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Attorneys for Plaintiff GABRIELA DE LA ROSA SANCHEZ,
on behalf of herself and others similarly situated

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES – SPRING STREET COURTHOUSE**

ROMAN RAMIREZ GALLEGOS, individually,
and on behalf of others similarly situated and
Aggrieved Employees pursuant to the California
Private Attorneys General Act; GABRIELA DE
LA ROSA SANCHEZ, on behalf of herself and
others similarly situated; and ALMA GARCIA,
individually, and on behalf of Aggrieved
Employees pursuant to the California Private
Attorneys General Act,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

DOLEX DOLLAR EXPRESS, INC., a Texas
corporation; and DOES 1 to 25, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 23STCV21872

CLASS ACTION

*[Assigned for all purposes to the Hon. Laura
A. Seigle, Dept. 17]*

**DECLARATION OF EVE HOWE IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF
MOTION AND MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

*[Filed concurrently with Plaintiffs' Notice of
Motion and Motion for Preliminary Approval
of Class Action and PAGA Settlement;
Memorandum of Points and Authorities; and
[Proposed] Order]*

Hearing Information:

Date: February 23, 2026

Time: 9:00 AM

Dept.: 17

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1 of Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, et seq. (the “Sanchez Action”). The Sanchez
2 Action was subsequently removed to the United States District Court, Central District of California
3 on July 19, 2023.

4 5. On September 13, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Complaint (“Operative
5 Complaint”) in the Gallegos Action, which, inter alia, added wage and hour class and PAGA claims
6 and Plaintiff Garcia and Plaintiff Sanchez as named plaintiffs. (Settlement, § 2.2.) The Operative
7 Complaint alleges causes of action against Defendant for (1) Failure to Pay Wages for All Hours
8 Worked at Minimum Wage in Violation of Labor Code Sections 1194 and 1197; (2) Failure to Pay
9 Overtime Wages for Daily Overtime Worked and/or Failure to Pay Overtime Wages at the Proper
10 Overtime Rate of Pay in Violation of Labor Code Sections 510 and 1194; (3) Failure to Authorize
11 or Permit Meal Periods in Violation of Labor Code Sections 512 and 226.7; (4) Failure to Authorize
12 or Permit Rest Periods in Violation of Labor Code Section 226.7; (5) Failure to Indemnify
13 Employees for Employment-Related Losses/Expenditures in Violation of Labor Code Section 2802;
14 (6) Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements in Violation of Labor Code Section
15 226(a); (7) Failure to Timely Pay Earned Wages During Employment in Violation of Labor Code
16 Sections 204 and 210; (8) Failure to Timely Pay All Earned Wages and Final Paychecks Due at
17 Time of Separation of Employment in Violation of Labor Code Sections 201, 202, and 203; and (9)
18 Unfair Business Practices in Violation of Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, et seq.;
19 and (10) Civil Penalties Pursuant to PAGA, Labor Code Section 2698, et seq.

20 6. Subsequently, the Sanchez Action was dismissed without prejudice on September
21 18, 2024.

22 7. Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, denies any failure to
23 comply with the laws identified in the Operative Complaint and denies any and all liability for the
24 causes of action alleged.

25 8. Defendant’s defenses to Plaintiffs’ claims were as follows: with regard to Plaintiffs’
26 claim for failure to pay for all hours worked at the minimum and/or overtime rate of pay, Defendant
27 argued that employees were properly paid for all time at the appropriate rate of pay. Regarding
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1 Plaintiffs’ argument that Defendant failed to authorize or permit compliant meal and rest periods,
2 Defendant contended it authorized and permitted employees to take meal and rest periods in
3 accordance with the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order, and that any failure to
4 take required meal and/or rest periods was due to the individual decisions of employees. Based on
5 the foregoing, Defendant concluded, wages were paid to Plaintiffs and Class Members in a timely
6 manner, accurate wage statements were provided to Plaintiffs and Class Members, and that at the
7 time wages were paid out upon separation of employment, Defendant believed, in good faith, that it
8 was properly paying all wages to separating employees. In other words, Defendant concluded,
9 Plaintiffs would not be able to establish the willful elements of their Labor Code sections 226 or
10 203 claims. For these reasons, Defendant concluded, Plaintiffs would not likely prevail on their
11 claims. Furthermore, Defendant argued that with respect to the PAGA claim, the Court has the
12 discretion to lower penalties given, and that it appears unlikely a court would find that any
13 violations were knowing or intentional.

14 **THE SETTLEMENT IS FAIR, JUST, AND REASONABLE:**

15 9. The Parties attempted to settle the Gallegos Action, the Gallegos PAGA Action, the
16 Garcia Action, the Sanchez Action, and the Cornejo Action¹ at a mediation. Prior to mediation, the
17 Parties conducted informal and formal discovery, including requests for production of documents,
18 requests for admission, and special interrogatories. Additionally, the Parties conducted depositions
19 of Plaintiffs Garcia and Sanchez and Defendant’s Person Most Qualified. The Parties participated in
20 mediation on February 7, 2024, with Monique Ngo-Bonnici, Esq., which did not result in a
21 settlement at that time. After continued negotiations, and with the assistance of the mediator’s
22 evaluations, the Parties were able to reach a settlement. As a critical part of settlement negotiations,

23 _____
24 ¹ On June 3, 2022, Plaintiff Jessica I. Cornejo filed a complaint against Defendant entitled “*Jessica*
25 *I. Cornejo v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*,” in the Superior Court of California, County of Los
26 Angeles, Case No. 22STCV18361 (“Cornejo Action”). At mediation, the issue of whether Plaintiff
27 Cornejo’s claims were typical of those of the class were extensively negotiated. Ultimately, due to
28 the risk associated with Plaintiff Cornejo’s claims not being typical of those settled in the class
action settlement, the Parties agreed to resolve the Cornejo Action along with Plaintiff Cornejo’s
separate individual claims with an individual settlement that is contingent on approval of the Class
Settlement.

1 the Parties engaged in extensive informal discovery exchange which included a sampling of payroll
2 and timekeeping records for the period from April 12, 2019, to December 2, 2023; as well as
3 information regarding number of current and former hourly non-exempt employees; number of
4 workweeks; number of pay periods; average rate of pay; and Plaintiffs' counsel's analysis of both
5 the aforementioned sample data and documentation.

6 10. Plaintiffs believe that their case is suitable for class certification in that they believe
7 there were company-wide policies that affected Defendant's employees which could be established
8 using representative testimony from class members, as well as the practices brought forth in
9 discovery. While Plaintiffs assert that this is a case for certification, Plaintiffs also realize that there
10 is always a significant risk associated with class certification and Defendant's compelling defenses
11 to this case discussed more fully below.

12 11. The Settlement was reached as a result of arm's-length negotiations facilitated by a
13 highly regarded and experienced wage and hour mediator, Monique Ngo-Bonnici, Esq. and analysis
14 by Plaintiffs' counsel. The Settlement negotiations have been, at all times, adversarial and non-
15 collusive in nature. While Plaintiffs believe in the merits of their case, they also recognize the
16 inherent risks of litigation and understand the benefit of the Class receiving settlement funds
17 immediately as opposed to risking an unfavorable decision on class certification, summary
18 judgment, at trial and/or the damages awarded, and/or on an appeal that can take several more years
19 to litigate.

20 12. Based on the information informally produced by Defendant, during the period
21 from April 12, 2019, through February 7, 2024, Defendant employed approximately 622 Class
22 Members over the course of approximately 22,878 workweeks. Based on our analysis, the
23 maximum exposure for Plaintiffs' claims were as follows:

24 13. With regard to Plaintiffs' Minimum Wage and Overtime Claims, the maximum that
25 Plaintiffs could recover amounted to approximately **\$903,109.05**, assuming all unpaid time was
26 counted only as regular time and not overtime. [Calculated as follows: 22,878 workweeks X 5
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workdays per workweek X 0.5 hours unpaid daily due to rounding and/or additional tasks performed off-clock X \$15.79/hour average rate of pay = \$902,109.05.]

14. With regard to Plaintiffs' Regular Rate Claim, Plaintiffs' expert found that Class Members were paid approximately \$271,056.00 in additional compensation over the course of approximately 773,956 regular hours examined over the roughly two-year period from January 29, 2022, through December 2, 2023. Within the same period, Plaintiffs' expert found that Class Members worked approximately 38,498 overtime hours, for which this additional bonus pay was not accounted for when paying overtime wages. Extrapolating to the entire Class Period of approximately five and one-half years, the maximum that Plaintiffs could recover amounted to approximately **\$55,616.66**. [Calculated as follows: (\$271,056.00 / 773,956 regular hours) X 38,498 overtime hours X 1.5 overtime multiplier X 2.75 extrapolation = \$55,616.66.]

