copy of the notice was also sent to Defendants via
26 certified mail and the \$75.00 filing fee was remitted to the LWDA at that time. There was no response
27 by the LWDA regarding its intent to investigate the claims alleged in Plaintiff's notice for more than 65
28 days. As such, Plaintiff became authorized to commence a civil action under the PAGA and filed a

1 First Amended Complaint on April 1, 2021. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's operative Complaint
2 is filed with this Motion as Exhibit B. A copy of the complaint was uploaded to the LWDA on May 7,
3 2021, after we received an endorsed copy back from Court.

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

5 5. Defendants are represented in this matter by Kevin Cleveland and Hannah Moon of
6 Young, Cohen & Durrett, LLP. From the beginning, Defendants have contested the merits of this case,
7 the suitability of the case for class action or representative treatment, the manageability of the case at
8 trial, and Plaintiff's ability to prove a violation in each pay period for each employee among other
9 defenses and contentions they made challenging the propriety of this action. Defendants further
10 contended that, even assuming there was a finding supporting the imposition of PAGA penalties, the
11 Court would likely exercise its discretion to substantially reduce any such penalties owed based on
12 evidence of good faith attempts to comply with Labor Code obligations by Defendants.

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

18 6. Based on the testimony from Plaintiff and the expected testimony of Class Members, a
19 review of Defendants' policies and procedures and other documents relating to the alleged claims,
20 information on the number of Class Members, Class Members' dates of employment, and a
21 representative sample of Class Members' payroll data, the scope of the potential damages to Plaintiff
22 and Class Members in light of the claims alleged, the uncertainty in the law with regard to certification,
23 and the negotiations that have taken place, I am convinced that the proposed settlement is in the best
24 interest of the class. The length and risks of trial and other normal perils of litigation that impact the
25 value of the claims were also considered and weighed in reaching the Agreement. In addition, I
26 carefully considered the prospect of potential class certification issues as well as the uncertainty of class
27 certification, the difficulties of complex litigation, and the lengthy process of establishing specific
28 damages and various possible delays and appeals in agreeing to the proposed settlement. I further

1 considered the fact that penalties under the PAGA could be substantially cut at the discretion of the
2 Court even if Plaintiff was successful on proving those claims and there was risk that a Court could find
3 no willfulness in the failure to pay wages at separation, which would eliminate the value of the waiting
4 time penalty entirely. Overall, I believe it is more beneficial to secure a guaranteed benefit to the class
5 now rather than to proceed with litigation and potentially obtain zero funds to the class due to legal or
6 factual issues in the case.

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

27 8. Throughout this litigation our office had numerous communications with Defendants'
28 Counsel discussing our respective positions. The parties engaged in mediation on September 28, 2021,

1 using an experienced mediator, Jeffrey Owensby. It was only after approximately ten (10) months of
2 extensive, arm's length negotiations that the parties were able to reach a settlement, which only occurred
3 after a full-day mediation. The negotiations were at all times contentious and adversarial, though still
4 professional in nature.

5 9. The parties reviewed and analyzed substantial amounts of data regarding the class
6 claims. Based on our analysis and review of all relevant documents and Class Member information, I
7 have determined that the maximum damages for the asserted class claims is approximately \$2,670,903,
8 which includes civil penalties under the PAGA. The likely exposure for PAGA penalties is
9 approximately \$1,091,200, based on the counts alleged to the LWDA and the class data. Based on our
10 research, we did not find any prior Labor Commissioner or court decisions that stated Defendants'
11 practices and/or policies were improper. As such, a "subsequent violation" may not be found for
12 penalty calculation purposes and the exposure analysis here is based on an "initial violation" valuation
13 being adopted by any fact finder if this matter went to trial.

14 10. I believe the PAGA penalties in this case may be reduced however due to the fact that
15 the penalties would be in addition to amounts owed for substantive violations and much of the penalties
16 are based on violations due to technical non-compliance with the Labor Code. Furthermore,
17 Defendants produced a substantial number of documents that a Court may find demonstrates a good
18 faith attempt at compliance that merits the reduction of civil penalties. Courts regularly cut civil
19 penalties on PAGA claims where statutory penalties for the same violations are assessed as well. The
20 statutorily authorized discretion that Courts have used to reduce penalties ranges substantially. *See*
21 *Thurman v. Bayshore Transit Mgmt., Inc.*, 203 Cal.App.4th 1112, 1135 (2012) (30% reduction);
22 *Fleming v. Covidien, Inc.*, 2011 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 154590, *9 (C.D. Cal. 2011) (82% reduction).
23 Thus, civil penalties may be cut to approximately \$196,416 (82% reduction) or lower given the
24 derivative recovery. Taking this into account, the likely recovery if Plaintiff was successful at trial on
25 proving all the substantive class damages plus civil penalties after a reduction of the PAGA penalties
26 would be approximately \$1,776,119. Taking this into account, Plaintiff's \$425,000 gross recovery
27 under the Agreement represents approximately 24% of the maximum likely value in this matter. After
28 deducting from the Gross Settlement Amount the proposed allocations for attorneys' fees and costs,

