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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

GIOVANNI EDGARDO RAMOS, an individual, on behalf of herself and others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC, a limited liability company; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 37-2024-00014691-CU-OE-CTL

[Assigned for All Purposes to the Honorable Euketa Oliver, Dept. C-75]

DECLARATION OF NICOL E. HAJJAR IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT

<u>Preliminary Approval Hearing:</u>
Date: September 11, 2026
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Dept.: C-75

Action Filed: March 28, 2024

DECLARATION OF NICOL E. HAJJAR

I, Nicol E. Hajjar, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney at law licensed to practice before all of the courts of the State of California. I am a partner at Wilshire Law Firm, PLC ("WLF"), counsel for Plaintiff Giovanni Edgardo Ramos ("Plaintiff") in this matter. I am thoroughly familiar with and have personal knowledge of all of the facts set forth herein.

2. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement.

Procedural History

3. On March 28, 2024, Plaintiff filed this putative class action against Defendant Made It Logistics LLC ("Defendant") alleging: (1) failure to pay minimum and straight time wages; (2) failure to pay overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods; (4) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (5) failure to timely pay final wages at termination; (6) failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements; (8) failure to indemnify employees for expenditures; and (9) unfair business practices ("Class Action").

4. On April 16, 2024, Plaintiff provided written notice to the LWDA and Defendant the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories in support. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's April 16, 2024 letter to Defendant and the LWDA is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. The LWDA did not notify Plaintiff that intended to investigate within 65 days of this written notice. Therefore, on August 16, 2024, Plaintiff filed a separate action in the Superior Court of California, County of San Diego, for civil penalties under PAGA, Case No. 24CU006284C (the "PAGA Action").

5. On May 13, 2025, the Court consolidated the actions for all purposes, with the Class Action as the lead case. The consolidated complaint shall be the operative complaint in the Action (the "Operative Complaint").

6. On April 30, 2025, the Parties subsequently participated in a private full-day mediation with Lisa Klerman. The negotiations were adversarial, conducted at arm's length, and tempered by the efforts of both sides to serve the interests of their clients. The parties did not resolve

the case at mediation, but the mediator made a proposal after several months of ongoing negotiations, which was accepted by the Parties.

7. The parties negotiated the terms of the Settlement, which was finalized in July 16, 2026. A true and correct copy of the Parties' fully executed Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Settlement Agreement") is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**. Attached thereto as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of the Parties' proposed Class Notice.

8. On August 11, 2026, Plaintiff submitted a copy of the Settlement Agreement to the LWDA. A true and correct copy of the confirmation of submission my office received after submitting the Settlement Agreement to the LWDA is attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**.

Investigation and Exposure Analysis

9. Prior to attending mediation, Plaintiff's Counsel thoroughly investigated the claims, applicable law, and potential defenses. Plaintiff's Counsel assessed the value to the class claims using the data and documents that Defendant produced in informal discovery, including the number of Class Members, the number of workweeks in the Class Period, the number of pay periods in the PAGA Period, Plaintiff's personnel file/documents concerning Plaintiff, Defendant's employee handbook(s), Defendant's written wage-and-hour policies, job descriptions, and a random sampling of time and payroll records. Plaintiff's Counsel engaged an expert consultant to quantify the potential exposure using the time and payroll records, and then assessed the risks associated with each claim meriting reductions in the likely success at class certification and likely recovery at trial.

10. Defendant's records show that there are approximately 658 Class Members, making joinder of all Class Members impracticable. Further, given the size and amount of each Class Members' claim, Class Members have little incentive to litigate their claims on an individual basis because the out-of-pocket expenses and personal commitment necessary to litigate each claim likely outweigh any potential recovery.

11. Plaintiff has alleged that Defendant maintained common employment policies and/or practices that unlawfully deprived Class Members of wages, meal period, rest periods, reimbursements for business expenses, accurate wage statements, and timely payment of wages upon separation of employment. These allegations present common factual and legal questions of, *inter*

alia, whether Defendant applied the same scheduling, timekeeping, pay, meal period, rest period, and reimbursement policies to all Class Members, whether these policies and practices resulted in Labor Code violations, whether Defendant's conduct was intentional, and whether Class Members are entitled to damages and/or penalties. These common questions could be resolved using Class Members' time records, payroll records, testimony from Defendant's designated representative(s), and Class Members' testimony.

12. Although the exposure Plaintiff's Counsel calculated is substantial, the various risks at succeeding at class certification and through trial affected the valuation of the claims for settlement purposes.

13. <u>Minimum and Overtime Wages</u>: Plaintiff's unpaid minimum and overtime wage claims were based on the allegation that Defendant required Class Members to perform work duties while off the clock, without compensation. For example, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant required him and other Class Members to arrive 5-10 minutes early and get in line while supervisors assigned packages. Furthermore, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant required him and other Class Members to unload their vehicles and park them in a nearby parking lot after they had clocked out. For purposes of calculating Defendant's liability based on a best-case scenario for Plaintiff and the Class, Plaintiff's Counsel assumed that all unpaid worktime should have been paid at the overtime rate of pay and conservatively estimated that Defendant is liable for one (1) hour of unpaid worktime per workweek. This results in potential exposure for this claim of approximately $747,660.00 (24,992 workweeks x $20.00 average hourly rate of pay x 1 hour/workweek x 1.5 overtime rate). Because this claim would have relied heavily on Class Member testimony and would not be evidenced in Defendant's time and payroll records, the risk of succeeding at class certification and trial was substantial. Accordingly, Plaintiff's Counsel applied a risk discount based on a 40% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 40% chance of succeeding at trial on the merits, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately $119,625.60 ($747,660.00 x 40% x 40%).

14. <u>Meal Periods:</u> Plaintiff's meal period claim was based on the allegation that Defendant failed to provide Class Members with legally compliant meal periods or pay meal period

premiums in lieu thereof. For example, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant required him and other Class Members to forgo taking a meal period due to the voluminous number of packages assigned each shift. Furthermore, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant required him and other Class Members to bypass the automatic meal period function on their company-issued device so that it would appear that they were on their meal period when in fact they were still out delivering packages. Additionally, Plaintiff's Counsel's expert consultant determined there was a 7.1% meal period violation rate from the sampling of Defendant's time and payroll records, where meal periods were short, late, or missed. Therefore, potential liability for the meal period claim is approximately $135,412.62 (96,735 shifts over 5 hours x $20.00 average hourly rate x 7.1% violation rate). After taking into account the difficulty of certifying and proving meal period claims, as well as Defendant's contention that the claim lacks merit and that a 7.1% violation rate is unrealistic, Plaintiff's Counsel discounted this figure based on a 50% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 40% chance of succeeding at trial, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately $27,082.52 ($135,412.62 x 50% x 40%).