15. With regard to Plaintiffs' Meal Break Claim, Plaintiffs alleged that Defendant failed to provide Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees with duty-free meal breaks, required Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees to take short and/or late meal breaks, and required Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees to remain on premises during meal breaks. Thus, the maximum that Plaintiffs could recover amounted to approximately **\$361,243.62**. [Calculated as follows: 22,878 workweeks X assume 1 violation per workweek X \$15.79/hour average rate of pay = \$361,243.62.]

16. With regard to Plaintiffs' Rest Break Claim, Plaintiffs alleged that Defendant failed to provide Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees with duty-free rest breaks, required Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees to take short and/or late rest breaks, and required Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees to remain on premises during rest breaks. Thus, the maximum that Plaintiffs could recover amounted to approximately **\$361,243.62**. [Calculated as follows: 22,878 workweeks X assume 1 violation per workweek X \$15.79/hour average rate of pay = \$361,243.62.]

17. With regard to Plaintiffs' Indemnification Claim, Plaintiffs alleged that Defendant required Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees to use or purchase their own tools and/or

resources in order to work for Defendant, including but not limited to mileage, vehicle use, personal protective equipment like masks and thermometers during the COVID-19 pandemic, and personal cell phone (including both telephone use and cellular data use) for work-related purposes - without reimbursing Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees for such use. Thus, the maximum that Plaintiffs could recover amounted to approximately **\$114,390.00**. [Calculated as follows: 22,878 workweeks X \$5 per workweek = \$114,390.00.]

18. With regard to Plaintiffs' Wage Statement Claim, the maximum that Plaintiffs could recover amounted to approximately \$2,256,700.00. [Calculated as follows: (622 Class Members X \$50 initial penalty) + (22,878 workweeks – 622 initial violation) X \$100 subsequent penalty = \$2,256,700.00.] Plaintiffs allege that derivative of the aforementioned violations, Defendant failed to provide employees with wage statements which accurately stated the wages earned. However, Defendant argued that because this claim was derivative, the claim was subject to their defenses. In addition, Defendant argued that Plaintiffs could not show that any inaccuracy was based on a knowing and intentional failure—an element of a violation of Labor Code section 226—or a violation of law in the manner required by Labor Code section 226. However, Plaintiffs believe they could be successful on this claim at least in part due to Defendant's written policies regarding meal and rest breaks. As such, Plaintiffs contend that there is a 20% likelihood of success on this claim on a class basis resulting in approximately **\$451,340.00** in wage statement penalties.

19. With regard to Plaintiffs' Waiting Time Penalties Claim, the maximum that Plaintiffs could recover amounted to approximately \$2,357,131.20. [Calculated as follows: 622 former employees X 8 hours per workday X \$15.79/hour average rate of pay X 30 days = \$2,357,131.20.] Because this claim was derivative, Defendant argued it was subject to the aforementioned defenses that the employees received wages for the time they recorded and were provided legally required meal and rest periods. In addition, Defendant argued that Plaintiffs could not show that any failure to pay wages was willful—an element of Labor Code section 203—or a violation of law in the manner required by Labor Code sections 201 and 202. However,

1 Plaintiffs believe they could be successful on this claim at least in part due to Defendant's written
2 policies regarding meal and rest breaks. As such, Plaintiffs contend that there is a 20% likelihood
3 of success on this claim on a class basis resulting in approximately \$471,426.24 in waiting time
4 penalties.

5 20. Regarding Plaintiffs' claims for the civil penalties associated with the foregoing
6 alleged violations of the Labor Code, Plaintiffs' maximum recovery amounted to approximately
7 \$2,989,600.00. [Calculated as follows: 14,948 pay periods X \$200 penalty (no stacking) =
8 \$2,989,600.00]. It is more realistic to assume that Defendant will only be found liable for an
9 initial violation in the amount of \$100 for each aggrieved employee, bringing the likely maximum
10 recovery to approximately \$52,100.00 [Calculated as follows: 521 Aggrieved Employees X \$100
11 = \$52,100.00.] Defendant would likely argue that PAGA penalties would be limited in any event.
12 As discussed in detail below, Defendant denies any liability. Moreover, Defendant would argue
13 that even if Plaintiffs prevailed, the recoverable penalties under PAGA are minimal. Indeed,
14 courts considering the issue have refused to "stack" PAGA penalties. *See Carrington v. Starbucks*
15 *Corporation* (Cal. Ct. App. Nov. 27, 2018) No. D072392 (published Dec. 19, 2018) (approving
16 PAGA penalty reduction to \$5 per pay period); *accord Atempa v. Pedrazzani* (2018) 27
17 Cal.App.5th 809. Moreover, Defendant would argue that Plaintiffs are not entitled to recover
18 PAGA penalties at the subsequent violation rate of \$200 per pay period. California's appellate
19 courts have held that "[u]ntil the employer has been notified that it is violating a Labor Code
20 provision (whether or not the commissioner or court chooses to impose penalties), the employer
21 cannot be presumed to be aware [of the violation]" and therefore, until a Court or the
22 Commissioner issues a finding of a violation, the initial \$100 violation rate applies for each pay
23 period in which the alleged violation occurred. *Amaral v. Cintas Corp. No. 2* (2008) 163
24 Cal.App.4th 1157, 1209; *accord Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1309 v. Laidlaw Transit*
25 *Service, Inc.* (S.D. Cal. Aug. 10, 2009) 2009 WL 2448430, at *9 ("[u]nder California law, courts
26 have held that employers are not subject to heightened penalties for subsequent violations unless
27 and until a court or commissioner notifies the employer that it is in violation of the Labor Code").

1 Thus, Defendant would argue that even if Plaintiffs were able to establish any violation of the
2 Labor Code, the PAGA penalties assessed for these violations will be computed at the \$100 rate,
3 as opposed to the \$200 per pay period rate at maximum, and there is a likelihood that a further
4 reduction of the penalty to \$5 per pay period as approved in *Carrington* would apply given
5 Defendant's compliance with the Labor Code as discussed above. Thus, the Parties contend the
6 value of the PAGA claim if the case proceeded to trial is approximately **\$74,740.00** (applying a
7 lesser penalty of \$5 per pay period).

8 21. As such, Plaintiffs' maximum potential recovery in this matter, including PAGA
9 penalties, would amount to approximately **\$2,793,109.19**. The settlement reached in this matter
10 was \$732,500.00 or approximately 26.2% of maximum potential damages.

11 22. This is a fair and reasonable result. Other substantial benefits also include that it is
12 a non-reversionary, non-claims made settlement, which distributes the Net Settlement Amount to
13 each Participating Class Member based on the number of Workweeks worked by the individual
14 Participating Class Member. The Workweeks shall be calculated using Defendant's payroll and
15 timekeeping records. Since Aggrieved Employees cannot opt out of the PAGA claims, each
16 Aggrieved Employee, whether or not a Participating Class Member, shall also receive his or her
17 share of the PAGA Penalties ("Individual PAGA Payment") calculated as follows: (a) dividing the
18 amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$12,500.00) by the total
19 number of pay periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period; and (b)
20 multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's total number of pay periods worked during
21 the PAGA Period. (Settlement, § 3.2.5.1.). In addition, in the event any Individual Class Payment
22 and/or Individual PAGA Payment check has not been cashed within one hundred and eighty (180)
23 days, the Administrator shall cancel the check and remit the funds to the California State
24 Controller's Office, Unclaimed Property Division in the name of the Participating Class Member
25 who failed to cash their check. (Settlement, § 4.3.3.)

26 23. The Gross Settlement Amount is reasonable in light of the risks involved in this
27 case—including the prospect of a potential adverse summary judgment ruling, class certification
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1 issues as well as the uncertainty of class certification, defenses to the case, potential appeal, the
2 elements of willfulness and/or injury required for certain penalties.

3 24. Class Counsel is convinced that the proposed Settlement is in the best interest of the
4 Class based on the negotiations and a detailed knowledge of the issues present in this action. The
5 affirmative defenses asserted by Defendant, the prospect of a potential adverse summary judgment
6 ruling, preemption issues, class certification issues as well as the uncertainty of class certification,
7 the difficulties of complex litigation, the lengthy process of establishing specific damages and
8 various possible delays and appeals, were also carefully considered by Class Counsel in agreeing to
9 the proposed Settlement. In light of the above, the proposed Settlement is well within the “ballpark”
10 of reasonableness and should be granted preliminary approval.