1 any Enhancement Payment to the Class Representative, Claims Administrator Costs, and the 75%
2 portion of the PAGA Payment to the LWDA, the net recovery under the Agreement represents
3 approximately 13% of the maximum likely value in this matter. The average net award is
4 approximately \$2,380.90 and the maximum net award is \$5,533.94. I believe the Agreement represents
5 a reasonable compromise of claims based on the legal and factual disputes in this case. The ability to
6 secure a guaranteed settlement now and ensure Class Members receive some compensation, rather than
7 proceed to further litigation and potentially recover nothing, was a motivating factor in reaching this
8 Agreement.

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

17 12. My law firm is a boutique law practice that focuses primarily in employment litigation,
18 emphasizing wage and hour litigation. I attended and graduated college from U.C. Davis, receiving a
19 Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and the Departmental Citation for Academic Achievement in the
20 Philosophy program. I was one of only two recipients of this award out of the entire Philosophy
21 Department. After U.C. Davis, I attended the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law,
22 graduating in 2011 and receiving a Juris Doctorate. I graduated in the top 20% of my class and was a
23 member of the Traynor Honor Society at McGeorge. Other academic achievements of mine include
24 receiving a Witkin Award (top grade) in my legal research and writing course, a Witkin Award in
25 complex civil litigation, being a member of the Dean's List from 2008 to 2011, being a Legislative
26 Staff Writer for the *McGeorge Law Review* from 2009–2010, being an Associate Comment Editor for
27 the *Pacific McGeorge Global Business & Development Law Journal* from 2010–2011, and being
28 selected as a Sacramento County Bar Association Diversity Fellow in 2009. I was also a member of

1 the Employment and Labor Law Society and an officer for the Latino Law Students Association from
2 2009 to 2010.

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

- 15 • *Aanerud v. Neumann Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00169324 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 16 • *Adams-Angway v. Placer Title Company, et al.*, Case No. SCV0040845 (Placer Sup. Ct.);
- 17 • *Adewumi v. GHS Interactive Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00210768 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 18 • *Arrington v. Capital Express Lines, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2012-00134195 (Sac. Sup.
19 Ct.);
- 20 • *Aslam v. American Custom Private Security, Inc.*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2018-
21 0012080 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *Aslam v. Cypress Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00220143 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Aslam v. Surveillance, Security, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00220142 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *Azzolino v. Brake Masters of Sacramento, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00218293 (Sac.
25 Sup. Ct.);
- 26 • *Barkhousen v. Bank of Stockton*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2019-17145 (San Joaquin Sup.
27 Ct.);
- 28 • *Benak v. MDStat Urgent Care, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2015-00188181 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);

- 1 • *Bigornia v. Quest Diagnostics Clinical Laboratories, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-
2 00271174 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 3 • *Blig v. Medical Management International, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00213906 (Sac. Sup.
4 Ct.);
- 5 • *Caguioa, et al. v. Fortune Senior Enterprises, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac.
6 Sup. Ct.);
- 7 • *Camacho, et al. v. Z Street, Inc., d.b.a. Tower Café, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00163880
8 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 9 • *Castorena v. Flowmaster, Inc.*, Case No. CV18-2191 (Yolo Sup. Ct.);
- 10 • *Cannon v. Miller Event Management, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00168103 (Sac. Sup.
11 Ct.);
- 12 • *Carr, et al. v. CableCom, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00212739 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 13 • *Chace v. Daisy Holdings, LLC, dba Pine Creek Care Center, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-
14 00209613 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 15 • *Clamens-Hollenback v. Atterro, Inc.*, Case No. 17-CV-305535 (Santa Clara Sup. Ct.);
- 16 • *Cress, et al. v. Mitsubishi Chemical Carbon Fiber and Composites, Inc.*, Case No. 34-
17 2017-00222101 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 18 • *De Arcos v. Amware Pallet Services, LLC*, Case No. CV-17-629 (Yolo Sup. Ct.);
- 19 • *Ferreyra v. Point Digital Finance, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 20CV373776 (Santa Clara Sup.
20 Ct.);
- 21 • *Foye v. The Golden 1 Credit Union*, Case No. 34-2018-00235003 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 22 • *Garcia v. A-L Financial Corp.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Garcia v. Royal Plywood Company, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00221627 (Sac. Sup.
24 Ct.);
- 25 • *Gomes v. Progressive Casualty Insurance Company*, Case No. 34-2018-00241979 (Sac.
26 Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Gomez v. Mayflower Farms Incorporated, et al.*, Case No. CV24157 (Colusa Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *Gilliam v. Matrix Energy Services, Inc.* Case No. RG 11592345 (Alameda Sup. Court);

