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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN**

KEITH LAY, individually, and on behalf of
other aggrieved employees pursuant to the
California Private Attorneys General Act,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ROBERT HEELY CONSTRUCTION, L.P., a
California limited partnership; and DOES 1
through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. BCV-21-100796

Honorable Thomas S. Clark
Department 17

**PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION
AND MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF
PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL
ACT (CAL. LABOR CODE § 2698,
ET SEQ.) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
AND AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES
AND COSTS, GENERAL RELEASE
FEE, AND SETTLEMENT
ADMINISTRATION COSTS;
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES**

[Declaration of Plaintiff's Counsel
(Tara Zabehi); Declaration of Plaintiff
([Keith Lay]); and [Proposed] Order and
Judgment filed concurrently herewith]

Date: July 30, 2024
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Department: 17

Complaint Filed: June 8, 2020
Trial Date: None Set

1 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on July 30, 2024 at 8:30 a.m. or as soon thereafter as the
2 matter may be heard before the Honorable Thomas S. Clark in Department 17 of the Superior
3 Court of the State of California, for the County of Kern, located at 1215 Truxtun Avenue,
4 Bakersfield, California 93301, Plaintiff Keith Lay (“Plaintiff”) will and hereby does move for
5 entry of the following orders:

- 6 1. Granting approval, pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(1)(2), of the
7 settlement between Plaintiff and Defendant Robert Heely Construction, L.P.
8 (“Defendant”) of the claims brought pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of
9 2004 (“PAGA”), as set forth in the Private Attorneys General Act Settlement
10 Agreement and Release (“Settlement,” “Agreement,” or “Settlement Agreement”),
11 attached as “**EXHIBIT 1**” to the Declaration of Tara Zabehi, including and not
12 limited to, the plan of allocation and distribution of the Total Settlement Amount for
13 payment of the LWDA Payment to the California Labor and Workforce Development
14 Agency (“LWDA”), Individual Settlement Shares to the Aggrieved Employees,
15 Attorneys’ Fees and Costs to Plaintiff’s Counsel, Settlement Administration Costs to
16 the PAGA Settlement Administrator, and General Release Fee to Plaintiff;
- 17 2. Approving the Net Settlement Amount, estimated to be no less than \$244,643.34
18 which will be distributed to the LWDA and the Aggrieved Employees, pursuant to
19 California Labor Code section 2699(i), of which seventy-five percent (75%) will be
20 paid to the LWDA (“LWDA Payment”) and twenty-five percent (25%) will be paid
21 to the Aggrieved Employees (“Employees’ Portion”);
- 22 3. Appointing Phoenix Class Action Administrators (“Phoenix”) as the PAGA
23 Settlement Administrator;
- 24 4. Directing Defendant to transmit the Total Settlement Amount of \$425,000.00 into a
25 qualified settlement account established by the PAGA Settlement Administrator for
26 administration of the Settlement, and directing the PAGA Settlement Administrator to
27 distribute the Total Settlement Amount in accordance with the Settlement Agreement;
- 28 5. Directing the mailing of Individual Settlement Share checks to the Aggrieved

1 Employees along with the Cover Letter, which is substantially similar in content and
2 form to that attached as “**EXHIBIT 1**” to the [Proposed] Order and Judgment
3 Granting Approval of Private Attorneys General Act (Cal. Labor Code § 2698, *Et*
4 *Seq.*) Settlement Agreement and Award of Attorneys’ Fees and Costs, General
5 Release Fee, and Settlement Administration Costs (“[Proposed] Order and
6 Judgement”) filed concurrently herewith;

- 7 6. Awarding \$10,000.00 to Plaintiff Keith Lay as a General Release Fee;
8 7. Awarding up to \$7,500.00 to the PAGA Settlement Administrator as Settlement
9 Administration Costs; and
10 8. Awarding to Plaintiff’s Counsel, Lawyers *for* Justice, PC, \$148,750.00 as
11 compensation for reasonable attorneys’ fees and \$14,106.66 for reimbursement of
12 litigation costs and expenses (“Attorneys’ Fees and Costs”), pursuant to California
13 Labor Code section 2699(g)(1).

14 The Settlement Agreement and moving and supporting papers for this motion are being
15 concurrently submitted to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency in
16 conformity with California Labor Code section 2699(l)(2).

17 This motion is made pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(l)(2), which
18 provides for review and approval by the Court of the settlement of a civil action filed pursuant to
19 PAGA, and Rule 3.1113(e) of the California Rules of Court, which permits the Court to extend
20 the page limit for memoranda.

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1 This motion will be based upon the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities,
2 the Settlement Agreement, the Declarations of Plaintiff's Counsel (Tara Zabehi) and Plaintiff
3 (Keith Lay) in support thereof, as well as the pleadings and other records on file with the Court
4 in this matter, and such evidence and oral argument as may be presented at the hearing on this
5 motion.

6 Dated: July 1, 2024

LAWYERS for JUSTICE, PC

7
8 By:



Tara Zabehi
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. SUMMARY OF MOTION

Plaintiff Keith Lay (“Plaintiff”) seeks approval of the Private Attorneys General Act Settlement Agreement and Release (“Settlement,” “Agreement,” or “Settlement Agreement”) entered into between Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the State of California and other aggrieved employees, and Defendant Robert Heely Construction, L.P. (“Defendant”), pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(1)(2).¹

Subject to approval by the Court, Plaintiff and Defendant (together, the “Parties”) have agreed to resolve the above-captioned action, brought pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”), for a Total Settlement Amount of \$425,000.00.²

The Total Settlement Amount is inclusive of: (1) Attorneys’ Fees and Costs to be paid to Lawyers for Justice, PC (“Plaintiff’s Counsel”), (2) General Release Fee to Plaintiff, (3) Settlement Administration Costs to be paid to the PAGA Settlement Administrator, and (4) Net Settlement Amount to be paid to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and (a) all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California (“aggrieved employees subgroup A”) and (b) all current and former salaried planners/schedulers who were employed by Defendant within the State of California (“aggrieved employees subgroup B”) during the PAGA Period (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).³

The Net Settlement Amount will be the Total Settlement Amount less the Court-approved Attorneys’ Fees and Costs, Settlement Administration Costs, and General Release Fee, and is currently estimated to be no less than \$244,643.34.⁴ The Net Settlement Amount will be distributed as follows: seventy-five percent (75%) to the LWDA (“LWDA Payment”) and

¹ The Private Attorneys General Act Settlement Agreement and Release (“Settlement Agreement”) is attached as “EXHIBIT 1” to the Declaration of Tara Zabehi.

² Settlement Agreement, § 3(a).

³ *Id.*, §§ 3(a)(1)-(5). “PAGA Period” is defined as the period March 30, 2019 to approval. *Id.*, § 3(a)(5).

⁴ *Id.*, § 3(a)(4).

1 twenty-five percent (25%) to the Aggrieved Employees (“Employees’ Portion”).⁵ Each
2 Aggrieved Employee will be entitled to payment of his or her *pro rata* share of the Employees’
3 Portion, based on the number of pay periods they each worked during the PAGA Period
4 (“Compensable Pay Periods”).⁶

5 The payments to Aggrieved Employees will be treated and reported for tax purposes as
6 one hundred percent (100%) penalties and the PAGA Settlement Administrator will be
7 responsible for issuing IRS Forms 1099 as required.⁷

8 Plaintiff submits that the Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable, and meets the
9 requirements for approval by the Court based upon the relevant fairness factors, the relative
10 strengths of the PAGA claim, the risk, expense, and complexity of further litigation, the benefit
11 conferred by the Settlement, the scope of the release of claims, the experience and views of
12 counsel, and the reasonableness of the Net Settlement Amount (consisting of the LWDA
13 Payment and Employees’ Portion), Attorneys’ Fees and Costs, Settlement Administration Costs,
14 and General Release Fee. Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court approve the Settlement,
15 award the Attorneys’ Fees and Costs, Settlement Administration Costs, and General Release Fee
16 and approve the LWDA Payment, which are provided for by the Settlement and requested
17 herein.

18 In order to efficiently present the Court with adequate information to determine whether
19 to grant approval of the Settlement, Plaintiff also moves for an order permitting the filing of this
20 memorandum, although it exceeds the page limit established by California Rules of Court, Rule
21 3.1113(d).