11 **EXPERIENCE OF CLASS COUNSEL:**

12 25. The attorneys at our office are experienced and qualified to evaluate the class claims
13 and to evaluate settlement versus trial on a fully informed basis, and to evaluate the viability of the
14 defenses. The partner of the firm who was lead counsel on this matter, Mr. Joseph Lavi, has been
15 practicing law for over 20 years. Mr. Vincent Granberry, another senior attorney with our firm,
16 graduated from Arizona State University Sandra Day O’Conner College of Law in 2010 and has
17 been practicing law for approximately fifteen years. Mr. Lavi, Mr. Granberry, myself, and the other
18 members of my firm, have almost exclusively practiced in the area of labor and employment law.
19 Mr. Lavi has handled numerous cases in all aspects of employment and labor law, including state
20 and federal class actions, including wrongful termination, retaliation, and harassment actions. Mr.
21 Granberry has been in practice with the law firm of Lavi & Ebrahimian, LLP since April 2014.
22 Super Lawyers Magazine has selected Mr. Granberry as a Southern California Rising Star in 2016
23 through 2025 in the area of Plaintiff’s employment litigation and as one of the Up-and-Coming 100
24 attorneys in the same field in 2018 and again from 2020 - 2025. Mr. Granberry has been involved in
25 numerous cases in all aspects from trial through trial and appeal, including California and Federal
26 class actions, wrongful termination, discrimination, harassment and retaliation cases. Mr. Lavi has
27 tried both labor and employment cases in State and Federal court, and has argued before various

1 Court of Appeals, on employment issues such as validity of Arbitration Agreements, Application of
2 Res Judicata in class action cases as well as other employment issues. Mr. Lavi has also been a
3 panelist and/or speaker for various Employment Law Continuing Legal Education Panels on issues
4 of employment law trials, how to proceed and conduct trials as well as proving and winning
5 punitive damages. Mr. Lavi has also been named a Southern California Super Lawyer in the area of
6 Plaintiff's employment litigation-class action from 2011-2025. Mr. Lavi has been approved as
7 class counsel by both federal and state Courts. Mr. Lavi, Mr. Granberry, myself, and the other
8 attorneys at Lavi & Ebrahimiyan who are available to assist us in this case if needed are fully capable
9 of adequately and fairly representing Plaintiffs and the proposed class in this matter. Lavi &
10 Ebrahimiyan, LLP, has been appointed Class Counsel in over fifty contested proceedings including
11 the following:

12 a. *Ischak v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court
13 Case No. BC343535;

14 b. *Santana v. El Pollo Loco, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
15 BC369846;

16 c. *Edlin, et al. v. Fuddruckers, Inc.*, United States District Court, Central
17 District of California, Case No. CV-07-3678-ABC;

18 d. *Chavez, et al. vs. CEC Entertainment, Inc. d/b/a Chukee-Cheeses*, Los
19 Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC380996;

20 e. *Bustamante, et al. v. Teamone Employment Specialists*, Los Angeles Superior
21 Court Case No. BC383266;

22 f. *Cervantes, et al. v. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Inc.*, Alameda Superior
23 Court Case No. RG 0265835;

24 g. *Seng Savang v. Club One Casino*; Fresno Superior Court Case No.
25 05CECG02189;

26 h. *Norman, et al. v. Movado Retail Group, Inc.*, United States District Court,
27 Central District of California, Case No. CV08-06691 SVW (PLA);

- 1 i. *Shand v. G.A.L.A., Inc. dba Giorgio Armani*, Los Angeles Superior Court
2 Case No. BC342588;
- 3 j. *Solis v. Plycraft Industries, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
4 BC374816;
- 5 k. *Campos v. HWB Carwash, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
6 BC378990;
- 7 l. *Acosta, et al. v. Texwood Industries*, United States District Court, Central
8 District of California, Case No. CV07-3237-DDP (PLAX);
- 9 m. *Arevalo v. Gruma Corporation*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
10 BC410322;
- 11 n. *Burrola v. American Promotional Events*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case
12 No. BC412315;
- 13 o. *Cortez v. Trader Distribution Services*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
14 BC397208;
- 15 p. *Cueva v. Allied Industries, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
16 BC399431;
- 17 q. *Del Toro v. Petco Animal Supplies, Inc.*, San Diego Superior Court Case No.
18 37-2009-00103626-CU-OE-CTL;
- 19 r. *Garcia v. Home Cooking, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
20 BC451148;
- 21 s. *Alcantar v. Amerimax Building Products, Inc.*, United States District Court,
22 Central District of California, Case No. CV 10-8916 DDP (CWx);
- 23 t. *Arancivias v. Clougherty Packaging, LLC dba Farmer John*, Los Angeles
24 Superior Court Case No. BC432406;
- 25 u. *Barajas v. Menzies Aviation, Inc.*, United States District Court, Central
26 District of California, Case No CV-10-02315-JEM;
- 27 v. *Barrera v. BHFC Operating, LLC dba Bottega Louie*, Los Angeles Superior
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1 Court Case No. BC462603;

2 w. *Camacho v. American Textile Maintenance Co.*, Los Angeles Superior
3 Court Case No. BC452570;

4 x. *Cortes v. Monsanto Company*, Ventura Superior Court Case No. 56-2010-
5 00366952-CU-OE-VTA;

6 y. *Escobar v. Aero-Electric Connector, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case
7 No. BC421009;

8 z. *Gomez v. Bacara Resort & Spa*, Santa Barbara Superior Court Case No.
9 1341987;

10 aa. *Gonzalez v. Ashley Furniture Industries, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court
11 Case No. BC425708;

12 bb. *Gonzalez v. Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case
13 No. BC436879;

14 cc. *Gutierrez v. Visterra Credit Union*, Riverside Superior Court Case No.
15 RIC10020183;

16 dd. *Hernandez v. Kruse & Son, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
17 BC411849;

18 ee. *Lopez v. Tecno Industrial Engineering*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
19 BC411134;

20 ff. *Lowanga v. Continental Currency Services, Inc.*, Orange County Superior
21 Court Case No. 30-2011-0044011-CU-OE-CXC;

22 gg. *Aguilar v. PLS Financial Services, Inc.*, United States District Court, Central
23 District of California, Case No. CV 10-0415 ODW (FMOx)

24 hh. *Lozada v. Classic Party Rentals, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
25 BC443792;

26 ii. *Madrid v. OPI Products, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
27 BC451489;

1 jj. *Martinez v. J. Fletcher Creamer & Son, Inc.*, United States District Court
2 Case No. CV 10-0968-PSG-FMOX;

3 kk. *Martinez v. Administaff Companies II, L.P.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case
4 No. BC425799;

5 ll. *Martinez v. Morgans Hotel Group Management, LLC*, Los Angeles Superior
6 Court Case No. BC446744;

7 mm. *Sanchez v. La Brea Bakery, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
8 BC456420;

9 nn. *Montenegro v. Ruggeri Marble and Granite, Inc.*, United States District
10 Court, Central District of California, Case No. CV-10-00711 JFW (PLAx);

11 oo. *Reed v. 99 Cents Only Stores*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
12 BC436793;

13 pp. *Santos v. Noble Management Group-California, LLC*, United States District
14 Court, Central District of California, Case No. CV 10-2594 DSF (VBKx)

15 qq. *Taylor v. U.S. Healthworks Holding Company, Inc.*, Orange County Superior
16 Court Case No. 30-2011-00473505;

17 rr. *Valencia Diaz v. Gene Wheeler Farms, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court
18 Case No. BC436235;

19 ss. *Zad-Behtooie v. Valley Village*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
20 BC451490;

21 tt. *Bell v. Aidells Sausage Company, Inc.*, Alameda Superior Court Case No.
22 RG10523946;

23 uu. *Negrete v. Cenveo, Inc.*, United States District Court, Central District of
24 California, Case No. CV 11-09543 DSF (MRWx);

25 vv. *Bejar v. Exopack-Ontario, Inc.*, Orange County Superior Court Case No. 30-
26 2011-00518396-CU-OE-CXC;

27 ww. *Aguilar v. PLS Financial Services, Inc.*, United States District Court, Central
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1 District of California, Case No. CV 10-0415 ODW (FMOx);

2 xx. *Sparks v. Larry Flynt dba Hustler Casino*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case
3 No. BC320172;

4 yy. *Morris v. Chevron Stations, Inc.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No.
5 BC361380;

6 zz. *Marino v. BP West Coast Products, LLC*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case
7 No. BC357987.

8 **CONTRIBUTION OF PLAINTIFFS AND REASONABLENESS OF THE REQUESTED**

9 **SERVICE AWARD:**

10 26. It is imperative that Plaintiffs obtain just compensation for the time, effort and risk
11 associated with their fiduciary duties as Class and PAGA Representatives and named Plaintiffs. I
12 believe that the named Plaintiffs performed considerable services on behalf of the Class, since they
13 searched for an attorney, collected and gathered the requested documents and information, wage
14 statements and/or pay stubs, met with Class Counsel, made themselves available each and every
15 single time that Class Counsel called them in order to answer questions about Defendant's policies
16 and procedures produced in formal and informal discovery or discussed during conversations with
17 opposing counsel or raised in pleadings filed in this matter. The named Plaintiffs provided Class
18 Counsel with factual information needed to prepare the complaints. They collected relevant
19 documents and produced those documents to Class Counsel. They continued to be engaged in
20 continued settlement negotiations that were ultimately required to reach a settlement in this case. I
21 believe that the service award request of \$30,000 to Plaintiffs (\$10,000 each) ("Representative
22 Service Payments") as a service award is fair and reasonable. As such, the requested payments are
23 warranted for their time and effort when the class members are able to receive significant benefits
24 for their efforts, as well as the fact that they put themselves at significant risk for liability for costs
25 in this matter if Defendant were the prevailing party in the litigation as well as for retaliation by
26 other employers who may discover and find it to be unappealing that they were class representatives
27 in a lawsuit against Defendant, their former employer. At this point in the approval process,

1 Plaintiffs' requested payment should be approved and allow the Class Members an opportunity to
2 object to the requested Representative Service Payment.