- *Gonzalez v. Northcentral Pizza, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00252018 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- *Gordon, et al. v. Hospice Source, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00250022 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Gotts v. John L. Sullivan Chevrolet, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2018-00231576 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- *Hartwell v. Techforce Telecom, Inc.*, Case No. 39-2014-00307197 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
- *Hellum v. A1 Protective Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2018-00234449 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Hercules v. Maximus Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2019-00268385 (Sac Sup. Ct.);
- *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.);
- *Insixiengmay v. Hyatt Corporation, et al.*, Case No. 2:18-cv-02993-TLN-DB (E.D. Cal.);
- *Josol v. Dial Medical Corp.*, Case No. 34-2008-00010040 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *McMahon v. Airco Mechanical, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2019-00259269 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Muhieddine v. KBA Docusys, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2014-00164720 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- *Nguyen v. Cardinal Health Pharmacy Services, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-01939-KJM-EFB (E.D. Cal.);
- *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.);
- *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 Review (Jan. 20, 2017); 5) CEB – Employment Law Practice: 2015 Year in Review (Jan. 22, 2016); 6) CEB – Employment Law Practice: Year in Review (2014) (Jan. 9, 2015); 7) CEB - Employment Law Practice: Year in Review (2013) (Jan. 10, 2014); 8) Sacramento County Bar Association - Class Actions from the Trenches: Real World Experiences from the Plaintiff and Defense Bar (Feb. 21, 2012); 9) Sacramento Employer Advisory Council – Wage and Hour Workshop: Going Beyond the Exemption Discussion (Apr. 7, 2016); 10) Sacramento Employer Advisory Council - Wage & Hour Panel and AB 1825 Training: Updates on California's New Wage Laws and Manager Compliance

1 Training (Apr. 25, 2017); 11) Sacramento County Bar Association, Labor and Employment Section –
2 PAGA Representative Litigation: Emerging Trends and Issues (May 17, 2016); 12) Sacramento
3 Business Journal Panel – Overtime Rules (Jun. 23, 2016); 13) Association of Defense Counsel of
4 Norther California & Nevada - Employment Law Update – Do the Math: Calculation Exposure and
5 Damages in Wage and Hour Cases (Aug. 12, 2016); 14) California Employment Lawyers Association -
6 PAGA Today and PAGA Tomorrow: Moderate-Advanced Issues In PAGA Litigation (Oct. 20, 2017);
7 15) California Employment Lawyers Association Advanced Wage and Hour Seminar – Better Know a
8 Venue Roundup (May 17, 2019). Mr. Shimoda has been AV rated by Martindale Hubbell since 2013,
9 was recognized as a Super Lawyer (Rising Star) from approximately 2009 to 2013 and was recognized
10 as a Super Lawyer from 2014 to present.

11 16. Mr. Shimoda has practiced law in California since being admitted to the State Bar in
12 2003, litigating wage and hour class actions and individual wage and hour litigation among other cases.
13 Mr. Shimoda began practicing class action law on the defense side at the firm of Orrick, Herrington &
14 Sutcliffe LLP. He then switched to plaintiff class action work in 2005. His class action experience is
15 in wage and hour law. Mr. Shimoda has litigated several class action cases in California State and
16 Federal Courts, including up to certification, settlement, preliminary and final approval, and
17 disbursement of monies, and has been found to be satisfy the adequacy requirements for class counsel.
18 Some of the class action and/or PAGA cases he is litigating and/or has litigated as lead or co-counsel
19 include the following:

- 20 • *Aanerud v. Neumann Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00169324 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 21 • *Acosta v. Acosta Sales, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:11-CV-01796 (C.D. Cal.);
- 22 • *Atchley v. Blaggs Food Service, LLC*, 34-2017-0215930 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Adewumi v. GHS Interactive Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00210768 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *Arnall v. North American Merchandising Service Inc.*, Case No. 06AS01439 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 25 • *Arrington v. Capital Express Lines, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2012-00134195 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 26 • *Aslam v. Cypress Security, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00220143 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Aslam v. Surveillance, Security, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00220142 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *Azzolino v. Brake Masters of Sacramento, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00218293 (Sac.