22 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND RELEVANT PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

23 Defendant is located in Bakersfield, California and is a construction contractor serving
24 the San Joaquin Valley, Central Coast and Permian Basin. Defendant specializes in full-service
25 oilfield construction and offers expertise for concrete construction, hydro excavation, rathole
26

27 ⁵ *Id.*, § 3(a)(5).

28 ⁶ Settlement Agreement, § 7(b)(1).

⁷ *Id.*, § 7(b)(1).

drilling, well completion support, and mechanical maintenance. Defendant is currently headquartered in Bakersfield, California. Plaintiff Keith Lay is a former employee of Defendant.

Prior to commencing this lawsuit, on March 30, 2020, as required by California Labor Code section 2699.3, Plaintiff Keith Lay provided the LWDA and Defendant with written notice of his intent to assert claims under PAGA and the basis for those claims, to which the LWDA did not respond (“PAGA Notice”).⁸ A true and correct copy of Plaintiff’s March 30, 2020 PAGA Notice is attached to the Declaration of Tara Zabehi as “**EXHIBIT 2.**”

On June 8, 2020, Plaintiff filed a Complaint for Enforcement Under the Private Attorneys General Act, California Labor Code § 2698, Et Seq. (“Operative Complaint”) against Defendant in San Luis Obispo County Superior Court (“Court”), Case No. 20CVP-0175. Shortly thereafter, on September 24, 2020, the Parties met and conferred and filed a stipulation to transfer venue to Kern County. On September 25, 2020, the Court granted the Parties stipulation, and this action was deemed transferred to Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-21-100796-TSC (the “Action”). Plaintiff’s core allegations are that Defendant has violated the California Labor Code by engaging in a uniform practice and procedure, with respect to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees, of, *inter alia*, failing to pay overtime and minimum wages, failing to provide compliant meal and rest periods and associated premiums, failing to pay timely wages during employment and upon termination of employment, failing to provide complete and accurate itemized wage statements, failing to keep complete and accurate payroll records, and failing to reimburse necessary business-related expenses and costs. Further, Plaintiff alleges that Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation, but they were not paid for all overtime hours worked because Defendants misclassified them as “exempt.”

On May 3, 2021, Defendant filed an Answer to the Operative Complaint. On May 14, 2021, Defendant filed its First Amended Answer to the Operative Complaint. Defendant maintained, and continues to maintain, that it had, and continues to have, legally-compliant

⁸ Declaration of Tara Zabehi (“Zabehi Decl.”), ¶ 9.

1 employment policies and practices throughout the time period at issue. Defendant denies that it
2 ever violated any provision of the California Labor Code, including, but not limited to, those
3 sections for which Plaintiff seeks penalties under the PAGA.

4 On August 19, 2020, Defendant propounded written discovery, including Form
5 Interrogatories (Set One), Special Interrogatories (Set One), Requests for Admission (Set One),
6 and Request for Production of Documents (Set One), on Plaintiff. Plaintiff provided responses to
7 Defendant's discovery requests and interrogatories on May 1, 2021. On September 9, 2020,
8 Plaintiff propounded written discovery, including Form Interrogatories (Set One), Special
9 Interrogatories (Set One and Two), and Request for Production of Documents (Set One), on
10 Defendant and noticed two depositions of Defendant's Person(s) Most Knowledgeable for dates
11 in October 2020. Defendant provided responses to Plaintiff's discovery requests and
12 interrogatories on May 17, 2022. The Parties agreed to stay formal discovery pending mediation
13 and focus their efforts on resolution.

14 On July 19, 2022, the Parties participated in a full-day mediation conducted by the
15 Honorable S. James Otero (Ret.) a well-respected mediator experienced in mediating complex
16 labor and employment matters.⁹ The Parties did not immediately reach a resolution on the day of
17 the mediation. On July 29, 2022, Defendant filed its Motion to Compel Arbitration and Stay
18 PAGA Cause of Action ("Motion to Compel Arbitration"). Defendant also filed a Motion for
19 Leave to File Second Amended Answer ("Motion for Leave") to add its affirmative defense of
20 failure to arbitrate on August 24, 2022. The Court ultimately granted Defendant's Motion for
21 Leave and compelled Plaintiff's individual claims to arbitration and stayed the representative
22 PAGA Claim.

23 Ultimately, with the aid of the mediator, ongoing negotiations with counsel, the Parties
24 eventually reached the Settlement described hereon.¹⁰

25 Plaintiff now moves for an order granting approval of the Settlement pursuant to
26 California Labor Code section 2699(l)(2). The Settlement Agreement and moving and
27

⁹ *Id.*, ¶ 12.

¹⁰ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 12.

supporting papers for this motion are being submitted to the LWDA in conformity with California Labor Code section 2699(l)(2), concurrently with this filing.¹¹

III. SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENT TERMS

A. Aggrieved Employees

The Aggrieved Employees who are covered by the Settlement are:

(a) all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California (“aggrieved employees subgroup A”) and (b) all current and former salaried planners/schedulers who were employed by Defendant within the State of California (“aggrieved employees subgroup B”) during the PAGA Period (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).¹²

Based on information provided by Defendant as of June 29, 2022, there are approximately Five Hundred Thirty-Two (532) Aggrieved Employees.¹³

B. Distribution of the Total Settlement Amount

Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Defendant will pay a Total Settlement Amount of \$425,000.00.¹⁴ The Net Settlement Amount will be the Total Settlement Amount less the following amounts: (1) Attorneys’ Fees and Costs consisting of attorneys’ fees of \$148,750.00 and reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses of \$14,106.66 to Plaintiff’s Counsel; (2) General Release Fee of \$10,000.00 to Plaintiff; and (3) Settlement Administration Costs of up to \$7,500.00 to Phoenix Settlement Administrators (“Phoenix” or “PAGA Settlement Administrator”).¹⁵ The Net Settlement Amount will be fully distributed to the Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA, as described in Part III.C, *infra*.

C. Distribution of the Net Settlement Amount

Within fourteen (14) calendar days of the Court’s order granting approval of the Settlement, Defendant will transmit the Total Settlement Amount to a qualified settlement account established by the PAGA Settlement Administrator for administration of the

¹¹ The Court is referred to the concurrently-filed Proof of Service, which confirms submission of the papers to the LWDA.

¹² Settlement Agreement, § 3(a)(5).

¹³ Settlement Agreement, § 3(b), and Zabehe Decl., ¶ 8.

¹⁴ Settlement Agreement, § 3(a), and Zabehe Decl., ¶ 10.

¹⁵ Zabehe Decl., ¶ 10.

1 Settlement.¹⁶ No later than seven (7) calendar days after the Court’s order granting approval of
2 the Settlement, Defendant will provide the PAGA Settlement Administrator with a list of all
3 Aggrieved Employees (“Aggrieved Employees List”), containing the following information for
4 each Aggrieved Employee: (i) first and last name; (ii) last known address; (iii) last known
5 telephone number; (iv) social security number; and (v) and Compensable Pay Periods.¹⁷

6 Seventy-five percent (75%) of the Net Settlement Amount (or approximately
7 \$183,482.50) will be distributed to the LWDA (i.e., LWDA Payment) and twenty-five percent
8 (25%) of the Net Settlement Amount (or approximately \$61,160.84) (i.e., Employees’ Portion)
9 will be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees on a *pro rata* basis, based on their Compensable
10 Pay Periods.¹⁸ To calculate each Aggrieved Employee’s share of the Employees’ Portion
11 (“Individual Settlement Share”), the PAGA Settlement Administrator will: (i) for each
12 Aggrieved Employee, divide the number of Compensable Pay Periods he or she individually
13 worked by the total aggregate number of Compensable Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved
14 Employees, and then (ii) multiply this amount by the Employees’ Portion to arrive at each
15 Aggrieved Employee’s Individual Settlement Share.¹⁹ The payments to Aggrieved Employees
16 for their Individual Settlement Shares are considered one hundred percent (100%) penalties to be
17 reported on IRS Form 1099, if required.²⁰

18 No later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the PAGA Settlement Administrator
19 receives the Aggrieved Employees List and Total Settlement Amount, the PAGA Settlement
20 Administrator will mail the agreed-upon Cover Letter and Individual Settlement Share checks
21 (together, the “PAGA Settlement Package”) to all Aggrieved Employees by first-class United
22 States mail.²¹ For each PAGA Settlement Package that is returned as undeliverable within thirty
23 (30) calendar days of the initial mailing, the PAGA Settlement Administrator will promptly
24 attempt to locate an alternate, updated address for the Aggrieved Employee at issue, by using a

25 ¹⁶ Settlement Agreement, § 7(a).