3 27. A true and correct copy of the Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement and
4 Class Notice ("Settlement" or "Settlement Agreement") is hereto attached as **Exhibit 1.**

5 28. On January 6, 2026, a copy of the Settlement was submitted via online submission to
6 the LWDA. A true and correct copy of the LWDA's email confirmation of my upload of the
7 Settlement is hereto attached as **Exhibit 2.**

8 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
9 true and correct. Executed this 6th day of January 2026, at Beverly Hills, California.

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12 /s/ Eve Howe
13 Eve Howe
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“EXHIBIT 1”

CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement” or “Settlement Agreement”) is made by and between Plaintiffs ROMAN RAMIREZ GALLEGOS, ALMA GARCIA, and GABRIELA DE LA ROSA SANCHEZ (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) and Defendant DOLEX DOLLAR EXPRESS, INC. (“Defendant”). The Agreement refers to Plaintiffs and Defendant collectively as “Parties,” or individually as “Party.”

1. DEFINITIONS.

- 1.1. “Action” means the Plaintiffs’ lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against Defendant captioned *Roman Ramirez Gallegos, et al. v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case Number 23STCV21872, initiated on September 11, 2023, and pending in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.
- 1.2. “Administrator” means Simpluris, Inc., the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.
- 1.3. “Administration Expenses Payment” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with preliminary approval of the Settlement.
- 1.4. “Aggrieved Employees” means all current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California at any time during the PAGA Period.
- 1.5. “Class” means all current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California at any time during the Class Period, but excluding those who signed an arbitration agreement.
- 1.6. “Class Counsel” means Lavi & Ebrahimian, LLP, including Joseph Lavi, Vincent Granberry, and Eve Howe, and Blackstone Law, APC, including Jonathan M. Genish, Miriam L. Schimmel, Joana Fang, and Alexandra Rose, and all lawyers affiliated with these firms.
- 1.7. “Class Counsel Fees Payment” and “Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” mean the amounts allocated to Class Counsel for reimbursement of reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses, respectively, incurred to prosecute the Action.
- 1.8. “Class Data” means Class Member identifying information in Defendant’s possession including each Class Member’s full name, last-known mailing address, Social Security number, number of Workweeks, and number of Pay Periods.
- 1.9. “Class Member” means a member of the Class, as either a Participating Class Member or Non-Participating Class Member (including a Non- Participating Class Member who qualifies as an Aggrieved Employee).
- 1.10. “Class Member Address Search” means the Administrator’s investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods, and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address

database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members.

- 1.11. "Class Notice" means the COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL, to be mailed to Class Members in English with a Spanish translation in the form, without material variation, attached as **Exhibit A** and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.12. "Class Period" means the period from April 12, 2019 through June 2, 2024.
- 1.13. "Court" means the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.
- 1.14. "Defendant" means the named Defendant Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.
- 1.15. "Defense Counsel" means Ford Harrison, LLP.
- 1.16. "Effective Date" means the date by when both of the following have occurred: (a) the Court enters a Judgment on its Final Approval Order; and (b) the Judgment is final. The Judgment is final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (a) if no Participating Class Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment; (b) if one or more Participating Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for filing a notice of appeal from the Judgment; or if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur.
- 1.17. "Final Approval" means entry of the Final Approval Order.
- 1.18. "Final Approval Order" means the Court's order granting final approval of the Settlement.
- 1.19. "Final Approval Hearing" means the Court's hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement.
- 1.20. "Gross Settlement Amount" means the amount of \$732,500.00, which is the total amount Defendant agrees to pay under the Settlement. The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Representative Service Payments, and the Administration Expenses Payment.
- 1.21. "Individual Class Payment" means the Participating Class Member's pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.
- 1.22. "Individual PAGA Payment" means the Aggrieved Employee's pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.
- 1.23. "Judgment" means the judgment entered by the Court based upon the Final Approval Order.
- 1.24. "LWDA" means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the agency entitled, under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).

- 1.25. "LWDA PAGA Payment" means the amount of 75% of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.26. "Net Settlement Amount" means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Representative Service Payments, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment. The remainder is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.
- 1.27. "Non-Participating Class Member" means any Class Member who opts out of the Settlement by sending the Administrator a valid and timely Request for Exclusion.
- 1.28. "Pay Period" means any pay period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Defendant for at least one day during the PAGA Period.
- 1.29. "PAGA Period" means the period from February 1, 2022 through June 2, 2024.
- 1.30. "PAGA" means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698. et seq.).
- 1.31. "PAGA Notice" means, together, Plaintiffs Gallegos and Garcia's February 1, 2023 and September 11, 2023 letters to Defendant and the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).
- 1.32. "PAGA Penalties" means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees (\$12,500.00) and the 75% to the LWDA (\$37,500.00) in settlement of PAGA claims.
- 1.33. "Participating Class Member" means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion from the Settlement.
- 1.34. "Plaintiffs" mean Roman Ramirez Gallegos, Alma Garcia, and Gabriela De La Rosa Sanchez, the named Plaintiffs in the Action.
- 1.35. "Preliminary Approval" means entry of the Preliminary Approval Order.
- 1.36. "Preliminary Approval Order" means the proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement.
- 1.37. "Released Class Claims" means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.2 below.
- 1.38. "Released PAGA Claims" means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.3 below.
- 1.39. "Released Parties" means: Defendant and any related entities, and their directors, officers, members, and investors.
- 1.40. "Representative Service Payments" means the payments to the Plaintiffs for prosecuting the Action and providing services in support of the Action.
- 1.41. "Request for Exclusion" means a Class Member's written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement.
- 1.42. "Response Deadline" means 45 calendar days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees, and shall be the last date on

which Class Members may submit Requests for Exclusion, written objections, and/or challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods. Class Members to whom Class Notices are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional 14 calendar days beyond the expiration of the Response Deadline.

- 1.43. “Settlement” means the disposition of the Action effected by this Agreement and the Judgment.
- 1.44. “Workweek” means any week during which a Class Member worked for Defendant for at least one day during the Class Period.

2. RECITALS.

- 2.1. On September 11, 2023, Plaintiff Gallegos commenced the Action by filing a Class Action Complaint for Damages.
- 2.2. On September 13, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Complaint (“Operative Complaint”), which, *inter alia*, added wage and hour class and PAGA claims and Plaintiff Garcia and Plaintiff Sanchez as named plaintiffs. Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, denies any failure to comply with the laws identified in the Operative Complaint, and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged.
- 2.3. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a), Plaintiffs Gallegos and Garcia gave timely written notice to Defendant and the LWDA by sending the PAGA Notice.
- 2.4. On February 7, 2024, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Monique Ngo-Bonnici, Esq., which led to this Agreement to settle the Action.
- 2.5. Prior to mediation, Plaintiffs obtained, through informal discovery, time records, pay records, and information relating to the size and scope of the Class, as well as data permitting Plaintiffs to fully understand the nature and scope of the allegations in the Complaint, including approximately 85% of time and wage records which were analyzed by Plaintiffs’ counsel. Plaintiffs’ investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 (“*Dunk/Kullar*”).
- 2.6. The Court has not granted class certification.
- 2.7. Other than the following cases, the Parties represent that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the Settlement:
 - i. *Gabriela De La Rosa Sanchez v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 23STCV08139;
 - ii. *Jessica I. Cornejo v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*, United States District Court, Central District of California Case No. 2:22-cv-05565-MEMF-AS;
 - iii. *Alma Garcia v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*, Los Angeles County

- Superior Court Case No. 23STCV02256; and
- iv. *Roman Ramirez Gallegos v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 23STCV28299.

