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13 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

14 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

15 ALMA HEYMAN, an individual, on behalf
16 of himself and on behalf of all persons
17 similarly situated,

18 Plaintiff,

19 vs.

20 RENOIR HM, LLC, a Limited Liability
21 Company; and Does 1 through 50,
22 Inclusive,

23 Defendants.

Case No. CGC-21-595913

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF
CLASS SETTLEMENT**

Hearing Date: June 1, 2023

Hearing Time: 9:30 a.m.

Judge: Hon. Richard B. Ulmer
Dept: 302

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Trial Date: Not set

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Plaintiff Alma Heyman (“Plaintiff”) respectfully submits this memorandum in support of the
3 unopposed motion for preliminary approval of the proposed class action settlement with Defendant
4 Renoir HM, LLC (“Defendant”), and seeks entry of an order: (1) preliminarily approving the proposed
5 settlement of this class action with Defendant; (2) for settlement purposes only, conditionally certifying
6 the Class, which is comprised of “all individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and
7 classified as hourly, non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period” of December 1, 2018
8 through December 31, 2022; (3) provisionally appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the Class;
9 (4) provisionally appointing Norman B. Blumenthal, Kyle R. Nordrehaug, and Aparajit Bhowmik of
10 Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class Counsel for the Class; (5) approving the
11 form and method for providing class-wide notice; (6) directing that notice of the proposed settlement
12 be given to the Class; (7) appointing Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions as the
13 Administrator; and (8) scheduling a final approval hearing for the proposed date of October 5, 2023 to
14 consider Plaintiff’s motion for final approval of the settlement and entry of the Judgment, and
15 Plaintiff’s motion for approval of attorneys’ fees and expenses. Plaintiff and Defendant (collectively
16 the “Parties”) have reached a full and final settlement of the above-captioned action, which is set forth
17 in the Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") filed concurrently with the Court.¹
18 A copy of the fully executed Agreement is attached as Exhibit #1 to the Declaration of Kyle
19 Nordrehaug (“Decl. Nordrehaug”), served and filed herewith, and the form of the Agreement is the Los
20 Angeles Superior Court model form for class and PAGA settlements..

21 As consideration for this Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount is Five Hundred Sixty
22 Thousand Dollars (\$560,000) to be paid by Defendant, as set forth in the Agreement. The Gross
23 Settlement Amount will settle all issues pending in the Action between the Parties and will be made
24 in settlement of the Released Class Claims. The Gross Settlement Amount includes all payments of
25 Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class Members, Administration Expenses Payment,
26 Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Class Representative

27
28 ¹ Capitalized terms shall have the same meaning as defined in the Agreement.

1 Service Payment, and the PAGA Penalties payment. The Gross Settlement Amount does not include
2 the employer's share of payroll taxes which will be separately paid by Defendant. The Settlement is
3 all-in with no reversion to Defendant and no need to submit a claim form. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶3.

4 The following is a table of the key financial terms of the Settlement and the proposed
5 deductions:

6 **\$560,000** (Gross Settlement Amount)

- 7 - \$10,000 (Plaintiff's proposed service award not to exceed \$10,000)
- 8 - \$12,000 (Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)
- 9 - \$186,666 (Class Counsel Fees Payment - not to exceed one-third of settlement)
- 10 - \$15,000 (PAGA Penalties payment - 75% to LWDA / 25% to Aggrieved Employees)
- 11 - \$12,000 (Administration Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)

12 **\$324,334** (Net Settlement Amount)

13 Based upon 530 Class Members who collectively worked 21,793 Workweeks, the Gross Settlement
14 Amount provides a value of \$1,056 per Class Member and \$25 per Workweek and after deductions,
15 the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of \$611.95 per Class Member and a recovery
16 of \$14.90 per Workweek. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶6.

17 On October 18, 2022, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Kelly
18 Knight, a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions. At this mediation, the
19 Parties reached an agreement to settle the Action. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶5. The Settlement is fair,
20 reasonable and adequate, and should be preliminarily approved because there is a substantial monetary
21 payment, and there are substantial litigation and class-certification risks. Therefore, Plaintiff
22 respectfully requests that this Court grant preliminary approval of the Agreement and enter the
23 proposed order submitted herewith.