- 1 Sup. Ct.);
- 2 • *Benak v. MDStat Urgent Care, Inc.*, No. 34-2015-00188181 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 3 • *Blig v. Medical Management International, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2017-00213906 (Sac. Sup.
- 4 Ct.);
- 5 • *Caguioa, et al. v. Fortune Senior Enterprises, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup.
- 6 Ct.);
- 7 • *Camacho, et al. v. Z Street, Inc., d.b.a. Tower Café, et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00163880 (Sac.
- 8 Sup. Ct.);
- 9 • *Carlos v. Abel Mendoza, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2016-00195806 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 10 • *Cannon v. Miller Event Management, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2014-00168103 (Sac. Sup.
- 11 Ct.);
- 12 • *Carr et al. v. CableCom, LLC*, Case No. 34-2017-00212739 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 13 • *Chace v. Daisy Holdings, LLC, dba Pine Creek Care Center, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-
- 14 00209613 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 15 • *Clamens-Hollenback v. Atterro, Inc.*, Case No. 17-CV-305535 (Santa Clara Sup. Ct.);
- 16 • *Colbert v. American Home Craft Inc.*, Case No. 05AS05012 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 17 • *De Arcos v. Amware Pallet Services, LLC*, Case No. CV-17-629 (Yolo Sup. Ct.)
- 18 • *Diosdado v. Nor-Cal Venture Group, Inc., et al.*, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2020-0008242
- 19 (San Joaquin Sup. Ct.);
- 20 • *Dugue v. Sierra Forever Families, et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00210770 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 21 • *Fadhl v. Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 34-2017-00209518 (Sac.
- 22 Sup. Ct.);
- 23 • *Fujimoto v. Nabe-Ya, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 20CV01255 (Butte Sup. Ct.);
- 24 • *Garcia v. A-L Financial Corp.*, Case No. 34-2014-00171831 (Sac. Sup. Ct.);
- 25 • *Gerard v. Les Schwab Tires Center of California, Inc.*, Case No. 34-2007-30000003 (Sac.
- 26 Sup. Ct.);
- 27 • *Gomez v. Mayflower Farms Incorporated, et al.*, Case No. CV24157 (Colusa Sup. Ct.);
- 28 • *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. Graulity*, 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 eminently reasonable in light of the results obtained for the Class Members, which is an average net payout of \$2,380.90 and a high net payout of \$5,533.94. 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 firms has been that the typical percentage negotiated between parties and approved by a court range from thirty to forty percent (30% to 40%) based on the same factors. I have also reviewed several recent Federal District Court Cases where the Court has approved common fund-based fee requests. These cases include *In re Activision Sec. Litigation*, 723 F.Supp. 1373, 1379 (N.D. Cal. 1989), *Watson v. Raytheon Company*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:10-cv-0063, *Dirienzo v. Dunbar Armored, Inc.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-02745, *Green, et al. v. Penske Logistics, L.L.C., et al.*, USDC Southern District, Case No. 3:09-cv-00069, *Benitez et al. v. Wilbur*, USDC Eastern District,

1 Case No. 1:08-cv-01122, *Chavez et al. v. Petrissans et al.*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:08-cv-
2 00122, and *Willis et al. v. Cal-Western Transport*, USDC Eastern District, Case No. 1:00-cv-05695,
3 which are cited in Plaintiff's Memorandum of Points and Authorities. I believe my request of \$148,750
4 (approximately 35%) for attorneys' fees is justified given the results obtained on behalf of the class.
5 Moreover, at this time, my firm has advanced all costs for Plaintiff and Class Members and has not
6 received any compensation whatsoever for our time expended in this case. The expected costs through
7 final approval are \$11,659.82. Attached as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of the costs incurred
8 prior to the filing of this Motion and the expected costs incurred through the final approval and fairness
9 hearing. The difference in the actual costs and the maximum amount allocated under the Agreement
10 will be added to the Net Settlement Amount.

11 19. I have used several class action administrator companies in the wage and hour class
12 actions I have resolved in the past and believe Simpluris Inc. will provide the best service to administer
13 the class settlement. The difference between the originally allocated \$6,500 and the actual
14 administration costs of \$4,000 will be paid to the participating Class Members on a pro rata basis.

15 20. A copy of the Agreement and the entire Motion was submitted to the LWDA for review
16 at the same time the Motion was submitted to the Court pursuant to California Labor Code section
17 2699(1)(2). A true and correct copy of documents demonstrating the settlement documents were
18 provided to the LWDA and that the LWDA has confirmed receipt are being filed with this Motion as
19 Exhibit E.

20 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
21 true and correct. Executed this 6th day of April 2022 in Elk Grove, California.

22
23
24 
25 Justin P. Rodriguez
26
27
28

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

8 Attorneys for Plaintiff YENG FANG
9 individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees

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

12 YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of
13 all other similarly situated employees,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. , a
17 California Corporation; RODERICK MINER,
18 an individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an
19 individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

20 Defendants.

Case No.: 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

**DECLARATION OF MEAGAN BRUNNER
REGARDING NOTICE AND
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION**

Date: May 12, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Richard K. Sueyoshi

Filed: January 22, 2021

FAC Filed: April 1, 2021

Trial Date: Not Set

1 I, **MEAGAN BRUNNER**, declare the following facts to be true and correct and if called as
2 a witness would testify competently to the same:

3 1. I am employed as a Project Manager by Simpluris, Inc. ("Simpluris"), the settlement
4 administrator in the above-entitled action. My business address is 3194-C Airport Loop Drive, Costa
5 Mesa, CA 92626. My telephone number is (714) 640-5617. I am over 21 years of age and authorized
6 to make this declaration on behalf of Simpluris and myself.