3. MONETARY TERMS.

- 3.1. Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant promises to pay \$732,500.00 and no more as the Gross Settlement Amount and to separately pay any and all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portions of the Individual Class Payments. Defendant has no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.2 of this Agreement. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross Settlement Amount without asking or requiring Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees to submit any claim as a condition of payment. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant.
- 3.2. Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. The Administrator will make and deduct the following payments from the Gross Settlement Amount, in the amounts specified by the Court in the Final Approval Order:
- 3.2.1 To Plaintiffs: Representative Service Payments to each of the three Plaintiffs of not more than \$10,000.00 each (total, \$30,000.00) (in addition to any Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment the Plaintiffs are entitled to receive as Participating Class Members and/or Aggrieved Employees). Defendant will not oppose Plaintiffs' requests for Representative Service Payments that do not exceed these amounts. As part of the motion for the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Plaintiffs will seek Court approval for any Representative Service Payments no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves any Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Representative Service Payments using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiffs assume full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Representative Service Payments.
- 3.2.2 To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than 40% of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be \$293,000.00, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than \$50,000.00. Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments provided they do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiffs will file a motion for the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than

the amounts requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms.

3.2.3 To the Administrator: An Administration Expenses Payment not to exceed \$10,000 except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administrator's expenses are less or the Court approves payment less than \$10,000, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount.

3.2.4 To Each Participating Class Member: The Administrator will calculate each Individual Class Payment by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's total number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.

3.2.4.1. Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments. 20% of each Individual Class Payment will be allocated to the settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portions are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. The other 80% of each Individual Class Payment will be allocated to the settlement of claims for interest and penalties (the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portions are not subject to wage withholdings and will be reported on IRS 1099 Forms. Participating Class Members assume full responsibility and liability for any employee taxes owed on their Individual Class Payment.

3.2.4.2. Effect of Non-Participating Class Members on Calculation of Individual Class Payments. Non-Participating Class Members will not receive any Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will retain amounts equal to their Individual Class Payments in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members on a pro rata basis.

3.2.5 To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$50,000.00 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% (\$37,500.00) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% (\$12,500.00) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.

3.2.5.1. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 25% share of PAGA Penalties (\$12,500.00) by the total number of Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's total number of Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.

3.2.5.2. If the Court approves PAGA Penalties of less than the

amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. 100% of each Individual PAGA Payment will be allocated as penalties. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

4. CLASS DATA, SETTLEMENT FUNDING, AND PAYMENTS.

- 4.1. Class Data. Not later than 15 days after Preliminary Approval, Defendant will simultaneously deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect Class Members' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. Defendant has a continuing duty to immediately notify Class Counsel if it discovers that the Class Data omitted Class Member identifying information and to provide corrected or updated Class Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which Defendant must send the Class Data to the Administrator, the Parties and their counsel will expeditiously use best efforts, in good faith, to reconstruct or otherwise resolve any issues related to missing or omitted Class Data.
- 4.2. Funding of Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant's share of payroll taxes, by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than 15 days after the Effective Date.
- 4.3. Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. Within 14 days after Defendant funds the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Representative Service Payments. Disbursement of the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Representative Service Payments shall not precede disbursement of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments.
 - 4.3.1 The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class Members and Individual PAGA Payments to the Aggrieved Employees via First Class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the date (not less than 180 days after the date of mailing) when the check will be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment if applicable. Before mailing any checks, the Administrator must update the recipients' mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database.

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

4.3.3 For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check or Individual PAGA Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member thereby leaving no "unpaid residue" subject to the requirements of California Code of Civil Procedure Section 384, subd. (b).

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

5. **RELEASES OF CLAIMS.** Effective on the date when Defendant fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, each named Plaintiff and Class Members will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

5.1. Plaintiffs' Release. Plaintiffs and their respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release and discharge Released Parties from all claims, transactions, or occurrences that occurred during the Class Period, including, but not limited to: (a) any and all claims of any nature, known or unknown, contingent or accrued, against all Released Parties, whether in tort, contract, or equity, including, but not limited to any claims arising out of or relating to any work performed by Plaintiffs and/or Plaintiffs' engagement to perform any work, (b) all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts contained in the Operative Complaint and (c) all PAGA claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on facts contained in the Operative Complaint or PAGA Notice ("Plaintiffs' Release"). The Plaintiffs' Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement, or to any claims for vested benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, social security benefits, or workers' compensation benefits that arose at any time, or based on occurrences outside the Class Period. Plaintiffs acknowledge that Plaintiffs may discover facts or law different from, or in addition

to, the facts or law that Plaintiffs now know or believe to be true but agree, nonetheless, that the Plaintiffs' Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiffs' discovery of them.

5.1.1 Plaintiffs' Waiver of Rights Under California Civil Code Section 1542.

For purposes of the Plaintiffs' Release, Plaintiffs expressly waive and relinquish the provisions, rights, and benefits, if any, of section 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads: A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, and that if known by him or her would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party.

With full awareness and understanding of the above provision, Plaintiffs waive and relinquish any and all rights and benefits that they may have under California Civil Code Section 1542, or the law of any other state or jurisdiction, or common law principle, to the same or similar effect, concerning the claims released herein.

5.2. Release by Participating Class Members: All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release the Released Parties from all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the Class Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint. Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

5.3. Release by Aggrieved Employees: All Aggrieved Employees, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release the Released Parties from all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the PAGA Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice.

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

6.1. Plaintiffs' Responsibilities. Plaintiffs will prepare and deliver to Defense Counsel all documents necessary for obtaining Preliminary Approval, including: (i) a draft of the notice and memorandum in support of the Motion for Preliminary Approval that includes an analysis of the Settlement under *Dunk/Kullar* and a request for approval of the PAGA Settlement under Labor Code Section 2699, subd. (f)(2)); (ii) a draft of the proposed Preliminary Approval Order; (iii) a draft proposed Class Notice; (iv) a

signed declaration from the Administrator attaching its “not to exceed” bid for administering the Settlement and attesting to its willingness to serve; competency; operative procedures for protecting the security of Class Data; amounts of insurance coverage for any data breach, defalcation of funds, or other misfeasance; all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members; and the nature and extent of any financial relationship with Plaintiffs, Class Counsel, or Defense Counsel; (v) signed declarations from Plaintiffs confirming willingness and competency to serve and disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members and/or the Administrator; (vi) a signed declaration from each Class Counsel firm attesting to its competency to represent the Class Members; (vii) its timely transmission to the LWDA of all necessary PAGA documents (initial notice of violations (Labor Code section 2699.3, subd. (a)), Operative Complaint (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(1)), this Agreement (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(2)); (viii) a redlined version of the parties’ Agreement showing all modifications made to the Model Agreement ready for filing with the Court; and (ix) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members and/or the Administrator.

- 6.2. Responsibilities of Counsel. The Parties are jointly responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval; obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Plaintiffs are responsible for delivering the Court’s Preliminary Approval Order to the Administrator.
- 6.3. Duty to Cooperate. If the Parties disagree on any aspect of the proposed Motion for Preliminary Approval and/or the supporting declarations and documents, the Parties will expeditiously work together, by and through their respective counsel, by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to resolve the disagreement. If the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval or conditions Preliminary Approval on any material change to this Agreement, the Parties, by and through their respective Counsel, will expeditiously work together by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to modify the Agreement and otherwise satisfy the Court’s concerns.

7. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

- 7.1. Selection of Administrator. The Parties have jointly selected Simpluris, Inc. to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, Simpluris, Inc. agrees to be bound by this Agreement and to perform, as a fiduciary, all duties specified in this Agreement in exchange of the Administration Expenses Payment. The Parties and their Counsel represent that they have no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the Administrator other than a professional relationship arising out of prior experiences administering settlements.
- 7.2. Employer Identification Number. The Administrator shall have and use its own Employer Identification Number for the purposes of calculating payroll tax withholdings and providing reports to state and federal tax authorities.

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

7.4. Notice to Class Members.

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

7.4.2 Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than 7 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service (“USPS”) mail, the Class Notice with Spanish translation substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as **Exhibit A**. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member and the number of Workweeks and Pay Periods (if applicable) used to calculate these amounts. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.

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

7.4.4 The Response Deadline for Class Members’ written objections, challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional 14 days beyond the 45 days otherwise provided in the Class Notice for all Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended Response Deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.

7.4.5 If the Administrator, Defendant, Defense Counsel, or Class Counsel is contacted by or otherwise discovers any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and should have received a Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, in an effort to agree on whether to include

them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, and the Administrator will send, via email, or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than 14 days after receipt of the Class Notice, or the Response Deadline in the Class Notice, whichever is later.