26 ¹⁷ *Id.*, § 7(c)(1).

27 ¹⁸ *Id.*, § 3(a)(5).

28 ¹⁹ *Id.*, § 7(b).

²⁰ *Id.*, §§ 3(b) & 7(b)(1).

²¹ Settlement Agreement, § 7(c)(3).

1 skip-trace search and shall attempt one (1) re-mailing of the PAGA Settlement Package.²²

2 The Individual Settlement Share checks issued to Aggrieved Employees will remain valid
3 for ninety (90) calendar days, and thereafter, will be canceled.²³ Funds associated with canceled
4 checks will be transmitted to the State Controller's Office Unclaimed Property Division in the
5 name of the Aggrieved Employee(s) at issue and in the amount of his or her respective Individual
6 Settlement Share(s).²⁴

7 **D. The Scope of the Release in the Settlement Agreement**

8 Upon the date the Court has entered an order approving the Settlement Agreement and
9 the full funding of the Total Settlement Amount, Plaintiff and the State of California with respect
10 to Aggrieved Employees will be deemed to have knowingly and voluntarily released and forever
11 discharged Released Parties from the Released Claims.

12 The "Released Claims" means any and all claims, arising during the PAGA Period, for
13 civil penalties under California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA") as well as any interest,
14 fees, and costs available under PAGA, based on the factual allegations in the Operative Complaint
15 and the PAGA Notice, including but not limited to, for failure to pay minimum, regular, and
16 overtime wages, failure to provide compliant meal periods and associated premiums, failure to
17 provide compliant rest periods and associated premiums, failure to timely pay wages during
18 employment, failure to timely pay wages upon termination, failure to provide compliant and
19 accurate wage statements, failure to maintain complete and accurate payroll records, and failure to
20 reimburse necessary business-related expenses and costs, in violation of California Labor Code
21 sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197,
22 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802 and Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, including *inter*
23 *alia* Wage Orders 4-2001, and 16-2001 for both aggrieved employees subgroup A and subgroup
24 B.²⁵

25 The "Released Parties" are Defendant, including Defendant's partners, parent corporation,

26 ²² *Ibid.*

27 ²³ *Id.*, § 7(c)(4).

28 ²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Settlement Agreement, § 8(a).

1 affiliates, subsidiaries, divisions, predecessors, insurers, successors and assigns, and their current
2 and former employees, attorneys, officers, directors and agents thereof, both individually and in
3 their business capacities, and their employee benefit plans and programs and the trustees,
4 administrators, fiduciaries and insurers of such plans and programs.²⁶

5 **E. No Right to Object to, or Opt Out of, the Settlement**

6 “[A] PAGA action is a statutory action for penalties brought as a proxy for the State,” as
7 such, “there is no need to protect absent employees’ due process rights[.]” *Williams v. Superior*
8 *Court* (2017) 3 Cal.5th 531, 546. “Unnamed employees need not be given notice of the PAGA
9 claim, nor do they have the ability to opt-out of the representative PAGA claim.” *Ochoa-*
10 *Hernandez v. CJADERS Foods, Inc.* (N.D. Cal. Apr. 2, 2010), 2010 WL 1340777, at *5. A
11 representative PAGA action need not satisfy class action requirements, and no due process
12 concern arises from the fact that there are “nonparty aggrieved employees who are not given
13 notice of, and an opportunity to be heard in, a representative action that is not brought as a class
14 action.” *Arias v. Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 969, 984. “PAGA does not make other
15 potentially aggrieved employees parties” to the action and no “due process concerns arise under
16 PAGA because absent employees do not own a personal claim for PAGA civil penalties and
17 whatever personal claims the absent employees might have for relief are not at stake.” *Williams,*
18 *supra*, 546-547 (internal references omitted, citing *Amalgamated Transit Union, Local 1756,*
19 *AFL-CIO v. Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 993, 1003 and *Iskanian v. CLS Transportation*
20 *Los Angeles, LLC*, (2014) 58 Cal.4th 348, 381.)

21 “[A]bsent fellow employees will be bound by the outcome of any PAGA action[.]”
22 *Williams* at 548 (internal references omitted, citing *Arias, supra*, 980-981; *Fireside Bank v.*
23 *Superior Court* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 1069, 1074 and *Richmond v. Dart Industries, Inc.* (1981) 29
24 Cal, 3d 462, 474.) A “judgment in such an action is binding not only on the named employee
25 plaintiff but also on government agencies and any aggrieved employee not a party to the
26 proceeding” because “the employee plaintiff represents the same legal right and interest as state
27

28 ²⁶ *Ibid.*

labor law enforcement agencies[.]” “collateral estoppel applies [...] against those for whom the party acted as an agent or proxy[.]” and “[w]hen a government agency is authorized to bring an action on behalf of an individual or in the public interest, and a private person lacks an independent right to bring the action, a person who is not a party but who is represented by the agency is bound by the judgment as though the person were a party.” *Arias, supra*, at 985-86 (citations omitted); see also *Robinson v. Southern Counties Oil Co.* (2020) 53 Cal.App.5th 476 (aggrieved employee cannot opt out of a PAGA settlement).

As such, the Settlement is consistent with the law, and there is no requirement that the Aggrieved Employees be provided with a mechanism to opt out of or object to the Settlement.

IV. STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF PAGA SETTLEMENT

The PAGA allows an “aggrieved employee” to bring a civil action on behalf of himself or herself and on behalf of other aggrieved employees and the State of California to recover civil penalties which, outside of PAGA, only the LWDA can assess upon and collect from an employer (Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(a)). Before bringing a civil action under PAGA, an employee must comply with California Labor Code section 2699.3. See Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(a). Plaintiff has complied.

The settlement of a PAGA action requires court approval. See Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(l)(2) (“The superior court shall review and approve any settlement of any civil action filed pursuant to this part.”). However, “[a] PAGA claim asserted on a non-class representative basis . . . is not considered a class action but a law enforcement action” and therefore does not have to meet the requirements of a class action. *Casida v. Sears Holdings Corp.* (E.D. Cal. Jan. 26, 2012) 2012 WL 253217, at *3; *Thomas v. Aetna Health of Cal., Inc.* (E.D. Cal. June 2, 2011) 2011 WL 2173715, at *11; *Arias, supra*, 46 Cal.4th at 980-88 (affirming lower court’s holding that “plaintiff need not satisfy class action requirements” to assert a PAGA claim); *Pedroza v. PetSmart, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. Jan. 28, 2013) 2013 WL 1490667, at *15. As such, a court’s review of a PAGA settlement involves analysis of several unique features that render the approval process distinct from, and simpler than, the process for approval of a class action settlement. A court reviewing a PAGA settlement need only “ensur[e] that a negotiated resolution is fair to those

1 affected.” *Williams, supra*, 549 (citing Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(l)(2)). Although California Labor
2 Code section 2699(l) does not set forth the criteria on which a PAGA settlement is to be judged,
3 courts have approved settlements of PAGA claims.²⁷ See, e.g., *Resendez v. Bridgestone Retail*
4 *Operations, LLC*, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC596892 (June 2016), *DCH Auto*
5 *Wage and Hour Cases*, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4833 (May 2017); *Garcia v.*
6 *Gordon Trucking* (E.D. Cal. Oct. 31, 2012) 2012 WL 5364575, at *3; *Schiller v. David’s Bridal,*
7 *Inc.* (E.D. Cal. June 11, 2012) 2012 WL 2117001, at *14; *Chu v. Wells Fargo Invs., LLC* (N.D.
8 Cal. Feb. 16, 2011) 2011 WL 672645, at *1; *Franco v. Ruiz Food Prods.* (E.D. Cal Nov. 27,
9 2012) 2012 WL 5941801, at *14; *Nordstrom Commissions Case* (2010) 186 Cal.App.4th 576,
10 589.