15. Rest Periods: Plaintiff's rest period claim was based on the allegation that Defendant failed to provide Class Members with legally compliant rest periods or pay rest period premiums in lieu thereof. For example, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant required him and other Class Members to forgo their rest breaks due to the volume of packages to be delivered. Based on Plaintiff's allegations and Plaintiff's and other Class Members' experience working for Defendant, Plaintiff's Counsel applied a 100% violation rate to all qualifying shifts during the Class Period. Therefore, Defendant's potential liability for the rest period claim is approximately $1,925,420.00 (96,271 shifts of 3.5 hours or longer x $20.00 average hourly rate x 100% violation rate). However, Plaintiff's Counsel discounted this figure to account for the difficulty of certifying and proving rest period claims, particularly because rest periods do not have to be recorded, and to account for the possibility of Class Members voluntarily choosing to forego a rest period. Because this claim would have relied exclusively on Class Member testimony, Plaintiff's Counsel discounted this claim based on a 30% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 20% chance of succeeding

at trial, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately $115,525.20 ($1,925,420.00 x 30% x 20%).

16. Reimbursements: Plaintiff's reimbursement claim was based on the allegation that Defendant failed to indemnify Class Members for expenses incurred as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendant, such as mandatory use of personal cell phones for work purposes. For purposes of calculating Defendant's liability based on a best-case scenario for Plaintiff and the Class, Plaintiff's Counsel estimated that Defendant was liable to each Class Member for $12.50 per workweek in unreimbursed expenses, for a total amount of approximately $311,525.00 ($12.50 x 24,922workweeks). However, Defendant argued that these expenses were not required by Defendant, and that it could not have known that these expenses were being incurred. Accordingly, Plaintiff's Counsel discounted this claim based on a 30% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 30% chance of succeeding at trial, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately $28,037.25 ($311,525.00 x 30% x 30%).

17. In sum, Plaintiff's Counsel estimated that Plaintiff's maximum recovery for the off-the-clock claim, meal period violations, and rest period violations (i.e., the wage claims) is approximately $2,808,492.62. However, after factoring in the risk and uncertainty of prevailing at certification and trial, Plaintiff's Counsel estimates that Plaintiff's realistic estimated recovery for these non-penalty wage claims is approximately $262,233.32.

18. Derivative Penalties: Plaintiff alleged that as a result of Defendant's failure to pay all wages owed, Defendant owed waiting time penalties and wage statement penalties. With respect to Plaintiff's derivative claims for statutory penalties, Plaintiff's Counsel estimated that Defendant's realistic potential liability is approximately $111,180.00. Defendant's maximum potential liability for waiting time penalties is approximately $936,000.00 ([400 employees x $20.00 average hourly rate of pay x 8.50 hours/day x 30 days] + [400 employees x $20.00 average hourly rate of pay x 1 hour of overtime/day x 1.5 overtime rate x 30 days]) based on approximately 400 formerly employed Class Members during the 3-year statute of limitations period and an average shift length of 8.50 hours. Defendant's maximum potential liability for inaccurate wage statements is approximately $917,000.00 ([346 employees x 1 initial violation/employee x $50 for

an initial violation] + [(9,343 pay periods - 346 initial violations) x $100 for each subsequent violation]) In light of the foregoing, Plaintiff's Counsel believes that it would be unrealistic to expect the Court to award the full $1,853,000.00 in statutory penalties given Defendant's defenses, the contested nature of Plaintiff's claims, the challenges of establishing willfulness as applicable, and the discretionary nature of penalties. Considering that the underlying wage claims are realistically estimated to be approximately $262,233.32, such a disproportionate award would also raise due process concerns. As such, Plaintiff's counsel discounted these figures to account for the risk and uncertainty of obtaining class certification and prevailing at trial, resulting in a realistic evaluation of approximately $56,160.00 for waiting time penalty claims ($936,000.00x 30% x 20%), and approximately $55,020.00 for wage statement penalty claims ($917,000.00x 30% x 20%) or approximately $111,180.00 total for statutory penalties.

19. PAGA: For the PAGA claim, Plaintiff's Counsel determined that Defendant's potential exposure could potentially reach $911,000.00, assuming the initial $100 penalty would apply for each of the 9,110 pay periods in the PAGA Period. However, even assuming success on the merits of each claim, PAGA gives the Court discretion to reduce penalties for a variety of reasons, including where to do otherwise would result in an award that is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory. As such, Plaintiff's counsel discounted this figure to account for the risk and uncertainty of prevailing at trial, resulting in a realistic evaluation of approximately $91,000.00 for PAGA penalties ($911,000.00 x 10%). The settlement allocates $16,000.00 of the Gross Settlement Amount to PAGA, therefore the PAGA allocation amounts to 5% of the Gross Settlement Amount and approximately 18% of the realistic maximum damages for PAGA penalties ($16,000.00 / $91,100.00).

20. Using these estimated figures, Plaintiff's Counsel predicted that the realistic maximum recovery for all claims, including penalties, would be approximately $492,550.57. This means that the realistic maximum recovery represents approximately 65% of the gross settlement figure ($320,000.00 / $492,550.57). Considering the risk and uncertainty of prevailing at class certification and at trial, this is an excellent result for the Class. Indeed, because of the proposed

Settlement, Class Members will receive timely, guaranteed relief and will avoid the risk of an unfavorable judgment.

21. Based on the figures in the Settlement Agreement, the Net Settlement Amount available for class settlement payments is currently estimated to be $152,333.33 for approximately 658 Class Members. As a result, each Settlement Class Member would be eligible to receive an average net benefit of approximately $231.51. Based on the estimated Net Settlement Amount available for individual class payments and there being approximately 24,922 workweeks in the Class Period, the estimated weekly valuation for Individual Class Payments is $6.11 ($152,333.33/ 24,922 workweeks).

Plaintiff's Counsel's Qualifications

22. Plaintiff is represented by WLF. The attorneys at WLF performed significant work and expended litigation costs in prosecuting this matter with no guarantee of payment.

23. WLF was selected by Best Lawyers and U.S. News & World Report as one of the nation's Best Law Firms since 2020 and is comprised of more than 100 attorneys and over 600 employees. WLF is actively and continuously practicing in employment litigation, representing employees in both individual and class actions in both state and federal courts throughout California.

24. WLF is qualified to handle this Litigation because its attorneys are experienced in litigating Labor Code violations in individual, class action, and representative action cases. WLF has handled, and is currently handling, numerous wage and hour class action lawsuits, as well as class actions involving consumer rights and data privacy litigation.