7.5. Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

- 7.5.1 Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by email or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than the Response Deadline (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class Member or the Class Member's representative that reasonably communicates the Class Member's election to be excluded from the Class Settlement and includes the Class Member's full name, signature, address, email address or telephone number, and last four digits of the Class Member's social security number for verification purposes. To be valid, a Request for Exclusion must be emailed or postmarked by the Response Deadline.
- 7.5.2 The Administrator may not reject a Request for Exclusion as invalid because it fails to contain all the information specified in the Class Notice. The Administrator shall accept any Request for Exclusion as valid if the Administrator can reasonably ascertain the identity of the person as a Class Member and the Class Member's desire to be excluded. The Administrator's determination shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. If the Administrator has reason to question the authenticity of a Request for Exclusion, the Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member's identity. The Administrator's determination of authenticity shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.
- 7.5.3 Every Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member under this Agreement, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the release of the Released Class Claims under Paragraph 5.2 of this Agreement, regardless of whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Class Settlement.
- 7.5.4 Every Class Member who submits a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is a Non-Participating Class Member and shall not receive an Individual Class Payment or have the right to object to the class action components of the Settlement. Because future PAGA claims are subject to claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class

Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release the Released PAGA Claims identified in Paragraph 5.3 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment

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

7.7. Objections to the Class Settlement.

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

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

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

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

7.8.1 Website, Email Address, and Toll-Free Number. The Administrator will establish, maintain, and use an internet website or establish, maintain, and use a portion of its existing internet website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time, and location for the

Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Settlement Agreement, Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Preliminary Approval Order, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, the Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and Representative Service Payments, the Final Approval Order, and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls and emails.

- 7.8.2 Requests for Exclusion (Opt-outs) and Exclusion List. The Administrator will promptly review on a rolling basis Requests for Exclusion to ascertain their validity. Not later than 5 days after the expiration of the Response Deadline, the Administrator shall email a list to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel containing (a) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have timely submitted valid Requests for Exclusion (“Exclusion List”); (b) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have submitted invalid Requests for Exclusion; and (c) copies of all Requests for Exclusion from Settlement submitted (whether valid or invalid).
- 7.8.3 Weekly Reports. The Administrator must, on a weekly basis, provide written reports to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel that, among other things, tally the number of: Class Notices mailed or re-mailed, Class Notices returned undelivered, Requests for Exclusion (whether valid or invalid) received, objections received, challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods received and/or resolved, and checks mailed for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments (“Weekly Report”). The Weekly Reports must include the Administrator’s assessment of the validity of Requests for Exclusion and attach copies of all Requests for Exclusion and objections received.
- 7.8.4 Workweek and/or Pay Period Challenges. The Administrator has the authority to address and make final decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all Class Member challenges over the calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods. The Administrator’s decision shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.
- 7.8.5 Administrator’s Declaration. Not later than 14 days before the date by which Plaintiffs are required to file the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, the Administrator will provide to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its due diligence and compliance with all of its obligations under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, its mailing of the Class Notice, the Class Notices returned as undelivered, the re-mailing of Class Notices, attempts to locate Class Members, the total number of Requests

for Exclusion it received (both valid or invalid), the number of written objections, the number of challenges of Workweeks and Pay Periods, and attach the Exclusion List. The Administrator will supplement its declaration as needed or requested by the Parties and/or the Court. Plaintiffs are responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration(s) in Court.

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

8. **DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO WITHDRAW.** If the number of valid and timely Requests for Exclusion identified in the Exclusion List exceeds 10% of the total of all Class Members, Defendant may, but is not obligated, elect to withdraw from the Settlement. The Parties agree that, if Defendant withdraws, the Settlement shall be void ab initio, have no force or effect whatsoever, and that neither Party will have any further obligation to perform under this Agreement; provided, however, Defendant will remain responsible for paying all Administrator expenses incurred to that point. Defendant must notify Class Counsel and the Court of its election to withdraw not later than 7 days after the Administrator sends the final Exclusion List to Defense Counsel; late elections will have no effect.

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

9.1. Response to Objections. Each Party retains the right to respond to any objection raised by a Participating Class Member, including the right to file responsive documents in Court no later than 5 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.

9.2. Duty to Cooperate. If the Court does not grant Final Approval or conditions Final Approval on any material change to the Settlement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), the Parties will expeditiously work

together in good faith to address the Court's concerns by revising the Agreement as necessary to obtain Final Approval. The Court's decision to award less than the amounts requested for the Representative Service Payments, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and/or Administration Expenses Payment shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this Paragraph.

9.3. Continuing Jurisdiction of the Court. The Parties agree that, after entry of Judgment, the Court will retain jurisdiction over the Parties, Action, and the Settlement solely for purposes of (i) enforcing this Agreement and/or Judgment, (ii) addressing settlement administration matters, and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by law.

9.4. Waiver of Right to Appeal. Provided the Judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, specifically including the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment set forth in this Agreement, the Parties, their respective counsel, and all Participating Class Members who did not object to the Settlement as provided in this Agreement, waive all rights to appeal from the Judgment, including all rights to post-judgment and appellate proceedings, the right to file motions to vacate judgment, motions for new trial, extraordinary writs, and appeals. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose such motions, writs, or appeals. If an objector appeals the Judgment, the Parties' obligations to perform under this Agreement will be suspended until such time as the appeal is finally resolved and the Judgment becomes final, except as to matters that do not affect the amount of the Net Settlement Amount.

9.5. Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment. If the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the Judgment in a manner that requires a material modification of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), this Agreement shall be null and void. The Parties shall nevertheless expeditiously work together in good faith to address the appellate court's concerns and to obtain Final Approval and entry of Judgment, sharing, on a 50-50 basis, any additional Administrator fees and expenses reasonably incurred after remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the Court's award of the Representative Service Payments or any payments to Class Counsel shall not constitute a material modification of the Judgment within the meaning of this Paragraph, as long as the Gross Settlement Amount remains unchanged.

10. **AMENDED JUDGMENT.** If any amended judgment is required under Code of Civil Procedure section 384, the Parties will work together in good faith to jointly submit a proposed amended judgment.

11. **ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.**

11.1. No Admission of Liability, Class Certification, or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly

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

- 11.2. Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval. The Parties separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval is filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate, and/or publicize, or cause or permit another person to disclose, disseminate, or publicize, any of the terms of the Agreement directly or indirectly, specifically or generally, to any person, corporation, association, government agency, or other entity except: (1) to the Parties' attorneys, accountants, or spouses, all of whom will be instructed to keep this Agreement confidential; (2) counsel in a related matter; (3) to the extent necessary to report income to appropriate taxing authorities; (4) in response to a court order or subpoena; or (5) in response to an inquiry or subpoena issued by a state or federal government agency. Each Party agrees to immediately notify each other Party of any judicial or agency order, inquiry, or subpoena seeking such information. The Parties separately agree not to, directly or indirectly, initiate any conversation or other communication, before the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, with any third party regarding this Agreement or the matters giving rise to this Agreement except to respond only that "the matter was resolved," or words to that effect. This Paragraph does not restrict Class Counsel's communications with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members. Plaintiffs agree that they and Class Counsel will not publicize the settlement in any manner that would identify Defendant as the defendant in the Action or any related action.
- 11.3. No Solicitation. The Parties separately agree that they and their respective counsel and employees will not solicit any Class Member to opt out of or object to the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment. Nothing in this Paragraph shall be construed to restrict Class Counsel's ability to communicate with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.
- 11.4. Integrated Agreement. Upon execution by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement together with its attached exhibits shall constitute the entire agreement

between the Parties relating to the Settlement, superseding any and all oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements made to or by any Party.

- 11.5. Attorney Authorization. The Parties separately warrant and represent that they have authorized their respective counsel to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken pursuant to this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents reasonably required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement including any amendments to this Agreement.
- 11.6. Cooperation. The Parties, by and through their respective counsel, will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts, in good faith, to implement the Settlement by, among other things, modifying the Settlement Agreement, submitting supplemental evidence and supplementing points and authorities as requested by the Court. In the event the Parties are unable to agree upon the form or content of any document necessary to implement the Settlement, or on any modification of the Agreement that may become necessary to implement the Settlement, the Parties will seek the assistance of the mediator and/or the Court for resolution.
- 11.7. No Prior Assignments. The Parties separately represent and warrant that they have not directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity and portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action, or right released and discharged by the Party in this Agreement.
- 11.8. No Tax Advice. The Parties are not providing any advice regarding taxes or taxability, nor shall anything in this Agreement be relied upon as such within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 CFR Part 10, as amended) or otherwise.
- 11.9. Modification of Agreement. This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court.
- 11.10. Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.
- 11.11. Applicable Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the internal laws of the state of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.
- 11.12. Cooperation in Drafting. The Parties have cooperated in the drafting and preparation of this Agreement. This Agreement will not be construed against any Party on the basis that the Party was the drafter or participated in the drafting.
- 11.13. Confidentiality. To the extent permitted by law, all agreements made, and orders entered during the Action and in this Agreement relating to the confidentiality of information shall survive the execution of this Agreement.
- 11.14. Use and Return of Class Data. Information provided to Class Counsel pursuant to Cal. Evid. Code §1152, and all copies and summaries of the Class Data provided to

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

- 11.15. Headings. The descriptive heading of any section or paragraph of this Agreement is inserted for convenience of reference only and does not constitute a part of this Agreement.
- 11.16. Calendar Days. Unless otherwise noted, all reference to "days" in this Agreement shall be to calendar days. In the event any date or deadline set forth in this Agreement falls on a weekend or federal legal holiday, such date or deadline shall be on the first business day thereafter.
- 11.17. Notice. All notices, demands, or other communications between the Parties in connection with this Agreement will be in writing and deemed to have been duly given as of the third business day after mailing by United States mail, or the day sent by email or messenger, to the other Party's respective counsel of record.
- 11.18. Execution in Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts by facsimile, electronically (i.e. DocuSign), or email which for purposes of this Agreement shall be accepted as an original. All executed counterparts and each of them will be deemed to be one and the same instrument if counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves signed counterparts. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.
- 11.19. Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that, upon the signing of this Agreement, pursuant to CCP section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under CCP section 583.310 for the entire period of this settlement process.