11 In a PAGA case, the court’s focus is not the monetary amount which aggrieved
12 employees or the State stand to receive, but instead, whether the total settlement amount achieves
13 the PAGA’s objectives. The purpose of the PAGA is “to incentivize private parties to recover
14 civil penalties for the government that otherwise may not have been assessed and collected by
15 overburdened state enforcement agencies.” See *Ochoa-Hernandez, supra*, 2010 WL 1340777, at
16 *4 (citing *Arias, supra*, 46 Cal.4th at 986). Penalties recovered under the PAGA are, in part, to
17 “be distributed to the [LWDA] for enforcement of labor laws . . . and for education of employers
18 and employees about their rights and responsibilities under this code, to be continuously
19 appropriated to supplement and not supplant the funding to the agency for those purposes.” See
20 Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(j). The recovery of penalties on behalf of the State, by way of a PAGA
21 claim, is essentially a law enforcement action. See *Amalgamated, supra*, 46 Cal.4th at 1003
22 (stating that the PAGA is a mechanism for “an aggrieved employee to recover civil penalties—
23 for Labor Code violations—that otherwise would be sought by state labor law enforcement
24 agencies”); see also *Iskanian, supra*, at 381.

25 A PAGA settlement is a settlement of claims for penalties and other remedies which the
26 LWDA could assess and collect on behalf of employees without their involvement or approval.

27 Zabehi Decl., ¶ 6.

1 “[U]nnamed employees need not be given notice of the PAGA claim, nor do they have the
2 ability to opt-out of the representative PAGA claim.” *Ochoa-Hernandez, supra*, 2010 WL
3 1340777, at *5. This renders the approval process of a PAGA settlement distinct from a class
4 action settlement, and the Court need not employ the two-step approval process that applies to a
5 class action settlement, under both state and federal law.

6 **V. THE SETTLEMENT IS FAIR AND SHOULD BE APPROVED**

7 The Settlement resulted from hard-fought negotiations, fulfills the objectives of the
8 PAGA statute, is fair, adequate, and reasonable, and meets all of the criteria for approval for the
9 reasons discussed below.

10 **A. The Factors Giving Rise to a Presumption of Fairness Exist**

11 The Parties reached the Settlement through arm’s-length negotiations, after a mediation
12 with an experienced and respected mediator, Honorable S. James Otero (Ret.), and continued
13 ongoing negotiations between counsel.²⁸ A settlement that is “the product of extensive and hard-
14 fought adversarial negotiations between the parties” is entitled to a presumption of fairness.
15 *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 245.

16 The Settlement is presumptively fair because: (1) it is the product of non-collusive,
17 arm’s-length negotiations with the assistance of an independent mediator knowledgeable in
18 complex labor and employment matters; (2) it was negotiated by counsel with significant
19 experience in similar complex labor and employment matters; and (3) it occurred after counsel
20 for the Parties engaged in significant investigation to evaluate the strength and potential value of
21 the PAGA claim, and of litigating this claim through trial.²⁹

22 After engaging in significant investigations, formal and informal discovery, and the
23 exchange of information, the Parties participated in settlement negotiations to try to resolve the
24 lawsuit.³⁰ These efforts included participating in formal mediation conducted by Honorable S.
25 James Otero (Ret.), a well-respected mediator experienced in mediating complex labor and
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27 ²⁸ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 12.

28 ²⁹ *Id.*, ¶¶ 2-5, 10-12.

³⁰ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 12.

employment matters.³¹ In the course of mediation and settlement negotiations, the Parties discussed all aspects of the case, including the risks and delays of further litigation and proceeding with trial, as well as the law relating to representative PAGA actions, off-the-clock theory, and wage-and-hour enforcement, the evidence produced and analyzed, and the possibility of bifurcation of discovery and/or trial and appeals, among other things.³² During all settlement discussions, the Parties conducted their negotiations at arm's length in an adversarial position.³³

Based on all of the information available to the Parties and with the assistance of the experienced mediator, the Parties agree that this matter is well-suited for settlement given the strengths and weaknesses of the PAGA claim.³⁴ Plaintiff and Plaintiff's Counsel believe that the settlement is a fair, adequate, and reasonable resolution of this matter.³⁵ Plaintiff's Counsel has extensive experience handling representative and class action wage-and-hour litigation and used that experience to achieve a great result for Plaintiff, the State of California, and the Aggrieved Employees.³⁶ Therefore, the Court should give considerable weight to the competency, experience, and opinion of counsel and the involvement of a neutral mediator in assuring that the settlement is a product of arm's length bargaining. See *Kirkorian v. Borelli* (N.D. Cal. 1988) 695 F.Supp. 446, 451 (opinion of experienced counsel is entitled to considerable weight); *Boyd v. Bechtel Corp.* (N.D. Cal. 1979) 485 F.Supp. 610, 616-17, 622 (recommendations of plaintiffs' counsel should be given a presumption of reasonableness); see also *Satchell v. Fed. Express Corp.* (N.D. Cal. Apr. 13, 2007) 2007 WL 1114010, at *4 (stating that the "assistance of an experienced mediator in the settlement process confirms that the settlement is non-collusive").

B. The Relative Strength of the PAGA Claim and the Range of Possible Outcomes in the Litigation Strongly Favor Approval of the Settlement

In order for Plaintiff to prevail on the PAGA claim, he would have to prove that Defendant engaged in the alleged California Labor Code violations and demonstrate that

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Id.*, ¶ 18.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Id.*, ¶¶ 2-5.

1 Defendant's conduct warrants the imposition of penalties. *See, e.g., Elliot v. Spherion Pac.*
2 *Work, LLC* (C.D. Cal. 2008) 572 F.Supp.2d 1169, 1181-82 ("Plaintiff's claim under [PAGA] is
3 wholly dependent upon her other claims. Because all of plaintiff's other claims fail as a matter
4 of law, so does her PAGA claim.").

5 Plaintiff's core allegation is that Defendant has systematically violated the California
6 Labor Code, with respect to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees, by, *inter alia*, failing to
7 properly pay minimum, regular, overtime wages, failing to provide compliant meal and rest
8 periods and associated premiums, failing to timely pay wages during employment and upon
9 termination of employment, failing to provide complete and accurate wage statements, failing to
10 keep complete and accurate payroll records, and failing to reimburse necessary business-related
11 expenses and costs. Further, Plaintiff alleges that Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees were
12 entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation, but they were not paid for all
13 overtime hours worked because Defendants misclassified them as "exempt."

14 Although wage-and-hour actions are amenable to resolution as to a group of employees,
15 some courts have also found that, for various reasons, the issues raised by Plaintiff raise
16 individualized issues and/or are not suitable for adjudication as to a group of employees.

17 Defendant also maintained several defenses to Plaintiff's theory of liability, which, if
18 successfully argued and proven, had the potential to eliminate or substantially reduce recovery.
19 Throughout this litigation, Defendant maintained, and continues to maintain, that it had, and
20 continues to have, legally-compliant employment policies and practices throughout the time
21 period at issue.³⁷ Defendant denies that it ever violated any provision of the California Labor
22 Code, including, but not limited to, those sections for which Plaintiff seeks penalties under the
23 PAGA.³⁸ Defendant further denied, and continues to deny, that the lawsuit is appropriate for
24 representative treatment for any purpose other than settlement.³⁹

25 Defendant also challenged Plaintiff's standing as an aggrieved employee and denied that
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27 ³⁷ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 16.

28 ³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

any of Defendant's other employees whom Plaintiff seeks to represent are aggrieved.⁴⁰ Also, at the time that this case commenced, multiple courts had taken an approach requiring a plaintiff to establish standing and face the possibility of bifurcation of discovery and/or trial of the PAGA claim. See *Amalgamated Transit Union, supra*, 46 Cal.4th at 1001 (noting that PAGA "require[s] a plaintiff to have suffered an injury resulting from an unlawful action"); *Stafford v. Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.* (E.D. Cal. Nov. 21, 2014) 2014 WL 6633396, at *4 (finding that judicial economy supported bifurcation because of the difficulties and inherent uncertainties of being able to establish liability with respect to a large number of potentially aggrieved employees and noted that "PAGA's public purpose would be ill-served if the court finds [the plaintiff] has not been aggrieved by a Labor Code violation"); *Horton v. Jones* (1972) 26 Cal.App.3d 952, 955 (stating that bifurcation and sequencing of litigation is allowed to avoid wasting time and money on trial when litigation of issues could be rendered moot).