7 2. Simpluris is a Class Action Settlement Administration company headquartered in Costa
8 Mesa, California. It was founded by individuals who have each managed hundreds of settlements
9 along with professionals in the areas of software development, third-party claims administration,
10 mail-house operations and call center support management.

11 **CLASS LIST**

12 3. On February 4, 2022, Counsel for Defendants provided Simpluris with a data list
13 containing the names, Social Security numbers, last known addresses, and pertinent employment
14 information during the Class Period for each Class Member ("Class List"). The Class List contained
15 records for 100 individuals identified as Class Members.

16 4. 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 ("USPS").
18 The NCOA contains changes of addresses filed with the USPS. In the event that any individual had
19 filed a USPS change of address request, the address listed with the NCOA was utilized in connection
20 with the mailing of the Notices.

21 **NOTIFICATION TO CLASS MEMBERS**

22 5. On or before January 14, 2022, Simpluris received the Court-approved Notice of
23 Proposed Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Hearing Date for Final Court Approval of Settlement
24 ("Notice") from the parties. The Notice advised Class Members of their right to opt out of the
25 settlement, object to the settlement, or do nothing, and the implications of each such action. The Notice
26 also advised Class Members of applicable deadlines and other events, including the date of the Final
27 Approval Hearing, and how Class Members could obtain additional information.

1 6. On February 9, 2022, Simpluris caused the Notice to be mailed via First Class U.S. Mail
2 to 100 Class Members. A true and correct copy of the Notice is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

3 7. As of the date of this declaration, 8 Notices were returned by the post office. For the
4 Notices returned without a forwarding address, Simpluris performed an advanced address search (i.e.
5 skip trace) on all of these addresses. Simpluris used the Class Member's name, previous address and
6 Social Security number to locate a more current address. Of the 8 returned Notices, 8 Notices were re-
7 mailed to either a newfound address or with forwarding addresses provided by USPS.

8 **TOLL FREE TELEPHONE HELPLINE**

9 8. Simpluris established and is maintaining a toll-free telephone number, (888) 369-3780,
10 for the purpose of allowing the Class Members to contact Simpluris and to make inquiries regarding
11 the settlement. The system is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and will remain in operation
12 throughout the settlement administration process. Callers have the option to speak with a live call
13 center representative during normal business hours or to leave a message during non-business hours
14 and receive a return call during. The toll-free telephone number was set forth in the Notice.

15 **DISPUTES**

16 9. The postmark deadline for Class Members to dispute the Defendant's records that were
17 pre-printed in their Notice was March 26, 2022. As of the date of this declaration, Simpluris has
18 received 0 disputes.

19 **EXCLUSIONS AND OBJECTIONS**

20 10. The postmark deadline for Class Members to submit a request to opt out of the settlement
21 to the Simpluris was March 26, 2022. As of the date of this declaration, Simpluris has received 0 opt
22 outs.

23 11. The postmark deadline for Class Members to object to the settlement was March 26, 2022.
24 As of the date of this declaration, Simpluris has received 0 objections to the settlement.

25 **SETTLEMENT FUND BREAKDOWN**

26 12. As of the date of this declaration, there are 100 Class Members who will be paid their
27 portion of the Net Settlement Amount, estimated to be \$238,090.18. The Net Settlement Amount
28 available to pay participating Class Members was determined as follows:

Gross Settlement Amount:	\$425,000.00
Less Attorneys' Fees:	-\$148,750.00
Less Litigation Costs:	-\$11,659.82
Less PAGA – LWDA:	-\$10,000.00
Less Settlement Administration Costs:	-\$4,000.00
Less Plaintiff Service Awards:	-\$15,000.00
Net Settlement Amount:	\$238,090.18

13. As of the date of this declaration, the average estimated payment is \$2,380.90 and the highest estimated payment is \$5,533.94.

ADMINISTRATION COSTS

14. As of the date of this declaration, Simpluris' total costs for services in connection with the administration of this settlement, including fees incurred and anticipated future costs for completion of the administration, is \$4,000.00.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on this 6th day of April, 2022, in Louisville, KY.

Meagan Brunner
Meagan Brunner

EXHIBIT A

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

«Barcode
»

«BarcodeString»
SIMID «SIMID»
«FirstName» «LastName»
«Address1» «Address2»
«City» «Abbrev» «Zip»

YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of all other
similarly situated employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a California
Corporation; RODERICK MINER, an individual;
FRANCINE OSBORN, an individual; and DOES 1 to 100,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

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

ATTENTION: All non-exempt employees who have worked, or continue to work, for Defendants in California from January 22, 2017, to November 27, 2021. (the "Class Members").