[Signatures on next page]

Dated: 12/11/2025, 2025

ROMAN RAMIREZ GALLEGOS



Dated: _____, 2025

ALMA GARCIA

Dated: _____, 2025

GABRIELA DE LA ROSA SANCHEZ

Dated: _____, 2025

DOLEX DOLLAR EXPRESS, INC.

By:
Title:

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY:

Dated: _____, 2025

BLACKSTONE LAW, APC

Jonathan M. Genish, Esq.
Miriam L. Schimmel, Esq.
Joana Fang, Esq.
Alexandra Rose, Esq.
Attorneys for ROMAN RAMIREZ GALLEGOS
and ALMA GARCIA, on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly situated

Dated: _____, 2025

LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

Joseph Lavi, Esq.
Vincent Granberry, Esq.
Attorneys for GABRIELA DE LA ROSA
SANCHEZ, on behalf of herself and all others
similarly situated

Dated: _____, 2025

ROMAN RAMIREZ GALLEGOS

Dated: 12/11/2025, 2025

ALMA GARCIA

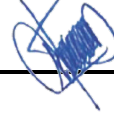
Alma Garcia

Dated: _____, 2025

GABRIELA DE LA ROSA SANCHEZ

Dated: 12/11/2025, 2025

DOLEX DOLLAR EXPRESS, INC.

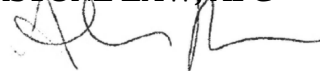


By: Alberto Laureano
Title: CEO

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY:

Dated: December 11, 2025

BLACKSTONE LAW, APC



Jonathan M. Genish, Esq.
Miriam L. Schimmel, Esq.
Joana Fang, Esq.
Alexandra Rose, Esq.
Attorneys for ROMAN RAMIREZ GALLEGOS
and ALMA GARCIA, on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly situated

Dated: _____, 2025

LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

Joseph Lavi, Esq.
Vincent Granberry, Esq.
Attorneys for GABRIELA DE LA ROSA
SANCHEZ, on behalf of herself and all others
similarly situated

Dated: 12/11/2025, 2025

ROMAN RAMIREZ GALLEGOS



Dated: _____, 2025

ALMA GARCIA

Dated: fecha, 2025

GABRIELA DE LA ROSA SANCHEZ



Dated: _____, 2025

DOLEX DOLLAR EXPRESS, INC.

By:
Title:

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY:

Dated: _____, 2025

BLACKSTONE LAW, APC

Jonathan M. Genish, Esq.
Miriam L. Schimmel, Esq.
Joana Fang, Esq.
Alexandra Rose, Esq.
Attorneys for ROMAN RAMIREZ GALLEGOS
and ALMA GARCIA, on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly situated

Dated: 12/12/2025, 2025

LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

Joseph Lavi

Joseph Lavi, Esq.
Vincent Granberry, Esq.
Attorneys for GABRIELA DE LA ROSA
SANCHEZ, on behalf of herself and all others
similarly situated



Dated: December 17, 2025

FORD HARRISON LLP



Daniel B. Chammas, Esq.

Min K. Kim, Esq.

Attorneys for Defendant DOLEX DOLLAR
EXPRESS, INC.

EXHIBIT A

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

Roman Ramirez Gallegos, et al. v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.,
Los Angeles County Superior Court Case Number 23STCV21872

The Superior Court for the State of California authorized this Notice. Read it carefully!
It's not junk mail, spam, an advertisement, or solicitation by a lawyer. You are not being sued.

You may be eligible to receive money from an employee class action lawsuit entitled *Roman Ramirez Gallegos, et al. v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case Number 23STCV21872 (“Action”) against Dolex Dollar Express, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Company”) for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action is being prosecuted by former employees Roman Ramirez Gallegos, Alma Garcia, and Gabriela De La Rosa Sanchez (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) and seeks payment of (1) back wages and other relief for a class of all current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California at any time during the Class Period, but excluding those who signed an arbitration agreement (“Class Members”); and (2) penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) for all current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California at any time during the PAGA Period (“Aggrieved Employees”). The “Class Period” is the period from April 12, 2019 through June 2, 2024. The “PAGA Period” is the period from February 1, 2022 through June 2, 2024.

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

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

The above estimates are based on the Company’s records showing that **you worked [REDACTED] Workweeks** during the Class Period and **you worked [REDACTED] Pay Periods** during the PAGA Period. If you believe that you worked more Workweeks during the Class Period and/or more Pay Periods during the PAGA Period, you can submit a challenge by the deadline date. See Section 4 of this Notice.

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

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

- (1) **Do Nothing.** You don’t have to do anything to participate in the proposed Settlement and be eligible for an Individual Class Payment and/or an Individual PAGA Payment. However, you will give up your right to assert Class Period wage claims and PAGA Period penalty claims against the Company.
- (2) **Opt-Out of the Class Settlement.** You can exclude yourself from the Class Settlement (opt-out) by

submitting a written Request for Exclusion or otherwise notifying the Administrator in writing. If you opt-out of the Class Settlement, you will not receive an Individual Class Payment. You will, however, preserve your right to personally pursue Class Period wage claims against the Company, and, if you are an Aggrieved Employee, remain eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment. You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement.

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

SUMMARY OF YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT

You Don't Have to Do Anything to Participate in the Settlement	If you do nothing, you will be a Participating Class Member, eligible for an Individual Class Payment and an Individual PAGA Payment (if any). In exchange, you will give up your right to assert the wage claims against the Company that are covered by this Settlement (Released Class Claims).
You Can Opt-Out of the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement The Opt-out Deadline is 	If you don't want to fully participate in the proposed Settlement, you can opt-out of the Class Settlement by sending the Administrator a written Request for Exclusion. Once excluded, you will be a Non-Participating Class Member and no longer eligible for an Individual Class Payment. Non-Participating Class Members cannot object to any portion of the proposed Settlement. See Section 6 of this Notice. You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement. The Company must pay Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees and the Aggrieved Employees must give up their rights to pursue the Released PAGA Claims (defined below).
Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement Written Objections Must be Submitted by 	All Class Members who do not opt-out ("Participating Class Members") can object to any aspect of the Class Settlement. The Court's decision whether to finally approve the Settlement will include a determination of how much will be paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiffs who pursued the Action on behalf of the Class. You are not personally responsible for any payments to Class Counsel or Plaintiffs, but every dollar paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiffs reduces the overall amount paid to Participating Class Members. You can object to the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiffs if you think they are unreasonable. See Section 7 of this Notice.

You Can Participate in the [REDACTED] Final Approval Hearing	The Court's Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on [REDACTED]. You don't have to attend but you do have the right to appear (or hire an attorney to appear on your behalf at your own cost), in person, by telephone, or by using the Court's virtual appearance platform. Participating Class Members can verbally object to the Class Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing. See Section 8 of this Notice.
You Can Challenge the Calculation of Your Workweeks/Pay Periods Written Challenges Must be Submitted by [REDACTED]	The amount of your Individual Class Payment and Individual PAGA Payment (if any) depend on how many Workweeks you worked at least one day during the Class Period and how many Pay Periods you worked at least one day during the PAGA Period, respectively. The number Workweeks and number of Pay Periods you worked according to the Company's records is stated on the first page of this Notice. If you disagree with either of these numbers, you must challenge it by [REDACTED]. See Section 4 of this Notice.

1. WHAT IS THE ACTION ABOUT?

Plaintiffs are former Company employees. The Action accuses the Company of violating California labor laws by failing to pay overtime wages, minimum wages, wages due upon termination, and reimbursable expenses, and failing to provide meal periods, rest breaks, and accurate itemized wage statements. Based on the same claims, Plaintiffs have also asserted a claim for civil penalties under PAGA.

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

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

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

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

- a. The Company will pay \$732,500.00 as the "Gross Settlement Amount." The Company has agreed to deposit the Gross Settlement Amount into an account controlled by the Administrator of the Settlement. The Administrator will use the Gross Settlement Amount to pay the Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, Representative Service Payments, Class Counsel's attorney's fees and expenses, the Administrator's expenses, and penalties to be paid to the LWDA. Assuming the Court grants Final Approval, the Company will fund the Gross Settlement Amount not more than 15 days after the Judgment entered by the Court become final. The Judgment will be final on the date the Court enters Judgment, or a later date if Participating Class Members object to the Class Settlement or the Judgment is appealed.