Defendant also argued that an important feature of PAGA is that the Court retains discretion to lower the penalties if, based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case, to do otherwise would result in an award that is "unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory." See Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(e)(2); see also *Thurman v. Bayshore Transit Management, Inc.* (2012) 203 Cal.App.4th 1112, 1136 (holding that a court may reduce the amount of PAGA penalties awarded to an employee based upon discretionary factors). Defendant maintained, and continues to maintain, that it had and continues to have, legally-compliant employment policies and practices throughout the time period at issue.⁴¹ Defendant denies that it ever violated any provision of the California Labor Code.⁴² Even if, *arguendo*, such violations occurred, which Defendant denies, Defendant contended that said violations would only be considered "initial violations" and thus heightened "subsequent violation" penalties were not warranted. See Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(f)(2); see also *Amaral v. Cintas Corp. No. 2* (2008) 163 Cal.App.4th 1157, 1208-09 ("Until the employer has been notified that it is violating a Labor Code provision [...],

⁴⁰ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 17.

⁴¹ *Id.*, ¶ 16.

⁴² *Ibid.*

the employer cannot be presumed to be aware that its continuing underpayment of employees is a ‘violation’ subject to penalties.”).

Defendant also contended that, with respect to PAGA claims, the Court was unlikely to assess cumulative penalties for the maximum number of possible, separate California Labor Code violations, because it would be unjust, arbitrary, oppressive, and/or confiscatory, especially where certain conduct may be regulated by multiple provisions of the California Labor Code that are interrelated and work in tandem. As such, Defendant contended that cumulative penalties and heightened penalties would be unjust, arbitrary, oppressive, and confiscatory.

Further, in this action Defendant filed a Motion to Compel Arbitration was granted and compelled Plaintiff’s individual claims to arbitration and stayed the representative PAGA Claim. This was due to the result in the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Viking River Cruises, Inc. v. Moriana* (2022) 142 S. Ct. 1906, 2022 U.S. LEXIS 2940. This of course would impact the viability of adjudication of PAGA claims in the judicial forum, which is relevant to this matter in light of agreements that Defendant obtained from Plaintiff and perhaps other employees. *Viking River Cruises, Inc. v. Moriana* (2022) 142 S. Ct. 1906, 2022 U.S. LEXIS 2940.⁴³

While Plaintiff disagrees with Defendant’s contentions and maintains that his PAGA claim has merit, in reaching the settlement, Plaintiff and his counsel took into account the strengths and weaknesses of each side’s position and the uncertainty of how the case might have

⁴³ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 15. In *Viking River Cruises*, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that PAGA claims can be split into individual claims based on California Labor Code violations suffered by the plaintiff (that can then be subject to arbitration) and non-individual claims (that are representative in nature) and that the “indivisibility rule” recognized by the California Supreme Court in *Iskanian v. CLS Transp. Los Angeles, LLC* (2014) 59 Cal.4th 348 is preempted by the Federal Arbitration Act (FAA) to the extent it circumscribes the freedom of parties to agree to such contractual division or splitting of PAGA actions. *Viking River Cruises, Inc.*, 1923-1925. The U.S. Supreme Court also determined that, important structural differences between PAGA actions and class actions preclude any straightforward application of U.S. Supreme Court precedents invalidating prohibitions on class-action waivers, to *Iskanian*’s ban on wholesale PAGA representative action waivers, and thus this aspect of *Iskanian* is not preempted by the FAA. *Id.* at 1919, 1922-1925. The U.S. Supreme Court also expressed its understanding of California state law, and the impact of its ruling on, PAGA’s standing requirement, regarding which California courts will have the last word, as noted by a concurring opinion. *Id.* at 1925-1926 (concurring opinion). Taken together, the substantive statutory right to pursue a PAGA claim has not been eviscerated and has been preserved, however, arbitration agreements may be used to select the forum and procedure to be used to resolve PAGA claims to some extent, and the California courts and legislature have yet to weigh in on and articulate where California law stands.

1 concluded with arbitration of Plaintiff's individual claims, and then assuming litigation
2 continued, at trial, and/or upon appeal.⁴⁴

3 **C. The Settlement Avoids Risky, Complex, and Lengthy Further Litigation**

4 Courts favor the voluntary conciliation and settlement of complex litigation. *Class*
5 *Plaintiffs v. City of Seattle* (9th Cir. 1992) 955 F.2d 1268, 1276. Generally, "unless the
6 settlement is clearly inadequate, its acceptance and approval are preferable to lengthy and
7 expensive litigation with uncertain results." *Nat'l Rural Telecomms. Coop. v. DIRECTV, Inc.*
8 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 5, 2004) 221 F.R.D. 523, 526 (citation omitted).

9 Prior to reaching the Settlement, the Parties investigate the veracity, strength, and scope
10 of the PAGA claim and allegations.⁴⁵ In addition, the Parties exchanged a large volume of
11 information, documents, and data relevant to Plaintiff's claim and Defendant's defenses thereto,
12 including, and not limited to, Plaintiff's personnel records, sampling of time and corresponding
13 wage records, a variety of Employee Policy documents, Arbitration Agreement(s), Authorization
14 Forms, Employee Handbook, among other documents.⁴⁶ Counsel for the Parties undertook
15 significant investigation, and also invested time reviewing and analyzing relevant documents and
16 data to evaluate Plaintiff's claim and allegations, including, and not limited to, calculating the
17 potential monetary recovery under PAGA.⁴⁷ Other work performed by Plaintiff's Counsel
18 included, but was not limited to: meeting and conferring with Defendant's counsel regarding the
19 pleadings, case management, the mediation, and settlement, among other issues; case strategy
20 and analysis; drafting, reviewing, and revising the pleadings, preparing, opposing and replying to
21 multiple substantive motions; court filings, the mediation brief, settlement agreement, and
22 settlement approval motion papers; and preparing for and appearing for court proceedings, the
23 mediation, and settlement negotiations.⁴⁸

24 Had the case not settled, the Parties would have proceeded with the arbitration of
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26 ⁴⁴ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 18.

27 ⁴⁵ *Id.*, ¶ 13.

28 ⁴⁶ Zabehi Decl., ¶¶ 13 & 18.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 13.

Plaintiff's individual claims, conducted extensive additional formal discovery in both forums, including propounding additional written discovery requests as well as multiple depositions of party and percipient witnesses all over the State of California, to prepare for arbitration and then eventually to prepare the case for trial. From the inception of this litigation, Defendant indicated that it would aggressively litigate and arbitrate this case.⁴⁹ Even if Defendant failed on its defenses, litigating a complex PAGA action is inherently expensive, and the litigation could continue beyond entry of judgment if either party were to appeal adverse rulings.⁵⁰ Additionally, the cost in arbitrating Plaintiff's individuals claims knowing that there is a real possibility that Plaintiff would recover nothing, either for himself or ultimately on behalf of the State of California or other Aggrieved Employees after years of costly and labor-intensive litigation. Avoiding these risks and the likelihood of future contentious litigation, which would involve significant costs, favors settlement.

D. The Settlement Is Fair, Adequate, and Reasonable

"[T]he very essence of a settlement is compromise, 'a yielding of absolutes and an abandoning of highest hopes.'" *Officers for Justice v. Civil Service Comm'n* (9th Cir. 1981) 688 F.2d 615, 624. "The proposed settlement is not to be judged against a hypothetical or speculative measure of what might have been achieved by the negotiators." *Id.* at 625.

The Settlement provides significant benefits to the State of California and the Aggrieved Employees and falls well-within the range of acceptable settlements under the circumstances. Under the Agreement, Defendant has agreed to pay a Total Settlement Amount of \$425,000.00, which encompasses the Net Settlement Amount, Attorneys' Fees and Costs, Settlement Administration Costs, and General Release Fee.⁵¹ Subject to approval by the Court, the following amounts will be subtracted from the Total Settlement Amount to yield the Net Settlement Amount: (1) Attorneys' Fees and Costs consisting of attorneys' fees in the amount of \$148,750.00 and reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses in the amount of \$14,106.66 to

⁴⁹ *Id.*, ¶ 16.

⁵⁰ *Id.*, ¶¶ 11, 12, 15 & 18.

⁵¹ Settlement Agreement, §§ 3(a) & 3(a)(1)-(5).

1 Plaintiff's Counsel⁵²; (2) the Settlement Administration Costs of up to \$7,500.00; and (3)
2 General Release Fee of up to \$10,000.00 to Plaintiff.⁵³

3 The Net Settlement Amount is currently estimated to be \$244,643.34, of which an
4 estimated \$61,160.84 is to be distributed to Aggrieved Employees on a *pro rata* basis, based on
5 their Compensable Pay Periods and \$183,482.50 is to be distributed to the LWDA. There is no
6 reason to doubt the fairness of the proposed plan of allocation of the Net Settlement Amount as it
7 fully complies with California Labor Code section 2699(i).