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. THIS NOTICE RELATES TO A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTION AND PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT (PAGA) 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 CLASS ACTION PORTION 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 and PAGA settlement, entered on January 12, 2022, you are receiving notice of a proposed class action and PAGA settlement between Plaintiff Yeng Fang ("Plaintiff" or "Class Representative"), and Defendants Interpress Technologies, Inc. and Roderick Miner ("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" and may also be considered an "Aggrieved Employee" (see definition below). 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», including PAGA settlement amounts, if applicable. 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 January 22, 2021, 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. 34-2021-00292937. The Class Period is from January 22, 2017, to November 27, 2021. (the “Class Period”).

In the Action, Plaintiff sought to obtain allegedly unpaid wages, interest, statutory penalties, civil penalties, fees, and costs on behalf of himself, Class Members, and Aggrieved Employees. Plaintiff alleged that Defendants violated California law by 1) violating Labor Code §§ 510, 1194; IWC Wage Order No. 1 § 3 (Failure to Pay Overtime Wages); 2) violating Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197.1; IWC Wage Order No. 1 § 4 (Failure to Pay Minimum Wages); 3) violating Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and Wage Order No. 1 §§ 11(A) and 11(B) (Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof); 4) violating Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 1 § 12(A) (Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Pay Premiums in Lieu Thereof); 5) violating Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3 (Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements); 6) violating Labor Code §§ 201-203, 256 (Failure to Pay Final Wages); 7) violating Labor Code § 2802 (Failure to Pay Reimbursements for Expenses); 8) penalties under Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 (Provisions Regulating Hours and Days of Work in Any Industrial Welfare Commission Order); 9) violating Labor Code §§ 226.3, 1174 (Failure to Maintain Accurate Records); 10) violating Labor Code §§ 246, 246.5, 248.5 (Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave); 12) violating Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, (Unfair Competition); and 13) violating Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*, (PAGA Claims). Defendants have denied all of Plaintiff's allegations and maintain that they were in compliance with California law at all times. 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. 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 Regarding Class Action and 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 Four Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$425,000) (“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 \$148,750, attorneys’ costs not to exceed \$15,000, Claims Administrator Costs estimated not to exceed \$6,500, Class Representative’s Enhancement Payment of \$15,000, and \$10,000 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 in addition to 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 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 that have or continue to work for Defendants in California from January 19, 2020, to November 27, 2021.

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.

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 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 be addressed to *Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc.*, Settlement Administrator P.O. Box 26170, Santa Ana, CA 92799, and include all of the following to be a valid dispute (a) identify the nature of the dispute and include the case name and number (*i.e. Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et al.*, 34-2021-00292937) for the settlement you are disputing; (b) provide any information or documentation supporting the dispute; (c) be signed; and (d) be post-marked no later than March 26, 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. 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.

Aggrieved Employees will be deemed to have released all claims that were brought under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*, based on the facts or claims alleged in the Action, or which could have been asserted in the Action based upon the facts asserted in the Action, during the PAGA Claim Period. Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of this waiver of claims.

The individuals released ("Released Parties") include Interpress Technologies, Roderick Miner, Francine Osborn, as well as their former, present, or future owners, parents, subsidiaries, officers, shareholders, directors, managers, supervisors, consultants, joint employers, successors, assigns, accountants, representatives, agents, employees, attorneys, and insurers, as may be applicable.

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 \$148,750, and attorneys' costs not to exceed \$15,000. 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 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) identify the case name and number (*i.e. Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et al.*, 34-2021-00292937); (d) be signed; and (e) be post-marked no later than March 26, 2022. The request to opt out must be signed, dated, and mailed by First Class U.S. Mail, or the equivalent, to:

Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 26170
Santa Ana, CA 92799

The request to opt out must be postmarked no later than March 26, 2022. If you submit a request to opt out which is not postmarked by March 26, 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. Fang v. Interpress Technologies, Inc., et al.*, 34-2021-00292937) (e) be signed; and (f) be post-marked no later than March 26, 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. Similarly, if you are an Aggrieved Employee, if settlement is approved, the state will have settled all related claims with the Defendants, and you cannot, thereafter, bring a PAGA action relating to such claims during or before the PAGA claim period. 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, of the Sacramento County Superior Court, 813 6th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 on May 12, 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

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

Kevin Cleveland
Hannah Moon
Young, Cohen & Durrett, LLP
1321 Howe Avenue, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95825
Telephone: (916) 569-1700
Fax: (916) 569-1707

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)
Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
2 **Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC**
9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
3 Elk Grove, CA 95624
Telephone: (916) 525-0716
4 Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

5 Attorneys for Plaintiff YENG FANG
individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees
6
7

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

10 YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of
11 all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.
14

15 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
California Corporation; RODERICK MINER,
16 an individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an
individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,
17

18 Defendants.
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Case No. 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

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

Date: May 12, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Richard K. Sueyoshi