24 **II. DESCRIPTION OF THE SETTLEMENT**

25 The Gross Settlement Amount is Five Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$560,000).
26 (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) Under the Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount consists of the following
27 elements: (1) payment of the Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class Members; (2) Class
28 Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment; (3) Administration Expenses
Payment; (4) the Class Representative Service Payment to Plaintiff; and (5) the PAGA Penalties
payment. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) The Gross Settlement Amount does not include Defendant's share
of payroll taxes. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) The Gross Settlement Amount shall be all-in with no reversion

1 to Defendant. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶15.

2 Within thirty (30) days of the Effective Date, Defendant shall deposit the Gross Settlement
3 Amount with the Administrator. (Agreement at ¶ 4.3.) The “Effective Date” is the date by when both
4 the Court enters a Judgment on its Order Granting Final Approval of the Settlement and the Judgment
5 is final. The Judgment is final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (i) if no Participating Class
6 Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment; (ii) if one or more Participating
7 Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for filing a notice of appeal from
8 the Judgment; or (iii) if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court
9 affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur. (Agreement at ¶1.19.) The distribution of Individual
10 Class Payments to Participating Class Members along with the other Court-approved distributions shall
11 be made by the Administrator within fourteen (14) days after Defendant fully funds the Gross
12 Settlement Amount. (Agreement at ¶ 5.1.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶16.

13 The amount remaining in the Gross Settlement Amount after the deduction of Court-approved
14 amounts for Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service
15 Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the
16 Administration Expenses Payment (called the “Net Settlement Amount”) shall be allocated to Class
17 Members as their Individual Class Payments. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.28 and 3.2.) From the Net Settlement
18 Amount, the Individual Class Payment for each Participating Class Member will be calculated by
19 (a)dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating
20 Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class
21 Member's Workweeks. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(e).) Workweeks will be based on Defendant’s records;
22 however, Class Members will have the right to challenge the number of Workweeks. Decl. Nordrehaug
23 at ¶17.

24 Class Members may choose to opt-out of the Settlement by following the directions in the Class
25 Notice. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5, Ex. A.) All Class Members who do not "opt out" will be deemed
26 Participating Class Members who will be bound by the Settlement and will be entitled to receive an
27 Individual Class Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5(c).) All Aggrieved Employees, including those who
28 submit an opt-out request, will still be paid their allocation of the PAGA Penalties and will remain

1 subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of their request for exclusion.
2 (Agreement at ¶¶ 6.3 and 8.5(d).) Finally, the Class Notice will advise the Class Members of their right
3 to object to the Settlement and/or dispute their Workweeks. (Agreement at ¶¶ 8.6 and 8.7, Ex. A.)
4 Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶18.

5 A Participating Class Member must cash his or her Individual Class Payment check within 180
6 days after it is mailed. (Agreement at ¶ 5.2.) Any settlement checks not cashed within 180 days will
7 be voided and any funds represented by such checks to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property
8 Fund in the name of the Class Member thereby leaving no "unpaid residue" subject to the requirements
9 of California Code of Civil Procedure Section 384, subd. (b). (Agreement at ¶ 5.4.) Decl. Nordrehaug
10 at ¶19.

11 Subject to Court approval, the Parties have agreed on Phoenix Class Action Administration
12 Solutions to administer the settlement in this action ("Administrator"). (Agreement at ¶ 1.2.) The
13 Administrator will be paid for settlement administration in an amount not to exceed \$12,000.
14 (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(c).) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶20.

15 Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for Class Counsel to be awarded a sum not
16 to exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, as the Class Counsel Fees Payment. (Agreement
17 at ¶ 3.2(b).) Class Counsel will also be allowed to apply separately for an award of Class Counsel
18 Litigation Expenses Payment in an amount not to exceed \$12,000. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(b).) Subject
19 to Court approval, the Agreement provides for a payment of no more than \$10,000 to the Plaintiff as
20 the Class Representative Service Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶21.