8 The Settlement is a compromise of highly disputed claims. Plaintiff and his counsel
9 recognize the expense and length of continued proceedings necessary to litigate the matter
10 through trial and any possible appeals.⁵⁴ Plaintiff and his counsel have also taken into account
11 the uncertainty and risk of the outcome of further litigation, and the difficulties and delays
12 inherent in such litigation.⁵⁵ Plaintiff and his counsel are also aware of the burdens of proof
13 necessary to establish liability, both generally and in response to Defendant's defenses thereto,
14 and the difficulties in establishing Defendant's liability for, and the right to recover, penalties on
15 behalf of Plaintiff, the State of California, and other Aggrieved Employees.⁵⁶ Plaintiff and his
16 counsel have also taken into account Defendant's agreement to enter into a settlement that
17 confers significant relief upon the Aggrieved Employees and the State of California.⁵⁷

18 Considering all of the facts in this case, Plaintiff and his counsel have determined that the
19 Settlement represents a fair, adequate, and reasonable resolution of the PAGA claim, and that it
20 is in the best interests of the Aggrieved Employees and the State of California.⁵⁸

21 The result achieved in this case, and the monetary recovery provided by this settlement,
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23 ⁵² *Id.*, § 3(a)(1). Although the Settlement Agreement provides that Plaintiff's Counsel can seek up to \$25,000.00 for
24 reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses, Plaintiff's Counsel only seeks the amount of \$14,106.66 for this
25 payment, which is less than \$25,000.00. The difference between the amount sought and the maximum allocated
amount available under the settlement (i.e., the difference of \$10,893.34), will be a part of the Net Settlement
Amount.

26 ⁵³ *Id.*, §§ 3(a)-3(a)(4).

27 ⁵⁴ Zabehi Decl., ¶¶ 11, 15 & 18.

28 ⁵⁵ *Id.*, ¶¶ 11, 15 & 18.

⁵⁶ *Id.*, ¶¶ 14 & 15.

⁵⁷ *Id.*, ¶ 11.

⁵⁸ *Id.*, ¶ 22.

are well-within the range of an acceptable settlement under the circumstances, especially when compared to the settlement of PAGA claims in other cases. *See, e.g., DCH Auto Wage and Hour Cases*, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4833 (May 2017) (approving the amount of \$15,000 out of \$4 million toward settlement of PAGA claims); *Garcia, supra*, 2012 WL 5364575, at *3 (approving the amount of \$10,000 out of \$3.7 million toward settlement of PAGA claims); *Schiller, supra*, 2012 WL 2117001, at *14 (approving the amount of \$10,000 out of \$518,245 toward settlement of PAGA claims); *Chu, supra*, 2011 WL 672645, at *1 (approving the amount of \$10,000 out of \$6.9 million toward settlement of PAGA claims); *Franco, supra*, 2012 WL 5941801, at *14 (approving the amount of \$10,000 out of \$2.5 million toward settlement of PAGA claims); *Nordstrom Commissions Case, supra*, at 589 (finding no abuse of discretion by the trial court in approving a settlement that allocates \$0 toward the settlement of PAGA claims that were at issue in the lawsuit). Here, the value obtained for settlement of the PAGA claim is significant, and it will be distributed in accordance with and in fulfillment of the objectives of the PAGA statute.

E. The Experience and Views of Plaintiff’s Counsel Favor Approval of the Settlement

Plaintiff’s Counsel is highly experienced in complex representative and class action wage-and-hour litigation.⁵⁹ In the view of Plaintiff’s Counsel, the benefits conferred by the settlement are eminently fair and reasonable, and in the best interests of the State of California and the Aggrieved Employees in light of the risk, delay, and uncertainty of continued litigation and the substantial monetary benefits provided for by the Settlement.⁶⁰ Furthermore, courts have acknowledged that “the interests of plaintiff, counsel and other potentially aggrieved employees are largely aligned. All stand to gain from proving as convincingly as possible as many Labor Code violations as the evidence will sustain[.]” *Williams, supra*, 548 (citing Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(g)(1)(i)).

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⁵⁹ Zabehi Decl., ¶¶ 2-5.

⁶⁰ *Id.*, ¶ 22.

VI. THE PROPOSED ATTORNEYS' FEES PAYMENT IS FAIR AND REASONABLE, AND SHOULD BE APPROVED

A. A Fee Award of a Percentage of the Entire Fund Is Appropriate

The Settlement provides for a Total Settlement Amount of \$425,000.00.⁶¹ The Settlement provides for attorneys' fees in an amount of up to Thirty-Five percent (35%) of the Total Settlement Amount, which is \$148,750.00, subject to approval and award by the Court.⁶² The requested attorneys' fees award is commensurate with: (1) the risk that Plaintiff's Counsel took in bringing and litigating the case, (2) the time, effort, and expense dedicated to the case, (3) the skill and determination that Plaintiff's Counsel has shown, (4) the results that Plaintiff's Counsel has achieved throughout the litigation, (5) the value that Plaintiff's Counsel has achieved in the case, and (6) the other cases that Plaintiff's Counsel has turned down in order to devote its time and effort to this case.

Plaintiff's Counsel is entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as a matter of right under PAGA. See Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(g)(1) ("Any employee who prevails in any [PAGA] action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs"). Plaintiff's Counsel is also entitled to fees and costs under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, as the instant PAGA action is by definition "for the benefit" of others and secures monetary recovery for a large number of Aggrieved Employees, as well as the State of California. See *Estrada v. FedEx Ground Package Sys. Inc.* (2007) 154 Cal.App.4th 1, 16-17 (recognizing that recovery obtained on behalf of 209 individuals satisfies the "significant benefit," "public interest," and "large class of persons" requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, regardless of plaintiff's personal motivation). The settlement will also benefit the state labor agency in enforcing labor laws and educating "employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities under [the California Labor Code]." Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(i).

The propriety of calculating and awarding attorneys' fees as a percentage of a monetary fund that has, by litigation, been preserved or recovered for the benefit of others, has been

⁶¹ Settlement Agreement, § 3(a).

⁶² *Id.*, § 3(a)(1).

confirmed by the California Supreme Court. *Laffitte v. Robert Half Int'l, Inc.* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 480 at 486 & 506. While trial courts have discretion to apply either a lodestar method or percentage-of-the-fund method, the California Supreme Court has taken the position that trial courts also “retain the discretion to forgo a lodestar cross-check and use other means to evaluate the reasonableness of a requested percentage fee” and “[t]he percentage of fund method survives in California.” *Id.* (internal quotes omitted); see also *Wershba, supra*, 91 Cal.App. 4th at 253.

Courts award fees to serve as an economic incentive for lawyers to undertake litigation, and thereby enhance and facilitate access to the judicial system for adjudication of meritorious claims, and to deter wrongdoing. This is especially true in situations where multiple similar alleged wrongs would not be economically feasible to pursue individually, such as here. See A. Conte, *Attorney Fee Awards* (2d ed. 1993) 104, at 6.

Trial courts have “wide latitude” in assessing the value of attorneys’ fees and their decisions will “not be disturbed on appeal absent a manifest abuse of discretion.” *Lealao v. Beneficial Cal., Inc.* (2000) 82 Cal.App.4th 19, 41; see also *Laffitte, supra*, 1 Cal.5th 480 at 506 (holding that “trial court did not abuse its discretion in using [the percentage of fund method], in part to approve the fee request”). Indeed, it is long settled that the “experienced trial judge is the best judge of the value of professional services rendered in his court.” *Ketchum v. Moses* (2001) 24 Cal.4th 1122, 1132.

The percentage method is particularly appropriate where a monetary settlement has been recovered and “the benefit [recovered can be] easily quantified.” *In re Bluetooth Headset Prods. Liab. Litig.* (9th Cir. 2011) 654 F.3d 935, 942. Where the amount of a settlement is a “certain easily calculable sum of money,” California courts may calculate attorneys’ fees as a reasonable percentage of the settlement created. Weil and Brown, California Practice Guide, *Civil Procedure Before Trial*, Chapter 14, section 14:145; *Dunk, supra*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1808.