Filed: January 22, 2021

FAC Filed: April 1, 2021

Trial Date: Not 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 May 12, 2022 at 1:30 p.m., in Department 53 before the
4 Honorable Richard K. Sueyoshi, presiding. Named Plaintiff Yeng Fang ("Plaintiff") filed this putative
5 class action on January 22, 2021. The operative Complaint alleges that Defendants Interpress
6 Technologies, Inc. and Roderick Miner, ("Defendants") violated California law by 1) failing to pay
7 overtime wages; 2) failing to pay minimum wages; 3) committing meal period violations; 4)
8 committing rest period violations 5) committing wage statement violations; 6) failing to timely pay
9 wages; 7) failing to reimburse expenses; and 8) engaging in unfair competition. Plaintiff has also
10 alleged Defendants are liable for civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA")
11 based on these violations. Plaintiff sought attorneys' fees and costs as part of this Action. Defendants
12 denied all of Plaintiff's claims and denied that this case was appropriate for class treatment. No class
13 has been certified. The class and PAGA settlement were preliminarily approved by this Court on
14 January 12, 2022.

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

23 **1. CERTIFYING A SETTLEMENT CLASS; APPOINTMENT OF CLASS**
24 **REPRESENTATIVES; 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 employees that have or continue to work for Defendants
28 in California from January 22, 2017, to November 27, 2021

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

4 The Court finds that Class Members meet the ascertainability and numerosity requirements since
5 the parties can identify with a matter of certainty, based on payroll records, individuals who fall within
6 the definition and the number of Class Members would make joinder impractical. The commonality and
7 predominance requirements are met for settlement purposes since there are questions of law and fact
8 common to Class Members. The common questions of law or fact in this case all stem from Plaintiff's
9 contentions that Defendants caused the violations outlined above by 1) failing to correctly incorporate
10 the value of the non-discretionary remuneration, such as, quarterly bonuses and shift differentials in the
11 regular rate of pay when calculating overtime and double time; 2) failing to provide meal and rest
12 periods in compliance with California law due to their facially invalid policies and practice of failing to
13 properly document meal periods and/or relieve employees of all duty; 3) failing to pay employees for all
14 hours worked due to their rounding policies in effect during the class period and failure to pay for off-
15 the-clock virtual meetings and trainings; 4) failing to pay reimbursements for business-related cell phone
16 use, including phone use to clock in and out of work, as well as for required virtual meetings and
17 trainings; and 5) failing to accurately itemize the hours and wages earned on paystubs issued to class
18 members. The PAGA, waiting time penalty, wage statement violation, and unfair competition claims
19 also derive from these violations. Additionally, Class Members seek the same remedies under state
20 law. The typicality requirement for settlement purposes is also satisfied since the claims of the Class
21 Representative is based on the same facts and legal theories as those applicable to the Class Members.

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

25 The Court finds that Plaintiff Yeng Fang and Plaintiff's counsel, Galen T. Shimoda and
26 Justin P. Rodriguez of Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC, to be adequate representatives of the settlement
27 class. The Court confirms their appointment as Class Representative and Class Counsel, respectively.

28 //

1 **2. APPROVING CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

2 The Court has reviewed the preliminarily approved Agreement, which was submitted with
3 Plaintiff's Motion as Exhibit A. The Court finds that final approval is warranted as the Agreement falls
4 within the range of reasonableness of a settlement and is fair, reasonable, and adequate for the class.
5 The Court also acknowledges that Class Members were able to object to the settlement through the
6 administration process and at the fairness hearing. No such objections were made by Class Members
7 and zero Class Members opted out of the class settlement.

8 Because the Court finds the Parties' settlement to have been agreed upon only after an extensive
9 investigation and arms-length negotiations, and in an attempt to avoid further delays and costs, the Court
10 gives final approval to the Agreement and all terms therein as if stated here in full, including the
11 \$425,000 Gross Settlement Amount.

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

15 The Court orders and approves Simpluris Inc. to act as the Claims Administrator in this case.
16 The Claims Administrator will take its fees out of the Gross Settlement Amount, which are \$4,000. The
17 difference between the actual cost of the Claims Administrator and the originally allocated \$6,500 will
18 be redistributed to Qualified Claimants on a pro-rata basis.

19 The Court finds that an award of fees under the common fund doctrine is appropriate in this case
20 because there is a sufficiently identifiable class of beneficiaries (*i.e.* Class Members), the benefits can be
21 accurately traced as set forth in the Agreement, Plaintiff and Class Counsel were able to negotiate on
22 behalf of Class Members, and the fee can be shifted with exactitude to those benefiting as the fee request
23 is a specific, lump-sum percentage of the Gross Settlement Amount. *See Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt*
24 *v. Gaulty*, 886 F.2d 268, 271 (9th Cir. 1989); *Serrano v. Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34-35 (1977); *Laffitte v.*
25 *Robert Half Internat., Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480, 506 (2016). The Court finds the attorneys' fees request of
26 thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount, *i.e.* \$148,750, to be appropriate compensation
27 for Class Counsel. The attorneys' fees request is within the range that has been approved by other
28 Courts in similar cases and is reasonable in light of the circumstances of this case, the substantial and

1 beneficial results obtained on behalf of Class Members, and the contingent nature of the recovery over
2 the course of this case, which included potential loss at summary judgment, certification, and/or trial
3 proceedings. Additionally, the Court orders that up to \$11,659.82 of the settlement proceeds will be
4 paid to Class Counsel for reasonable costs incurred in this case. The difference between the actual costs
5 incurred and the originally allocated \$15,000 shall be paid to the Qualified Claimants on a pro-rata basis.