25. I am a Partner at WLF. My practice is focused on advocating for the rights of employees in class action litigation and individual state and federal litigation. I graduated from Western State College of Law and was admitted to practice in California in 2015. I am currently the primary attorney in charge of litigating several class action cases. I was selected to serve on CAOC's Board of Directors in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 and an active member of CAALA, CELA. I sits on CELA's women's committee as the co-chair and wage and hour committee and was selected to speak at CELA's 2020 Advanced Wage & Hour Seminar. Further, I have extensively litigated employment cases for the past eight years, including a successful wage and

hour trial wherein the jury awarded the plaintiff wage and hour damages and the plaintiff was awarded PAGA penalties. I have received numerous awards for her legal work. The National Trial Attorneys selected her as a “Top 10 Wage and Hour Trial Lawyer,” and a “Top 40 Under 40” attorney. Super Lawyers selected her as one of their “Rising Stars” every year since 2018. My current contingent billing rate of $1,200 per hour is consistent with my practice area, numerous awards received, legal market and accepted hourly rates.

26. Rachel Vinson is a Senior Attorney at Wilshire Law Firm, PLC. Ms. Vinson earned her Bachelor of Arts from the Claremont McKenna College, followed by a Juris Doctor from Washington University School of Law. She is admitted to practice in the State of California, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States District Courts for the Central, Southern, Eastern, and Northern Districts of California. She has over 5 years of litigation experience, which includes the successful handling of numerous employment, wage and hour, and class and representative action matters in state and federal court through inception through case resolution. Ms. Vinson is a member of CAALA, CELA and NAWL.

27. Giancarlo A. Recinos is a Senior Attorney at WLF. He was admitted to practice law in the State of California in 2012 and is an active member in good standing with the State Bar of California. Mr. Recinos graduated from San Francisco State University with a Bachelor of Arts in Communications and received his Juris Doctor from Southwestern Law School. For over a decade, his practice has focused on employment law and wage -and-hour compliance.

28. Justin F. Marquez is a former Senior Partner at WLF who was actively involved in the litigation of this Action from its inception through December 2024. He graduated from University of California, Los Angeles’s College Honors Program in 2004 with Bachelor of Arts degrees in History and Japanese, magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated from Notre Dame Law School with a Juris Doctorate. He was admitted to the State Bar of California in February 2019. His practice focused primarily on advocating for the rights of consumers and employees in class action litigation and appellate litigation. He received numerous awards for his legal work: from 2017 to 2020, Super Lawyers selected him as a “Southern California Rising Star,” and from 2022 to 2025, he was selected as a “Southern California Super Lawyer”; he was selected

as one of the "Best Lawyers in America" from 2023 to 2025; and in 2024, he, along with his colleagues at WLF, received a CLAY (California Lawyer Attorneys of the Year) award for their work on a false advertising case against Apple which ultimately led to a $25 million settlement. He also was selected to speak at multiple CELA conferences throughout his career – in 2019, he spoke on the topic of manageability of class actions at CELA's 2019 Advanced Wage & Hour Seminar, and in 2024, he spoke on the topic of dealings with multiple cases against the same defendant at CELA's 2024 Advanced Wage & Hour Seminar. He served as lead or co-lead in negotiating class action settlements worth over $10 million in gross recovery to class members for each year since 2020, including over $37.5 million in 2022 and over $75 million in 2023.

No Conflicts

29. WLF has no actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members or the proposed Administrator, ILYM Group, Inc.

30. WLF is not aware of any pending matter or action against Defendant that may be extinguished or adversely affected by this Settlement.

Administrator

31. Plaintiff's Counsel sought bids from five (5) administrators to administer this Settlement. The Parties selected the bid with the lowest cost, which was from ILYM Group, Inc. A true and correct copy of the will-not-exceed bid with English and Spanish translation from ILYM Group, Inc. to administer this Settlement is attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.

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

Executed on August 17, 2026 at Los Angeles, California.

____

Nicol E. Hajjar

Exhibit 1

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April 16, 2024

LWDA
Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612
(***Via Online Submission***)

Made It Logistics LLC
1415 Shadow Hills Drive
San Marcos, CA 92069
(***Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested***)
#9489 0090 0027 6621 5733 25

David Alonso Temores
Agent for Service of Process for:
Made It Logistics LLC
1415 Shadow Hills Drive
San Marcos, CA 92069
(***Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested***)
#9489 0090 0027 6621 5700 10

Re: ***Giovanni Edgardo Ramos v. Made It Logistics LLC***
Notice of Labor Code Violations and PAGA Penalties

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that my office has been retained by Giovanni Edgardo Ramos ("Plaintiff") to pursue a Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") representative action (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*) against his former employer, Made It Logistics LLC ("Defendant"). The purpose of this letter is to comply with PAGA and set forth the facts and theories of California Labor Code violations which we allege Defendant engaged in with respect to Plaintiff and all of Defendant's Aggrieved Employees.

Plaintiff wishes to pursue this action on behalf of himself as an aggrieved employee, on behalf of the State of California, as well as on behalf of all other persons who worked for Defendant in California as a non-exempt or hourly-paid employee at any time within the applicable statutory period (hereafter, the "Aggrieved Employees").

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered the Labor Code violations described below.

Plaintiff's Employment with Defendant

Defendant owns/owned and operates/operated an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California, including San Diego County. As such, and based upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendant's business in California, Defendant are subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC"), and the California Business & Professions Code.

Plaintiff Giovanni Edgardo Ramos is a California resident who worked for Defendant in San Diego County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately April 2023 to approximately January 2024. Defendant typically scheduled Plaintiff to work at least five days in a workweek and at least eight hours per day, but Plaintiff mostly worked more than eight hours in a workday and more than forty (40) hours in a workweek.

Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendant failed to pay for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with legally compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendant terminated his employment, failed to furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and failed to indemnify Plaintiff for expenditures. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendant was typical and illustrative.

Defendant Failed to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum, Straight Time, and Overtime Wages

Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

In addition, Labor Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 also provide that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages. Defendant required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work "off-the-clock", uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to continue working during unpaid meal periods. Some of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendant also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2) for failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages.

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

Under California law, employers have an affirmative obligation to relieve employees of all duty in order to take their first 30-minute, duty-free meal periods no later than the start of sixth hour of work in a workday, and to allow employees to take their second 30-minute, duty-free meal period no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. Further, employees are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday they were not provided with all required meal period(s).

Despite these legal requirements, Defendant wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods. Defendant regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Instead, Defendant continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a meal period. Accordingly, Defendant' policy and practice was not to provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s). Defendant, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for meal periods and that were not provided.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210 and 2699(f)(2) for failing to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages.