The percentage fee method is preferred in representative actions because “it better approximates the workings of the marketplace than the lodestar approach.” *Lealao, supra*, 82 Cal.App.4th at 49. California law provides that the award for attorneys’ fees should be equivalent to fees freely negotiated in the legal marketplace and paid in comparable litigation

1 based on the result achieved and risk incurred. *See Lealao, supra*, 82 Cal.App.4th at 47-50;
2 *Laffitte, supra*, 1 Cal.5th 480 at 503. In cases where the settlement agreement provides that the
3 defendant will pay the plaintiff's attorneys a percentage of the fund created by the settlement, use
4 of that percentage method is appropriate. *Lealao, supra*, 82 Cal.App.4th at 32. Fee awards that
5 are too small will "chill the private enforcement essential to the vindication of many legal rights
6 and obstruct the representative actions that often relieve the courts of the need to separately
7 adjudicate numerous claims." *Id.* at 53. Therefore, fees in representative actions should
8 approximate the probable terms of a contingent fee contract negotiated by a sophisticated
9 attorney and client in comparable litigation. *Id.* at 48. "The ultimate goal . . . is the award of a
10 'reasonable' fee to compensate counsel for their efforts, irrespective of the method of
11 calculation." *Consumer Privacy Cases* (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 545, 557-58 (quoting *Apple*
12 *Computer, Inc. v. Superior Court, supra*, 126 Cal.App.4th at 1270).

13 Plaintiff's Counsel's application for attorneys' fees in light of the facts and circumstances
14 surrounding the case is well-within the range of reasonableness. Historically, courts have
15 awarded fees as high as fifty percent (50%) of the settlement in complex actions, depending on
16 the circumstances of the case. *See In re Ampicillin Antitrust Litig.* (D.D.C. 1981) 526 F.Supp.
17 494 (awarding attorneys' fees in the amount of 45% of the \$7.3 million total settlement amount);
18 *Beech Cinema, Inc. v. Twentieth-Century Fox Film Corp.* (S.D.N.Y. 1979) 480 F.Supp. 1195
19 (awarding approximately 53% of the settlement as attorneys' fees).

20 Plaintiff's Counsel has litigated this case since it was commenced, with the very real
21 possibility of an unsuccessful outcome and no fee recovery of any kind.⁶³ Counsel for the
22 Parties undertook significant investigation, and also invested time reviewing and analyzing
23 relevant information, documents, and data to evaluate the claims, including, and not limited to,
24 calculating the potential monetary recovery under PAGA.⁶⁴ Other work performed by Plaintiff's
25 Counsel included, but was not limited to: meeting and conferring with Defendant's counsel
26 regarding the pleadings, case management, heavily adjudicating the issue of arbitration, motion

27 ⁶³ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 15.

28 ⁶⁴ *Id.*, § 13.

1 to amend Defendant's Answer, motion for reconsideration, the mediation, demands for
2 arbitration, and settlement, among other issues; case strategy and analysis; drafting, reviewing,
3 and revising the pleadings, court filings, the mediation brief, settlement agreement, and
4 settlement approval motion papers; and preparing for and appearing for court proceedings,
5 mediation, and settlement negotiations.⁶⁵

6 In the present case, Plaintiff's Counsel has borne all of the risks and costs of litigation
7 and will not receive any compensation until recovery is obtained.⁶⁶ Plaintiff's Counsel is
8 experienced in complex wage-and-hour litigation and used that experience to obtain a great
9 result for Plaintiff, the Aggrieved Employees and the State of California.⁶⁷ Considering the
10 amount of fees requested, work performed, risks incurred, results obtained, and experience of
11 Plaintiff's Counsel in handling similar matters, Plaintiff maintains that the requested attorneys'
12 fees are reasonable and should be awarded.

13 **B. The Fee Award Requested by Plaintiff's Counsel Is Reasonable Based on the**
14 **Factors Considered in Determination of Fee Awards**

15 The factors which courts consider in determining whether fee awards are reasonable, all
16 of which support the fee award requested by Plaintiff's Counsel, are: (1) the time and labor
17 required; (2) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved; (3) the skill requisite to
18 perform the legal services properly; (4) the preclusion of other employment by the attorney due
19 to the acceptance of the case; (5) the customary fee; (6) whether the fee is fixed or contingent;
20 (7) the time limitation imposed by the client or the circumstances; (8) the amount involved and
21 results obtained; (9) the experience, reputation, and ability of the attorney; (10) the undesirability
22 of the case; (11) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client; and (12)
23 awards in similar cases. *Camden I Condominium Association, Inc. v. Dunkel* (11th Cir. 1991)
24 946 F. 2d 768, 772. Some of the most relevant factors to this Court's fee determination will be
25 addressed below.

26 _____
27 ⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

28 ⁶⁶ *Id.*, ¶ 20.

⁶⁷ *Id.*, ¶¶ 2-5.

It should be highlighted that the percentage award sought is commensurate with the time, effort, and expense dedicated to the case, the contingent nature of Plaintiff's Counsel's representation and the risks taken in commencing the Action, the skill and determination required, the results that Plaintiff's Counsel has achieved, and the value of the settlement that Plaintiff's Counsel has obtained on behalf of Plaintiff, the Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California. For the reasons discussed herein, an award of attorneys' fees in the amount of Thirty Five percent (35%) of the Total Settlement Amount is reasonable.

1. Time & Labor

Plaintiff's Counsel has used its experience and skills in litigating complex wage-and-hour actions to bring this matter to a successful conclusion. Prior to commencing this lawsuit, Plaintiff's Counsel conducted a significant amount of investigation into the factual and legal issues, Defendant's business, and its operations and employment policies, practices, and procedures.⁶⁸ During the litigation of the Action, Plaintiff's Counsel interviewed and obtained information from Plaintiff, Defendant, and other sources, conducted legal research, reviewed and analyzed a large amount of documents and data, prepared for and attended mediation, evaluated the PAGA claim, and calculated the potential monetary recovery under PAGA.⁶⁹ Plaintiff's Counsel also met and conferred with Defendant's counsel regarding the pleadings, case management, the mediation, and settlement, among other issues.⁷⁰ Plaintiff's Counsel also had to initiate arbitration of Plaintiff's individual claims, Plaintiff's Counsel performed other work including, *inter alia*, case strategy and analysis; and engaging in extensive settlement negotiations.⁷¹

Plaintiff's Counsel dedicated the full extent of staffing and monetary resources necessary to prosecute the case with maximum efficiency and has fully and actively participated in the litigation process.

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⁶⁸ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 12.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

2. *The Skill Required to Perform Legal Services Properly*

The skill required to properly litigate this case is evident not only in the results achieved, but in the steps necessary to reach the same. Defendant retained highly-respected counsel to represent its defenses. Defendant and its counsel felt very strongly about Defendant's ability to prevail on the merits and avoid representative adjudication of the PAGA claim. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's Counsel believe that the PAGA claim has merit and that Plaintiff will prevail at trial. Plaintiff's Counsel undertook extensive investigation, analysis, and research prior to filing the lawsuit and during the litigation. Plaintiff's Counsel took steps to prepare the case for arbitration and trial and had every intention of arbitrating Plaintiff's individual claims and ultimately taking the case to trial if Defendant did not offer an appropriate settlement.

Plaintiff's Counsel's effort and skill were used to, among other things, investigate the allegations and gather facts, research the legal issues, analyze data and information obtained from Defendant, Plaintiff, and through other sources, evaluate the PAGA claim, and negotiate the settlement. Despite all of the obstacles that had to be overcome, Plaintiff's Counsel used its extensive experience and skill in the handling of complex wage-and-hour matters to advocate for and obtain Aggrieved Employees and the State of California a recovery now, with maximum efficiency, as opposed to the possibility of recovery in the future, after significant expense and time.⁷²

3. *The Value of the Settlement*

The Settlement represents an excellent resolution of this lawsuit, given the uncertainty and risks of arbitration and further litigation.⁷³ Had the case not settled, Defendant would have vigorously challenged manageability and liability, and sought a reduction in the amount assessed as penalties. Defendant, however, faced risks too, including and not limited to, the risk of having the Court assess penalties. Additionally, preparing Plaintiff's individual claims for arbitration and the entire case for trial would have been extraordinarily expensive for the Parties.

⁷² Zabehi Decl., ¶¶ 11-15.

⁷³ *Id.*, ¶¶ 14-15, & 22.

At this stage, the settlement is preferred over arbitration and continued litigation because such resolution saves time and money that would otherwise go to litigation. The risks and expenses outweighed any benefit that might have been gained otherwise. The Settlement provides an immediate recovery, as opposed to an uncertain result in the future after prolonged arbitration process and then litigation involving expert discovery, trial preparation, and appellate review of those proceedings. The Settlement offers present and considerable monetary relief to Plaintiff, the Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California while avoiding additional expense, risk, and delay in obtaining possible further recovery.