- b. Court Approved Deductions from Gross Settlement Amount. At the Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiffs and/or Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve the following deductions from the Gross Settlement Amount, the amounts of which will be decided by the Court at the Final Approval Hearing:
- i. Up to \$293,000.00 (40% of the Gross Settlement Amount) to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and up to \$50,000.00 for their litigation expenses. To date, Class Counsel have worked and incurred expenses on the Action without payment.
 - ii. Up to \$10,000.00 each to the three Plaintiffs, as Representative Service Payments for litigating the Action, working with Class Counsel, and representing the Class. Representative Service Payments will be the only monies Plaintiffs will receive other than Plaintiffs' Individual Class Payments and any Individual PAGA Payment.
 - iii. Up to \$10,000.00 to the Administrator for services administering the Settlement.
 - iv. Up to \$50,000.00 for PAGA Penalties, allocated 75% to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% in Individual PAGA Payments to the Aggrieved Employees based on their Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.

Participating Class Members have the right to object to any of these deductions. The Court will consider all objections.

- c. Net Settlement Amount Distributed to Class Members. After making the above deductions in amounts approved by the Court, the Administrator will distribute the rest of the Gross Settlement Amount (the "Net Settlement Amount") by making Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members based on their Workweeks worked during the Class Period.
- d. Taxes Owed on Payments to Class Members. The Settlement shall be broken down as follows: 20% of each Individual Class Payment to taxable wages ("Wage Portion") and 80% to penalties and interest ("Non-Wage Portion"). The Wage Portion is subject to withholding and will be reported on IRS W-2 Forms. The Company will separately pay employer payroll taxes it owes on the Wage Portion. The Individual PAGA Payments are counted as penalties rather than wages for tax purposes. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments and the Non-Wage Portions of the Individual Class Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

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

- e. Need to Promptly Cash Payment Checks. The front of every check issued for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments will show the date when the check expires (the void date). If you don't cash it by the void date, your check will be automatically cancelled, and the monies will be deposited with the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in your name. If the monies represented by your check are sent to the Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund, you should consult the rules of the Fund for instructions on how to retrieve your money.

- f. The Proposed Settlement Will be Void if the Court Denies Final Approval. It is possible the Court will decline to grant Final Approval of the Settlement or decline to enter a Judgment. It is also possible the Court will enter a Judgment that is reversed on appeal. Plaintiffs and the Company have agreed that, in either case, the Settlement will be void: the Company will not pay any money and Class Members will not release any claims against the Company.
- g. Administrator. The Court has appointed a neutral company, Simpluris, Inc. (the “Administrator”) to send this Notice, calculate and make payments, and process Class Members’ Requests for Exclusion and written objections. The Administrator will also decide Class Member challenges over Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, mail and re-mail settlement checks and tax forms, and perform other tasks necessary to administer the Settlement. The Administrator’s contact information is contained in Section 9 of this Notice.
- h. Participating Class Members’ Release. Effective on the date when the Company fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, Participating Class Members will release the Released Class Claims against the Released Parties. This means that unless you opted out by validly excluding yourself from the Class Settlement, you cannot sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against the Company or related entities for wages based on the Class Period facts alleged in the Action and resolved by this Settlement.

The Participating Class Members will be bound by the following release:

All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the Class Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint. Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers’ compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

- i. Aggrieved Employees’ Release. Effective on the date when the Company fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, Aggrieved Employees will release the Released PAGA Claims against the Released Parties, whether or not they exclude themselves from the Class Settlement. This means that all Aggrieved Employees, including those who are Participating Class Members and those who opt-out of the Class Settlement, cannot sue, continue to sue, or participate in any other PAGA claim against the Company or related entities based on the PAGA Period facts alleged in the Action and resolved by this Settlement.

The Aggrieved Employees will be bound by the following release:

All Aggrieved Employees, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release the Released Parties from all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the PAGA Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice.

4. HOW WILL THE ADMINISTRATOR CALCULATE MY PAYMENT?

- a. Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual Class Payments by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's total number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.
- b. Individual PAGA Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual PAGA Payments by (a) dividing \$12,500.00 by the total number of Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's total number of Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.
- c. Workweek/Pay Period Challenges. The number of Workweeks you worked during the Class Period and the number of Pay Periods you worked during the PAGA Period, as recorded in the Company's records, are stated in the first page of this Notice. You have until [REDACTED] to challenge the number of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods credited to you. You can submit your challenge by signing and sending a letter to the Administrator via mail or email. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

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

5. HOW WILL I GET PAID?

- a. Participating Class Members. The Administrator will send, by U.S. mail, a single check to every Participating Class Member (i.e., every Class Member who doesn't opt-out) including those who also qualify as Aggrieved Employees. The single check will combine the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment.
- b. Non-Participating Class Members. The Administrator will send, by U.S. mail, a single Individual PAGA Payment check to every Aggrieved Employee who opts out of the Class Settlement (i.e., every Non-Participating Class Member).

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

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

Submit a written and signed letter (i.e., Request for Exclusion) with a simple statement that you do not want to participate in the Class Settlement. The Administrator will exclude you based on any writing communicating your request be excluded. Be sure to personally sign your request, identify the Action as *Roman Ramirez Gallegos, et al. v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case Number 23STCV21872, and include your identifying information (full name, address, email address or telephone number, and last four digits of your social security number for verification purposes). You must

make the request yourself. If someone else makes the request for you, it will not be valid. **The Administrator must be sent your Request for Exclusion by [REDACTED], or it will be invalid.** Section 9 of the Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

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

7. HOW DO I OBJECT TO THE CLASS SETTLEMENT?

Only Participating Class Members have the right to object to the Class Settlement. Before deciding whether to object, you may wish to see what Plaintiffs and the Company are asking the Court to approve. At least 16 days before the Final Approval Hearing, Class Counsel and/or Plaintiffs will file in Court (1) a Motion for Final Approval that includes, among other things, the reasons why the proposed Settlement is fair, and (2) a Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and Representative Service Payments stating (i) the amounts Class Counsel is requesting for attorneys' fees and litigation expenses; and (ii) the amounts Plaintiffs are requesting as Representative Service Payments. Upon reasonable request, Class Counsel (whose contact information is in Section 9 of this Notice) will send you copies of these documents at no cost to you. You can also view them on the Administrator's website [REDACTED] or the Court's website [REDACTED].

A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Class Settlement, the Motion for Final Approval, and/or Motion for Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and Representative Service Payments may wish to object, for example, that the proposed Settlement is unfair, or that the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiffs are too high or too low. The deadline for sending written objections to the Administrator is [REDACTED]. Be sure to tell the Administrator what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. Make sure you identify the Action as *Roman Ramirez Gallegos, et al. v. Dolex Dollar Express, Inc.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case Number 23STCV21872 and include your full name, signature, address, email address or telephone number, and last four digits of your social security number for verification purposes. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

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

8. CAN I ATTEND THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING?

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

It's possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. You should check the Administrator's website ([REDACTED]) beforehand or contact Class Counsel to verify the date and time of the Final Approval Hearing.

9. HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

The Agreement sets forth everything the Company and Plaintiffs have promised to do under the proposed Settlement. The easiest way to read the Agreement, the Judgment, or any other Settlement documents is to go to the Administrator's website at [\[REDACTED\]](#). You can also telephone or send an email to Class Counsel or the Administrator using the contact information listed below or consult the Superior Court website by going to <http://www.lacourt.org/casesummary/ui/index.aspx> and entering the Case Number for the Action, Case No. 23STCV21872. You can also make an appointment to personally review court documents in the Clerk's Office at the Stanley Mosk Courthouse by calling (213) 830-0800.

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

The Contact information for the Administrator is as follows:

Email Address: Mailing Address: Telephone:

The addresses for the Parties' counsel are as follows:

Class Counsel	
Joseph Lavi Vincent Granberry Lavi & Ebrahimian, LLP 8889 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 200 Beverly Hills, CA 90211 Tel.: (310) 432-0000 Fax: (310) 432-0001 E-Mails: jlavi@lclawfirm.com vgranberry@lclawfirm.com	Jonathan M. Genish (jgenish@blackstonepc.com) Miriam L. Schimmel (mschimmel@blackstonepc.com) Joana Fang (jfang@blackstonepc.com) Alexandra Rose (arose@blackstonepc.com) Blackstone Law, PC 8383 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 745 Beverly Hills, California 90211 Tel: (310) 622-4278 / Fax: (855) 786-6356

10. WHAT IF I LOSE MY SETTLEMENT CHECK?

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

11. WHAT IF I CHANGE MY ADDRESS?

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

“Exhibit 2”