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant have wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendant authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, Defendant continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendant' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not authorized and permitted to take all required rest period(s). Defendant, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210 and 2699(f)(2) for failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages.

Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

Based on its failure to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as discussed above, Defendant also violated Labor Code § 204.

Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for overtime hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendant systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendant, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendant, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result, Defendant owe employees the legally required wages for unpaid wages, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 210 for failing to pay all earned wages twice per month.

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Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods

Plaintiff seeks penalties under California Labor Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by California Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded.

Defendant, however, failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and all meal periods taken or missed by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

Defendant's failure to provide and maintain records required by the California Labor Code and the applicable IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendant's records. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendant. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendant to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendant's knowing failure to comply with the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination

Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many other Aggrieved Employees ended, i.e., was terminated by quitting or being discharged, and the employment of others will be terminated. However, during the relevant time period, Defendant failed, and continues to fail to pay Plaintiff and terminated Aggrieved Employees, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendant's employment. These unpaid wages include wages for unpaid work time (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), missed meal period premium wages, and missed rest period premium wages.

Defendant's conduct violates Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to thirty (30) days maximum pursuant to Labor Code § 203.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) for failing to timely pay all wages at termination.

Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. An employee is presumed to suffer an injury if this information is missing. (Lab. Code § 226(e)(2)(B)(iii).)

The statute further provides: "An employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars ($50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars ($100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars ($4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney's fees." (Lab. Code § 226(e)(1).)

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law).

Because Defendant violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendant's failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars ($4,000) per employee.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 226.3 for failing to furnish accurate itemized wage statements.

<u>Failure to Indemnify for Necessary Expenditures</u>

Labor Code § 2802(a) provides that employers shall indemnify his or her employees for all necessary business expenditures or losses that have been incurred by the employees in direct discharge of his or her duties. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, Defendant wrongfully required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendant. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees regularly paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses, including, without limitation, of gas, mileage, and usage of personal cell phone. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees incurred substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendant, but Defendant failed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for these employment-related expenses.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 2802 and 2699(f)(2) for failing to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for necessary business expenditures.

<u>Action for Civil Penalties Under PAGA</u>

In light of the above, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated the following provisions of the Labor Code with respect to the Aggrieved Employees:

1. Labor Code § 204, 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198 by failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages;
2. Labor Code § 226.7 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to provide meal periods;
3. Labor Code § 226.7 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to authorize and permit rest periods;
4. Labor Code § 204 by failing to pay all earned wages two times per month;
5. California Labor Code § 1174.5 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods taken or missed;
6. Labor Code §§ 201 to 203 by willfully failing to pay all wages owed at termination;
7. Labor Code § 226 by failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and

8. Labor Code § 2802 by failing to indemnify for necessary expenditures.

Therefore, on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff seeks applicable penalties related to the violations alleged above pursuant to the PAGA. These include, but are not limited to, penalties under Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2).

Plaintiff has placed Defendant on notice by mailing a certified copy of this correspondence, as indicated on the first page. Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

Justin F. Marquez, Esq.

Exhibit 2

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Attorneys for Defendant MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

GIOVANNI EDGARDO RAMOS, an individual, on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, Plaintiff, vs. MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC, a limited liability company; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, Defendants.	Case No. 37-2024-00014691-CU-OE-CTL *Assigned for all purposes to the Hon. Euketa Oliver, Dept. C-75* **CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT** Complaint filed: March 28, 2024 Trial date: None set

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") is made by and between Plaintiff GIOVANNI EDGARDO RAMOS ("Plaintiff") and Defendant MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC ("Defendant"). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and Defendant collectively as "Parties," or individually as "Party."

1. DEFINITIONS.

1.1 "Action" means the Plaintiff's lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against Defendant captioned GIOVANNI EDGARDO RAMOS v. MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC, Case No. 37-2024-00014691-CU-OE-CTL initiated on March 28, 2024 and pending in the Court.

1.2 "Administrator" means ILYM, 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 Employee" means all persons who performed work for Defendant, or any of them, in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee at any time during the PAGA Period.

1.5 "Class" means all persons who performed work for Defendant, or any of them, in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee at any time during the Class Period, including current and former employees.

1.6 "Class Counsel" means Nicol E. Hajjar and Rachel J. Vinson of the Wilshire Law Firm, PLC.

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 the Class Member's name, last-known mailing address, Social Security number, and number of Class Period Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods.

1.9 "Class Member" or "Settlement 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 "Address Search" means the Administrator's investigation and search for current Class Member or Aggrieved Employee 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 or Aggrieved Employees.

1.11 "Class Notice" means the COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL, to be mailed to Class Members in English 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 March 28, 2020 through April 30, 2025.

1.13 "Class Representative" means the named Plaintiff in the operative complaint in the Action seeking Court approval to serve as a class representative.

1.14 "Class Representative Service Payment" means the payment to the Class Representative for initiating the Action and providing services in support of the Action.

1.15 "Court" means the Superior Court of California, County of San Diego.

1.16 "Defendant" means named Defendant MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC.

1.17 "Defense Counsel" means Tim L. Johnson, Yousaf M. Jafri, Keenan P. O'Connor of OGLETREE, DEAKINS, NASH, SMOAK & STEWART, P.C.

1.18 "Effective Date" means the date on which the Judgment becomes 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 (c) if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur.

1.19 "Final Approval" means the Court's order granting final approval of the Settlement.

1.20 "Final Approval Hearing" means the Court's hearing on the Motion for Final

Approval of the Settlement.

1.21 "Gross Settlement Amount" means $320,000.00 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, Class Representative Service Payment, and Administration Expenses Payment.

1.22 "Individual Class Payment" means the Participating Class Member's pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount based on the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.

1.23 "Individual PAGA Payment" means Aggrieved Employee's pro rata share of 25% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of PAGA Pay Periods worked during the PAGA Period.

1.24 "Judgment" means the judgment entered by the Court based upon the Final Approval.

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

1.26 "LWDA PAGA Payment" means the 75% of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (i/m).

1.27 "Net Settlement Amount" means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and Administration Expenses Payment. The remainder is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.

1.28 "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.

1.29 "PAGA Pay Period" means any pay period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for DEFENDANT for at least one day during the PAGA Period.

1.30 "PAGA Period" means the period from April 16, 2023, through April 30, 2025.

1.31 "PAGA" means the Private Attorneys General Act (Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.*)

1.32 "PAGA Notice" means Plaintiff's April 16, 2024 letter to the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a).

1.33 "PAGA Penalties" means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 25% to Aggrieved Employees ($4,000.00) and 75% to the LWDA ($12,000.00) in settlement of PAGA claims.

1.34 "Participating Class Member" means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion from the Settlement.