4. Whether the Fee Is Fixed or Contingent

The representation provided by Plaintiff's Counsel has been wholly contingent and Plaintiff's Counsel took on this matter without knowing whether any recovery would be obtained. Plaintiff's Counsel thus requests reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses in the amount of \$14,106.66.⁷⁴

In this case, Plaintiff's Counsel has borne all of the risks and costs of litigation and will not receive any compensation until recovery is obtained.⁷⁵ If Plaintiff's Counsel had not been successful, the time that they have devoted to litigating the case would have been for naught and would not have produced any fee or any reimbursement of costs or expenses. Plaintiff's Counsel is well-experienced in complex wage-and-hour litigation and used that experience to obtain a great result for Plaintiff, the Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California.⁷⁶ The skill and determination that Plaintiff's Counsel has shown throughout the Action justify the requested attorneys' fees and costs. Considering the amounts requested, work performed, and risks incurred, the requested fees and costs are reasonable and should be awarded.

5. The Amount Involved and the Results Achieved

The results achieved, in light of the difficulties inherent in similar cases and the specific difficulties faced in this case, are considerable. Here, the results achieved, and the recovery

⁷⁴ *Id.*, ¶ 20 and Exh. 3.

⁷⁵ *Id.*, ¶ 20.

⁷⁶ See Zabehi Decl., ¶¶ 2-5.

obtained on behalf of Plaintiff, the Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California represent a fair and reasonable resolution of this lawsuit. Plaintiff's Counsel's efforts have resulted in a settlement that provides for a Total Settlement Amount of \$425,000.00, and it is currently estimated that the Net Settlement Amount available for distribution to the Aggrieved Employees and the State of California, as set forth in Part III.C *infra*, is approximately \$244,643.34.⁷⁷

6. The Reputation and Ability of the Attorneys

Plaintiff's Counsel is a recognized class action and complex litigation law firm, and its attorneys employed their knowledge, skill, and experience to bring the case to a successful conclusion. Plaintiff's Counsel has years of wage-and-hour class action and complex litigation experience, has recovered millions of dollars on behalf of thousands of individuals in California, and has successfully handled numerous significant wage-and-hour class action and representative action cases.⁷⁸

VII. COSTS TO BE REIMBURSED TO PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL ARE FAIR AND REASONABLE, AND SHOULD BE APPROVED

The Settlement provides for reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses of up to \$25,000.00. As set forth in the Declaration of Tara Zabehi, Plaintiff's Counsel seeks reimbursement of \$14,106.66 in litigation costs and expenses.⁷⁹ These expenses were reasonable and necessary in the prosecution of this matter and to obtain the Settlement, and the amount sought for reimbursement is less than the maximum amount allocated under the Settlement Agreement for reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses.⁸⁰ The cost savings of \$10,893.34 will be part of the Net Settlement Amount.⁸¹ Accordingly, Plaintiff's Counsel requests that the Court award reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses in the amount of \$14,106.66 to Plaintiff's Counsel.

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⁷⁷ Settlement Agreement, § 3(a).

⁷⁸ Zabehi Decl., ¶¶ 2-5.

⁷⁹ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 20.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

VIII. THE PROPOSED COVER LETTER TO THE AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE APPROVED

Although PAGA does not require notice to unnamed aggrieved employees of a settlement, the Parties prepared, and now present for the Court's consideration and approval, the Cover Letter for transmission to the Aggrieved Employees along with their Individual Settlement Share check (together, PAGA Settlement Package), substantially in the form attached as "EXHIBIT 1" to the [Proposed] Order and Judgment and as "EXHIBIT A" to the Settlement Agreement. The Cover Letter informs the Aggrieved Employees about the Action and the Settlement. Accordingly, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court approve the Cover Letter for transmission to the Aggrieved Employees at the time of disbursing their Individual Settlement Shares.

IX. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION COSTS ARE FAIR AND REASONABLE, AND SHOULD BE APPROVED

As set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the Parties have agreed to retain, subject to approval by the Court, Phoenix to handle the administration of the Settlement. The fees and expenses of the PAGA Settlement Administrator are estimated not to exceed \$7,500.00. These costs include, but are not limited to, expenses for preparing, translating, printing, and mailing the Cover Letter and Individual Settlement Shares checks to the Aggrieved Employees (i.e., PAGA Settlement Package); performing skip-trace searches; re-mailing the returned PAGA Settlement Packages to any updated addresses located; and handling inquiries from Aggrieved Employees regarding the Settlement, among other things. Accordingly, the Court should grant approval of the Settlement Administration Costs in the amount of up to \$7,500.00 to Phoenix Settlement Administrators, a necessary third-party for handling the settlement process.

X. THE PROPOSED GENERAL RELEASE FEE IS FAIR, ADEQUATE, AND REASONABLE, AND SHOULD BE APPROVED

The Settlement provides for a General Release Fee to be paid to Plaintiff in the amount of \$10,000.00 in recognition of his efforts and work in spearheading the litigation of this matter, as well as for his broader individual waiver and release of claims with a California Civil Code

1 Section 1542 waiver (set forth in Section 8(b) of the Settlement Agreement).⁸² The purpose of
2 such an award is to incentivize aggrieved employees to step into the shoes of the state labor
3 agency and undertake the responsibilities associated with initiating a lawsuit and serving in a
4 representative capacity. *See Bell v. Farmers Ins. Exch.* (2004) 115 Cal.App.4th 715, 726
5 (“service payments” compensate named plaintiff “for [her] efforts in bringing the action”); *Clark*
6 *v. Am. Residential Servs., LLC* (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 785, 804 (“an incentive award is
7 appropriate ‘if it is necessary to induce an individual to participate in the suit’”); accord *Ingram*
8 *v. The Coca-Cola Co.* (N.D. Ga. 2001) 200 F.R.D. 685, 694 (internal quotation marks omitted)
9 (“Courts routinely approve incentive awards to compensate named plaintiffs for the services they
10 provided and the risks they incurred during the course of the [...] litigation.”); *see also, e.g.,*
11 *Resendez, supra*, Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC59689 (approving \$10,000
12 enhancement award in a PAGA action).

13 Here, Plaintiff contributed considerable time and effort to the litigation of this case in
14 order to enforce the California Labor Code on behalf of the State of California and for the benefit
15 of other Aggrieved Employees. Plaintiff discussed his employment with his counsel, gathered
16 and produced relevant documents and information, and provided the facts and evidence
17 necessary to attempt to prove the allegations.⁸³ For example, Defendant propounded discovery
18 requests on Plaintiff, and Plaintiff spent time reviewing said discovery requests and providing
19 information and documents in response thereto.⁸⁴ Plaintiff was available whenever his counsel
20 needed him and tried to obtain and provide documents and information that would aid in the
21 litigation of the PAGA claims and pursuit of recovery on behalf of the State of California and
22 Aggrieved Employees.⁸⁵

23 Accordingly, it is reasonable and just for Plaintiff to receive a General Release Fee in the
24 amount of \$10,000.00, in addition to the Individual Settlement Share he will receive as an
25 Aggrieved Employee for his share of the Net Settlement Amount.

26 ⁸² Settlement Agreement, § 3(a)(2).

27 ⁸³ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 21; Declaration of Keith Lay (“[Lay Decl.]”, ¶¶ 3 & 4.

28 ⁸⁴ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 21; Lay Decl., ¶¶ 3 & 4.

⁸⁵ Zabehi Decl., ¶ 21; Lay Decl., ¶¶ 3 & 4.

XI. CONCLUSION

The Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable, as it represents a reasoned compromise of disputed claims that has been reached through arm's-length negotiations, in light of the risks, complexity, and expense of further litigation. Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court approve the Settlement, including the plan of allocation and distribution of the Total Settlement Amount for the LWDA Payment to the LWDA, Individual Settlement Shares to the Aggrieved Employees, Attorneys' Fees and Costs to Plaintiff's Counsel, Settlement Administration Costs to the PAGA Settlement Administrator, and General Release Fee to Plaintiff, and permit the filing of a memorandum that exceeds the page limit.

Dated: July 1, 2024

LAWYERS for JUSTICE, PC

By:



Tara Zabehi
Attorneys for Plaintiff