21 Subject to Court approval, Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000) will be paid from the Gross
22 Settlement Amount for PAGA penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act, Cal. Labor
23 Code Section 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA"). Pursuant to the express requirements of Labor Code § 2699(i),
24 the PAGA Payment shall be allocated as follows: 75% (\$11,250) shall be allocated to the Labor
25 Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") as its share of the civil penalties and 25% (\$3,750)
26 allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments to be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees based on the
27 number of their respective PAGA Pay Periods. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) As set forth in the accompany
28 proof of service, the LWDA has been served with this motion and the Agreement. Decl. Nordrehaug

1 at ¶22.

2 **III. CASE BACKGROUND**

3 The description of the case and claims, along with the procedural history, is set forth in the
4 Declaration of Kyle Nordrehaug at ¶¶ 7-14. The Parties engaged in thorough investigation and the
5 exchange of documents and information in connection with the Action which permitted Class Counsel
6 to perform a thorough analysis of the claims. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶¶ 10 and 14. The Parties participated
7 in mediation on October 18, 2022 with Kelly Knight, Esq., which after arm's length negotiations,
8 resulted in this Settlement. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶12.

9 **IV. THE SETTLEMENT MEETS THE CRITERIA NECESSARY FOR THIS COURT TO GRANT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL**

10 When a proposed class-wide settlement is reached, the settlement must be submitted to the court
11 for approval. 2 H. Newberg & A. Conte, *Newberg on Class Actions* (3d ed. 1992) at §11.41, p.11-87.
12 California "[p]ublic policy generally favors the compromise of complex class action litigation."
13 *Nordstrom Comm'n Cases*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 576, 581 (2010) quoting *Cellphone Termination Fee*
14 *Cases*, 180 Cal.App.4th 1110, 1117-18 (2009). Class action settlements are approved where the
15 proposed settlement is "fair, adequate and reasonable." *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*, 48 Cal.App.4th 1794,
16 1801 (1996) (citing *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982), cert.
17 denied, 459 U.S. 1217 (1983)).

18 Preliminary approval is the first of three steps that comprise the approval procedure for
19 settlements of class actions. The second step is the dissemination of notice of the settlement to all class
20 members. The third step is a final settlement approval hearing, at which evidence and argument
21 concerning the fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness of the settlement may be presented, and class
22 members may be heard regarding the settlement. *See Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*, 48 Cal.App.4th 1794,
23 1801 (1996); *Manual for Complex Litigation, Second* §30.44 (1993); Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.769.

24 The primary question presented on an application for preliminary approval of a proposed class
25 action settlement is whether the proposed settlement is "within the range of possible approval."
26 *Manual for Complex Litigation, Second* §30.44 at 229; *Gautreaux v. Pierce*, 690 F.2d 616, 621 n.3 (7th
27

1 Cir. 1982).² Preliminary approval is merely the prerequisite to giving notice so that “the proposed
2 settlement... may be submitted to members of the prospective Class for their acceptance or rejection.”
3 *Sayaman v. Baxter Healthcare Corp.*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151997, *3 (C.D. Cal. 2010). There is
4 “a presumption of fairness . . . where . . . [a] settlement is reached through arms-length bargaining.”
5 *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 245 (2001) (citation omitted); see also *Cho v.*
6 *Seagate Tech. Holdings, Inc.*, 177 Cal. App. 4th 734, 742-45 (2009) (upholding trial court's
7 determination that settlement was “fair, reasonable and adequate” where the settlement “provided
8 valuable benefits to the class . . . that were ‘particularly valuable in light of the risks plaintiff would have
9 faced if she proceeded to litigate her case.’”); *Newberg*, 3d Ed., §11.41, p.11-88. However, the ultimate
10 question of whether the proposed settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate is made after notice of the
11 settlement is given to the class members and a final settlement hearing is held by the Court.

12 **A. The Role Of The Court In Preliminary Approval Of A Class Action Settlement**

13 The approval of a proposed settlement of a class action suit is a matter within the broad
14 discretion of the trial court. *Wershba, supra*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 234-235; *Dunk*, 48 Cal.App.4th 1794.
15 Preliminary approval does not require the trial court to answer the ultimate question of whether a
16 proposed settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate. That final determination is made only after notice
17 of the settlement has been given to the class members and after they have been given an opportunity
18 to voice their views of the settlement or to be excluded from the settlement. 3B J. Moore, *Moore's*
19 *Federal Practice* §§23.80 - 23.85 (2003).