1.35 "Plaintiff" means Giovanni Edgardo Ramos, the named plaintiff in the Action.

1.36 "Preliminary Approval" means the Court's order granting preliminary approval of the 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 each of its former and present officers, directors, managerial employees, agents, business partners, contracting partners, and clients.

1.40 "Request for Exclusion" means a Class Member's submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement signed by the Class Member.

1.41 "Response Deadline" means 60 days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) fax, email, or mail Requests for Exclusion, (b) fax, email, or mail objections to the Settlement, or (c) fax, email, or mail a challenge to the number of Workweeks allocated to the Class Member in the Class Notice. Class Members to whom Class Notices are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have their deadline extended an additional 14 calendar days beyond the Response Deadline.

1.42 "Settlement" means the disposition of the Action effected by this Agreement and the Judgment.

1.43 "Workweek" means any workweek in which, for one or more hours during the Class Period, a Class Member performed work for Defendant, or any of them, in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee.

2. RECITALS.

2.1 On March 28, 2024, Plaintiff commenced this Action by filing a complaint alleging causes of action against Defendant for (1) failed to pay minimum and straight time wages; (2) failed to pay overtime wages; (3) failed to provide meal periods; (4) failed to authorize and permit rest periods; (5) failed to timely pay final wages at termination; (6) failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements; (7) failed to indemnify employees for expenditures; (8) violated California's Unfair Competition Law, California Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq*.

2.2 Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivision (a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Defendant and the LWDA by sending the PAGA Notice.

2.3 On August 16, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Complaint alleging causes of action against Defendant for Civil Penalties Under PAGA. On May 13, 2025, the Court consolidated the actions for all purposes, with the Class Action as the lead case. The consolidated complaint shall be the operative complaint in the Action (the "Operative Complaint"). Defendant denies the allegations in the Operative Complaint, denies any failure to comply with the laws identified in in the Operative Complaint, and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged.

2.4 On April 30, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Lisa Klerman ("Mediator"), which led to this Agreement.

2.5 Before mediation, Plaintiff obtained, through informal discovery, a representative sampling of time and payroll data for Class Members and the necessary policy documents through informal discovery to properly evaluate the strengths and weakness of the claims and engage in meaningful settlement discussions. Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co*. (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 because the Parties engaged in mediation before any motion for class certification was filed.

2.7 The Parties, Class Counsel, and Defense Counsel represent that they are not aware of any other pending matters or actions asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the

Settlement.

3. MONETARY TERMS.

3.1 Gross Settlement Amount. Defendant promises to pay $$320,000.00 and no more as the Gross Settlement Amount and to pay separately any and all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portions (as defined below) of the Individual Class Payments. Defendant has no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) before the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.2. 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:

3.2.1 To Plaintiff: Class Representative Service Payment of not more than $10,000.00 (in addition to any Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment the Class Representative is entitled to receive as a Participating Class Member). DEFENDANT will not oppose Plaintiff's request for a Class Representative Service Payment that does not exceed this amount. As part of the Motion for Final Approval, Plaintiff will seek Court approval for any Class Representative Service Payment. If the Court approves a Class Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form 1099. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Service Payment.

3.2.2 To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than 33% of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be $106,666.67, and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than $25,000.00. Defendant will not oppose requests for these payments provided they do not exceed these amounts. As part of the Motion for Final Approval, Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel may seek

Court approval of a Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. In support of the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Class Counsel must submit a cost ledger listing each expense incurred during the Action. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion of any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds Defendant harmless, and indemnifies Defendant, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these payments.

3.2.3 <u>To the Administrator</u>: 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 administration expenses are less than or the Court approves payment less than $10,000, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount.

3.2.4 <u>To Each Participating Class Member</u>: An Individual Class Payment, which the Administrator shall calculate 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 Workweeks.

3.2.4.1 <u>Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments</u>. 20% of each Participating Class Member's 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 remaining 80% of each Participating Class Member's 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 $16,000.00 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 75% ($12,000.00) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 25% ($4,000.00) 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 ($4,000.00) by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. 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 allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING AND PAYMENTS.

4.1 Class Size Estimates. Based on a review of its records to date, Defendant estimates there are 658 Class Members who collectively worked a total of 24,922 Workweeks and 316 Aggrieved Employees who worked a total of 13,593 PAGA Pay Periods.

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 7 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 Class Representative Service Payment. Disbursement of the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and the Class Representative Service Payment 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 and/or Individual PAGA Payments and send them to Class Members and 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 will send checks for Individual Class Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members who are also Aggrieved Employees a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. 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 an Address Search for all Class Members and

Aggrieved Employees whose checks are returned undelivered without a United States Postal Service ("USPS") forwarding address. Within 7 days of receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail the check to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members or Aggrieved Employees whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member or Aggrieved Employee whose original check was lost or misplaced, as requested by the Class Member or Aggrieved Employee before the void date.

4.3.3 For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such a check to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member.

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

4.3.5 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 or Aggrieved Employees (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, Plaintiff, Class Members, Aggrieved Employees, and Class Counsel will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

5.1 <u>Plaintiff's Release</u>. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, administrators, successors and assigns, release and discharge

Released Parties from all claims, transactions or occurrences that occurred during the Class Period, including, but not limited to: (a) all claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged based on the facts contained in the Operative Complaint and (b) all PAGA claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged based on facts contained in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notice ("Plaintiff's Release"). Plaintiff's 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. Plaintiff acknowledges that Plaintiff may discover facts or law different from, or in addition to, the facts or law that Plaintiff now knows or believes to be true but agrees, nonetheless, that Plaintiff's Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff's discovery of them.

5.1.1 Plaintiff's Waiver of Rights Under California Civil Code Section 1542. For purposes of Plaintiff's Release, Plaintiff expressly waives and relinquishes 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.

5.2 Release by Participating Class Members: All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, administrators, successors and assigns, release Released Parties from all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts and allegations in the Operative Complaint that are alleged to have occurred during the Class Period. Except as set forth in Section 5.3 of this Agreement, 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, or workers' compensation or claims based on events occurring outside the Class Period.

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

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 Approvals.

6.1 Defendant's Declaration in Support of Preliminary Approval. Within 14 days of the full execution of this Agreement, DEFENDANT will prepare and deliver to Class Counsel a signed declaration from DEFENDANT and Defense Counsel disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with the Administrator and Cy Pres Recipient (if applicable). In their declarations, Defense Counsel and DEFENDANT shall aver whether they are aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement.