6 The Court approves the ten-thousand-dollar (\$10,000) PAGA Payment, which shall be paid from
7 the Gross Settlement Amount, not in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount, to resolve the alleged
8 PAGA claims. Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment will be paid to the Labor and
9 Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and Twenty-Five percent (25%) will be paid to Aggrieved
10 Employees on a pro rata basis as described in the Agreement. The Court also finds that the Agreement
11 provides a recovery that creates an effective substantial deterrent to any potential future non-compliance,
12 furthering the purpose of the Labor Code and LWDA.

13 The Court approves the *cy pres* distribution plan wherein any checks issued to Qualified
14 Claimants and/or Aggrieved Employees that are not cashed by the deadline to do so shall be paid out
15 50/50 to Capital Pro Bono, Inc., and the Center for Workers' Rights. No portion of the Gross Settlement
16 Amount will revert to Defendants for any reason. The releases and waivers for Class Members who do
17 not opt out of being bound by the Agreement (*i.e.* Qualified Claimants), Aggrieved Employees, and the
18 Class Representative are also approved by the Court as set forth in the Agreement.

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

21 The Court finds that the proposed Notice of Settlement, which was submitted with Plaintiff's
22 Motion as Exhibit A to the Declaration of Meagan Brunner, fairly and adequately advised Class
23 Members of the terms of the Agreement, the rights being waived, their right to opt out, the ability to
24 dispute the number of workweeks worked during the Class Period, their pro rata share of the Net
25 Settlement Amount, how to participate in the settlement, how to file documentation in opposition to the
26 proposed settlement, and when to appear at the fairness hearing. The Court further finds that the Notice
27 of Settlement and distribution of such notice by first class mail to each identified Class Member at his or
28 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.

4. 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 calendar days after the Final Approval Date
Last day for Defendants to fund settlement	Within 21 calendar 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 14 days after Defendants last day to fund the settlement
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)
Justin P. Rodriguez (Cal. State Bar No. 278275)
2 **Shimoda & Rodriguez Law, PC**
9401 East Stockton Boulevard, Suite 120
3 Elk Grove, CA 95624
Telephone: (916) 525-0716
4 Facsimile: (916) 760-3733

5 Attorneys for Plaintiff YENG FANG
individually and on behalf of similarly situated employees
6
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8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

10 YENG FANG, individually and on behalf of
11 all other similarly situated employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 INTERPRESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
15 California Corporation; RODERICK MINER,
an individual; FRANCINE OSBORN, an
16 individual; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

17 Defendants.
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Case No. 34-2021-00292937

CLASS ACTION

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

Date: May 12, 2022

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: 53

Judge: Hon. Richard K. Sueyoshi

Filed: January 22, 2021

FAC Filed: April 1, 2021

Trial Date: Not Set

3 **PROOF OF SERVICE — CCP §§ 1010.6, 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
7 the within above-entitled action.

8 On April 6, 2022, I served the following documents on the party below:

- 9 • PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF
- 10 CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT
- 11 • MEMORANDUM OF POINTS & AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S
- 12 MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT
- 13 • EXHIBIT LIST AND EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR FINAL
- 14 APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT
- 15 • DECLARATION OF JUSTIN P. RODRIGUEZ IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
- 16 FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT
- 17 • DECLARATION OF MEAGAN BRUNNER REGARDING NOTICE AND SETTLEMENT
- 18 ADMINISTRATION
- 19 • [PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL
- 20 OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT

21 Kevin P. Cleveland (SBN 265902)
22 Hannah R. Moon (SBN 337040)
23 Young, Cohen & Durrett, LLP
24 1321 Howe Avenue, Suite 100
25 Sacramento, CA 95825
26 Telephone: (916) 569-1700
27 Facsimile: (916) 569-1707
28 kcleveland@ycd-law.com
hmoon@ycd-law.com
jdurrett@ycd-law.com

23 [] [By Mail] I am familiar with my employer's practice for the collection and
24 processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service
25 and that each day's mail is deposited with the United States Postal Service that
26 same day in the ordinary course of business. On the date set forth above, I served
27 the aforementioned document(s) on the parties in said action by placing a true
28 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 [XXX] [By Electronic Mail] I e-mailed the documents(s) to the person(s) shown
2 above. No error was reported by the e-mail service that I used.

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

5 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true
6 and correct, and that this declaration was executed on April 6, 2022, at Elk Grove, California.

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8 Caitlyn A. Lopez
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