6.2 Plaintiff's Responsibilities. Plaintiff 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, subdivision (f)(2); (ii) a draft proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement; (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 Plaintiff, Class Counsel, or Defense Counsel; (v) a signed declaration from Plaintiff confirming willingness and competency to serve and disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members, or the Administrator; (vi) a signed declaration from each Class Counsel firm attesting to its competency to represent the Class Members; and its timely transmission to the LWDA of all necessary PAGA documents (PAGA Notice (Lab. Code, § 2699.3, subd. (a)), Operative Complaint (Lab. Code, § 2699, subd. (l)(1)), and the Agreement (Lab. Code, § 2699, subd. (l)(2)); (vii) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members, the Administrator and/or the Cy Pres Recipient. In their declarations, Plaintiff and Class Counsel shall aver whether they are aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement.

6.3 Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel are jointly responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than 30 days after the full execution of this Agreement; obtaining a prompt hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval to the Administrator.

6.4 Duty to Cooperate. If the Parties disagree on any aspect of the proposed Motion for Preliminary Approval and/or the supporting declarations and documents, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together 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, Class Counsel and Defense 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 ILYM to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, ILYM agrees to be bound by this Agreement and to perform, as a fiduciary, all duties specified in this Agreement in exchange for 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 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 under US Treasury Regulation section 468B-1.

7.4 Notice to Class Members.

7.4.1 Not later than 21 days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval, Defendant will 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 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. No later than three (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 PAGA Pay Periods in the Class Data.

7.4.2 Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class USPS mail, the Class Notice 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 Individual PAGA Payment (if applicable) payable to the Class Member and the number of Workweeks and PAGA 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 Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the USPS a second time.

7.4.4 The deadline for Class Members' written objections, challenges to Workweeks, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended for Class Members whose notices are re-mailed. Class Members to whom Class Notices are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have their deadline extended an additional 14 days beyond the Response Deadline. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.

7.4.5 If the Administrator, Defendant, 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 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 Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, which ever are later.

7.5 <u>Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs)</u>.

7.5.1 Class Members who wish to exclude themselves from (opt out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than the Response Deadline. 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 Settlement and includes the Class Member's name, address and email address or telephone number. To be valid, a Request for Exclusion must be timely faxed, 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 timely and valid Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the Participating Class Members' Release under Paragraph 5.2 of this Agreement, regardless of whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the 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 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 to challenge the number of Workweeks allocated to the Class Member in the Class Notice. The Class Member may challenge the allocation by communicating with the Administrator via fax, email, or mail. The Administrator must encourage the challenging Class Member to submit supporting documentation. The Administrator has the authority to address and make final decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all Class Member challenges to the number of Workweeks. In the absence of any contrary documentation, the Administrator is entitled to presume that the Workweeks contained in the Class Notice are correct if they are consistent with the Class Data. The Administrator's determination of allocations of Workweeks is final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. The Administrator shall promptly provide to Defense Counsel and Class Counsel copies of all challenges to calculation of Workweeks and the Administrator's determination of the challenges.

7.7 Objections to Settlement.

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

7.7.2 Participating Class Members may send written objections to the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail no later than the Response Deadline. Participating Class Members may appear in Court (or hire an attorney to appear in Court) to present oral objections at the Final Approval Hearing.

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 all tasks to be performed by the Administrator set forth in this Agreement or otherwise.

7.8.1 Website, Email Address, and Toll-Free Number. The Administrator will establish, maintain, and use a website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time, and location for the Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Agreement, Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Preliminary Approval, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, the Final Approval, and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes 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 deadline for submitting Requests for Exclusion, 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 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 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 Administrator's Declaration. Not later than 14 days before the date by which Plaintiff is 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 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), and the number of written objections. The declaration shall attach the Exclusion List. The Administrator will supplement its declaration as needed or requested by the Parties and/or the Court. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration(s) in Court.

7.8.5 Final Report by Settlement 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. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration in Court.

8. MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL. Not later than 16 court days before the calendared Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff will file in Court, a motion for final approval that includes a request for approval of the PAGA settlement under Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (l), a proposed Final Approval Order and a proposed Judgment (collectively "Motion for Final Approval"). Plaintiff shall provide drafts of these documents to Defense Counsel not later than seven days before filing the Motion for Final Approval. Class Counsel and Defense 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.

8.1 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 before the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.

8.2 Duty to Cooperate. If the Court does not grant Final Approval or conditions Final Approval on any material change to the Settlement, including 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 Service Award, Attorneys' Fees, Attorneys' Costs, and/or Administrator Costs shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this paragraph.

8.3 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 or Judgment, (ii) addressing settlement administration matters and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by law.

8.4 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, the Parties, their respective counsel and all Participating Class Members who did not object to the Settlement, 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 Net Settlement Amount.

8.5 Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment. If the appellate 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 administration expenses reasonably incurred after remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the Court's award of the Class Representative Service Payment 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.

9. 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.

10. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

10.1 No Admission of Liability. 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 is it intended or should be construed as an admission by Plaintiff that Defendant's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree that class certification and representative treatment is for purposes of this Settlement only. If for any reason the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval, grant Final Approval, or enter Judgment, Defendant reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reason, Defendant reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action, and Plaintiff reserves the right to move for class certification on any grounds available and to contest Defendant's defenses. The Settlement, this Agreement, and the 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).

10.2 Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant, and Defense Counsel separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval is filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate, 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) to 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. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant, and Defense Counsel 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.

10.3 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.

10.4 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.

10.5 Attorney Authorization. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel separately warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and Defendant, respectively, to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties 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.

10.6 Cooperation. The Parties and their 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 and 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 or the Court for resolution.

10.7 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 any portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action, or right released and discharged by the Party in this Settlement.

10.8 No Tax Advice. Neither Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Defendant, nor Defense Counsel are providing any advice regarding taxes or taxability, nor shall anything in this Settlement be relied upon as such within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 CFR Part 10, as amended) or otherwise.

10.9 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.

10.10 Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of each of the Parties.

10.11 Applicable Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the State of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.

10.12 Cooperation in Drafting. The Parties have cooperated in drafting and preparing 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.

10.13 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.

10.14 Use and Return of Class Data. Information provided to Class Counsel pursuant to Evidence Code section 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 the Settlement, may be used only with respect to this Settlement and for no other purpose, and may not be used in any way that violates any existing contractual agreement, statute or the California Rules 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, Plaintiff shall destroy all paper and electronic versions of Class Data received from Defendant unless, before the Court's discharge of the Administrator's obligation, Defendant makes a written request to Class Counsel for the return, rather than the destruction, of Class Data.

10.15 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 the Agreement.

10.16 Calendar Days. Unless otherwise noted, all references 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.

10.17 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, addressed as follows:

To Plaintiff:

Nicol E. Hajjar (SBN 303102)
nicol.hajjar@wilshirelawfirm.com
Rachel J. Vinson (SBN 331434)
rachel.vinson@wilshirelawfirm.com
WILSHIRE LAW FIRM
660 S. Figueroa Street, Sky Lobby
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: (213) 381-9988
Facsimile: (213) 381-9989

To Defendant:

Tim L. Johnson (SBN 265794)
Tim.johnson@ogletree.com
Yousaf M. Jafri (SBN 314773)
Yousaf.jafri@ogletree.com
Keenan P. O'Connor (SBN 311800)
Keenan.oconnor@ogletree.com
OGLETREE, DEAKINS, NASH, SMOAK & STEWART, P.C.

400 Capitol Mall, Suite 2800
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 840-3150
Facsimile: (916) 840-3159

10.18 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.

10.19 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 that pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under Code of Civil Procedure section 583.310 for the entire period of this settlement process.

[SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE]

By the Parties:

Signed by:
4CA0D32E01D2440...

Dated: 7/16/2026

Plaintiff GIOVANNI EDGARDO RAMOS

Signed by:
97C446B899D8470...

Dated: 07-Jul-2026

Defendant MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC

By: David Temores

Position: Owner

Approved by counsel:

Dated: July 9, 2026

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

By:

Nicol E. Hajjar
Rachel J. Vinson

Attorneys for Plaintiff GIOVANNI EDGARDO RAMOS

Dated: July 7, 2026

MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC

By:

Tim L. Johnson
Yousaf M. Jafri
Attorneys for Defendant MADE IT LOGISTICS LLC

Exhibit 3

Outlook

Thank you for your Proposed Settlement Submission

From no-reply@formassembly.com <no-reply@formassembly.com>
Date Tue 8/11/2026 9:22 AM
To Giancarlo Recinos' Team <Giancarlorecinosteam@wilshirelawfirm.com>

08/11/2026 09:22:36 AM

Thank you for your submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

Item submitted: Proposed Settlement

On 08/11/2026 09:22:36 AM your Proposed Settlement was successfully processed for case number LWDA-CM-1022585-24

If you have questions or concerns regarding this submission or your case, please send an email to pagainfo@dir.ca.gov.

DIR PAGA Unit on behalf of
Labor and Workforce Development Agency

Website: https://nam12.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Flabor.ca.gov%2FPrivate_Attorneys_General_Act.htm&data=05%7C02%7Cdariane.rose%40wilshirelawfirm.com%7C24ab2cdda0a44659bd4808def7c4ca58%7C9ada260a4f194da187b814d372333753%7C1%7C0%7C639220621778046223%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=o3CxdrVAf5GBTRSe1TdV8ZbFxSJqssLZujYgF%2BTUyEk%3D&reserved=0

Exhibit 4

ILYM | GROUP, Inc.
CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION

Case Name: Made It Logistics LLC (Ramos)

Wednesday, December 10, 2025

Requesting Attorney:
Coley Hayes
Wilshire Law Firm, PLC
coley.hayes@wilshirelawfirm.com
213.381.9988

ILYM Group Contact:
Lisa Mullins
ILYM Group, Inc.
lisa@ilymgroup.com
714.878.8836

Estimate For Administrative Solutions: Class & PAGA

KEY ASSUMPTIONS	
Total Number of Class Members	658
Estimated Percentage of Remails	15%
Certified Spanish Translation	Yes
ILYM Group Static Website	Yes
Case Duration (Years)	1

Summary of ILYM Group, Inc.'s Fees & Expenses

Case Startup:	$650.00
Project Management:	$3,140.00
Notification & Mailing:	$1,891.38
Distribution (Includes EIN, Bank Acct * /QSF Setup):	$3,653.62
Case Conclusion:	$1,015.00
Estimated ILYM Fees & Expenses:	**$10,350.00**

ILYM | GROUP, Inc.
CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION

Case Name: Made It Logistics LLC (Ramos)

Wednesday, December 10, 2025

Requesting Attorney's Name: Coley Hayes

Activity	Rate Type	Unit Cost	Volume	Amount
CASE STARTUP				
Initial Setup - Import and Formatting of Data*	Hourly	$150.00	2	$300.00
Programming of Class Database	Hourly	$175.00	2	$350.00
			Subtotal	**$650.00**

**ILYM assumes that data will be in a standard format. Client will be notified immediately if not in standard format to correct data or ILYM can convert to standard format @ $150.00 per hour.*

Activity	Rate Type	Unit Cost	Volume	Amount
PROJECT MANAGEMENT				
Project Manager (Case notification and maintenance)	Hourly	$120.00	4	$480.00
Staff Hours for Processing Returned Mail	Hourly	$70.00	1	$70.00
Staff Hours for Processing Opt-Outs, Disputes & Objection(s)	Hourly	$70.00	1	$70.00
Report Processing	Hourly	$70.00	1	$70.00
Certified Spanish Translation	Flat Fee	$1,250.00	1	$1,250.00
ILYM Group Static Website	Flat Fee	$750.00	1	$750.00
NCOA	Flat Rate	$200.00	1	$200.00
Toll Free Customer Service Representative	Flat Fee	$250.00	1	$250.00
Weekly Reports	Flat Rate	$750.00	1	Waived
			Subtotal	**$3,140.00**

Activity	Rate Type	Unit Cost	Volume	Amount
NOTIFICATION & MAIILING				
Fulfillment of Notice, English & Spanish	Per Piece	$1.50	658	$987.00
USPS First Class Postage	Per Piece	$0.85	658	$559.30
Re-Mails (Forward/Skip trace Undeliverables)	Per Piece	$2.00	99	$197.40
Storage, Photocopies, Deliveries	Flat Fee	$147.68	1	$147.68
			Subtotal	**$1,891.38**

ILYM | GROUP, Inc.
CLASS ACTION ADMINISTRATION

Case Name: Made It Logistics LLC (Ramos)

Wednesday, December 10, 2025

Requesting Attorney's Name: Coley Hayes

Activity	Rate Type	Unit Cost	Volume	Amount
DISTRIBUTION (Includes EIN, Bank Acct * /QSF Setup)				
Distribution Setup & Management	Hourly	$150.00	2	$300.00
Account Reconciliation & Distribution Reporting	Hourly	$125.00	2	$250.00
Check, Stub & Release - Print & Mail (W2/1099)	Per Check	$1.00	658	$658.00
USPS First Class Postage	Per Piece	$0.74	658	$486.92
Re-Mails (Forward/Skip trace Undeliverables up to 10%)	Per Piece	$1.50	66	$98.70
Preparation of Taxes	Hourly	$120.00	3	$360.00
Annual Filing of Tax Return	Per Year	$1,500.00	1	$1,500.00

**Additional Bank fees may apply*

Subtotal **$3,653.62**

CASE CONCLUSION				
Data Manager Final Reporting	Hourly	$100.00	1	$100.00
Project Manager Final Reporting	Hourly	$120.00	2	$240.00
Process Unclaimed Funds to the State	Flat Fee	$550.00	1	$550.00
Declaration	Hourly	$125.00	1	$125.00

Subtotal **$1,015.00**

Estimated ILYM Fees & Expenses: $10,350.00

ILYM Group's Terms and Conditions

All services to be provided by ILYM Group, Inc. (hereinafter, "ILYM") to Client shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

Services: Subject to the terms hereof, ILYM agrees to provide the Client with Administration Services (hereinafter, "services") as specified in the Proposal provided to Client to which these Terms and Conditions are attached. The estimate is in good faith and does not cover any applicable taxes and fees. The estimate does not make provision for any services or class members/size not delineated in the request for proposal or stipulations. Such services do not in any way constitute legal services or advice. ILYM is performing its services as an Independent Contractor and neither it nor its employees shall be deemed to be employees of the Client.

Mailing and Data Conversion: ILYM's database administration assumes the Client will provide complete data that includes all information required to send notifications and complete the administration process. Data must be provided in a complete, consistent, standardized electronic format. ILYM's standard format is Microsoft Excel, however, ILYM may accept other formats at its discretion. Further developments or enhancements to non-standardized data will be billed to Client by ILYM on a time and materials basis, according to ILYM's Standard Rates.

Charges for Services: Charges to the Client for services shall be on a time and materials basis at our prevailing rates, as the same may change from time to time. Any fee estimates set forth in the proposal are estimates only, based on information provided by Client to ILYM. Actual fees charged by ILYM to Client may be greater or less than such estimate, and Client shall be responsible for the payment of all such charges and expenses in accordance with Section 5 hereof. Charges incurred related to resolving post distribution withholdings and related corrective files due to voids and re-issues of payments and related correspondence with state and federal taxing authorities will not be charged to the Client to the extent that funds are received from the taxing authorities offset these charges. ILYM may derive financial benefits from financial institutions in connection with the deposit and investment of settlement funds with such institutions, including without limitation, discounts on eligible banking services and fees, and loans at favorable rates.

Indemnification: Client will indemnify and hold ILYM (and the officers, employees, affiliates and agents harmless against any Losses incurred by ILYM, arising out of, in connection with, or related to (i) any breach of the terms by Client; (ii) the processing and handling of any payment by ILYM in accordance with Client's instructions, including without limitation, the imposition of any stop payment or void payment on any check or the wrongful dishonor of a check by ILYM pursuant to Clients instructions.

Payment of Charges: ILYM reserves the right to request payment of postage charges and 50% of the final administration charges at the start of the case. ILYM bills are due upon receipt unless otherwise negotiated and agreed to with the Client. In the event settlement terms provide that ILYM is to be paid out of the Settlement Fund, ILYM will request that Counsel endeavor to make alternate payment arrangements for ILYM charges that are due at the onset of the case. The entire remaining balance is due and payable at the time the Settlement Account is funded by, or no later than the time of disbursement. Decisions of the court and actions of the parties, including disapproval or withdrawal of a settlement, do not affect the Client's liability to ILYM for payment of services. Services are not provided on a contingency fee basis.

Confidentiality: ILYM maintain reasonable and appropriate security measures and safeguards to protect the security and confidentiality of Client data provided to ILYM by Client in connection herewith. Should ILYM ever be notified of any judicial order or other proceedings in which a third party seeks to obtain access to the confidential data created by or for the Client, ILYM will promptly notify the Client, unless prohibited by applicable law. The Client shall have the option to (1) provide legal representation at the Client's expense to avoid such access or (2) promptly reimburse ILYM for any of its costs, including attorneys' fees, reasonably incurred in avoiding, attempting to avoid or providing such access and not paid by the entity seeking the data. If ILYM is required, pursuant to a court order, to produce documents, disclose data, or otherwise act in contravention of the obligations imposed by this Agreement, or otherwise, with respect to maintaining the confidentiality, proprietary nature and secrecy of the produced documents or disclosed data, ILYM will not be liable for breach of said obligation.

Data Rights: ILYM does not convey nor does the Client obtain any right in the programs, system data, or materials utilized or provided by ILYM in the ordinary course of business in the performance of this Agreement.

Document Retention: Unless directed otherwise in writing by Client, ILYM will destroy undeliverable mail on the effective date of the settlement or the date that the disposition of the case is no longer subject to appeal or review, whichever is later. ILYM will maintain claim forms and other correspondence for one year after final distribution of funds or benefits, or until the date that the disposition of the case is no longer subject to appeal or review, whichever is later.

Limitation of damages: ILYM is not responsible to the Client for any special, consequential or incidental damages incurred by Client. Any liability of ILYM to the Client shall not exceed the total amount billed to the Client for the particular services that give rise to any loss.

Termination: The services to be provided under this Agreement may be terminated, at will by the Client upon at least 30 calendar days' prior written notice to ILYM. The Client's obligation to pay for services or projects in progress at the time of notice of withdrawal shall continue throughout that 30 day period. ILYM may terminate this Agreement (i) with 10 calendar days' prior written notice, if the Client is not current in payment of charges or (ii) in any event, upon at least 3 months' prior written notice to the Client.

Notice: Any notice required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing and shall be delivered personally, or sent by registered mail, postage prepaid, or overnight courier service to the responsible officer or principal of ILYM or the Client, as applicable, and shall be deemed given when so delivered personally, or, if mailed, five days after the date of deposit in United States mail, or, if sent by courier, one business day after delivery to such courier service.

Force Majeure: To the extent performance by ILYM of any of its obligations hereunder is substantially prevented by reason of any act of God or by reason of any other matter beyond ILYM's reasonable control, then such performance shall be excused and this Agreement, at ILYM's option, be deemed suspended during the continuation of such condition and for a reasonable time thereafter.

Waiver of Rights: No failure or delay on the part of a party in exercising any right hereunder will operate as a waiver of, or impair, any such right. No single or partial exercise of any such right will preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right. No waiver of any such right will be effective unless given in a signed writing.

Jurisdiction: The parties hereto submit to the jurisdiction of the Court of the applicable case for purposes of any suit, action or proceeding to enforce any provision of, or based on any right arising out of, this Agreement. The parties hereto hereby waive any objection to the laying of venue of any such suit, action or proceeding in the Court.

Entire Agreement: These terms and conditions and the proposal embody the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, and cancels and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations, and agreements related thereto, either written or oral, except to the extent they are expressly incorporated herein. No changes in, additions to, or waivers of, the terms and conditions set forth herein will be binding upon any party, unless approved in writing by such party's authorized representative.