20 In considering a potential settlement for preliminary approval purposes, the trial court does not
21 have to reach any ultimate conclusions on the issues of fact and law which underlie the merits of the
22 dispute, and need not engage in a trial on the merits. *Wershba, supra*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 239-40; *Dunk*,
23 *supra*, 48 Cal.App. 4th at 1807. The Ninth Circuit explains, “the very essence of a settlement is
24 compromise, ‘a yielding of absolutes and an abandoning of highest hopes.’” *Officers for Justice*, 688

25
26 ² California courts look to federal authority on class actions. *Vasquez v. Superior Court*, 4 Cal.3d
27 800, 821 (1971). “It is well established that in the absence of relevant state precedents trial courts are
28 urged to follow the procedures prescribed in Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for
conducting class actions.” *Frazier v. City of Richmond*, 184 Cal. App.3d 1491, 1499 (1986), citing
Green v. Obledo, 29 Cal.3d 126, 145-146 (1981).

1 F.2d at 624. The question whether a proposed settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate necessarily
2 requires a judgment and evaluation by the attorneys for the parties based upon a comparison of “the
3 terms of the compromise with the likely rewards of litigation.” *Weinberger v. Kendrick*, 698 F.2d 61,
4 73 (2d Cir. 1982), *cert. denied* 464 U.S. 818 (1983) (quoting *Protective Comm. for Indep. Stockholders*
5 *of TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc. v. Anderson*, 390 U.S. 414, 424-25 (1968)). Thus, when analyzing the
6 settlement, the amount is “not to be judged against a hypothetical or speculative measure of what might
7 have been achieved by the negotiators.” *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 625, 628.

8 With regard to class action settlements, the opinions of counsel should be given considerable
9 weight both because of counsel’s familiarity with this litigation and previous experience with cases
10 such as these. *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 625; *In re Wash. Public Power Supply System Sec.*
11 *Litig.*, 720 F. Supp. 1379, 1392 (D. Ariz. 1989); *Kirkorian v. Borelli*, 695 F. Supp. 446, 451 (N.D. Cal.
12 1988); *Weinberger*, 698 F.2d at 74. “The recommendations of plaintiffs’ counsel should be given a
13 presumption of reasonableness.” *Boyd v. Bechtel Corp.*, 485 F.Supp. 610, 622 (N.D. Cal. 1979). As
14 a result, courts hold that the recommendation of counsel is entitled to significant weight. *Nat’l Rural*
15 *Telecomms. Coop. v. DIRECTV, Inc.*, 221 F.R.D. 523, 528 (C.D. Cal. 2004).

16 **B. Factors To Be Considered In Granting Preliminary Approval**

17 A number of factors are to be considered in evaluating a settlement for purposes of preliminary
18 approval. In determining whether to grant preliminary approval, the court considers whether the “(1)
19 the proposed settlement appears to be the product of serious, informed, non-collusive negotiations, (2)
20 has no obvious deficiencies, (3) does not improperly grant preferential treatment to class representatives
21 or segments of the class, and (4) falls within the range of possible approval.” *In re Tableware Antitrust*
22 *Litig.*, 484 F.Supp. 2d 1078, 1079 (N.D. Cal. 2007). No one factor should be determinative, but rather
23 all factors should be considered. The analysis has been summarized as follows:

24 If the proposed settlement appears to be the product of serious, informed, noncollusive
25 negotiations, has no obvious deficiencies, does not improperly grant preferential
26 treatment to class representatives or segments of the class, and falls within the range of
27 possible approval, then the court should direct that notice be given to the class members
28 of a formal fairness hearing, at which evidence may be presented in support of and in
opposition to the settlement.

Manual of Complex Litigation, Second § 30.44, at 229.

1 Here, the Settlement meets all of these criteria for preliminary approval.

2 **1. The Settlement is the Product of Serious, Informed and**
3 **Arm's Length Negotiations by Experienced Counsel**

4 This settlement is the result of extensive and hard-fought litigation as well as negotiations
5 before an experienced and well-respected mediator. Defendant has expressly denied and continues to
6 deny any wrongdoing or legal liability arising out of the conduct alleged in the Action. Plaintiff and
7 Class Counsel have determined that it is desirable and beneficial to the Class to resolve the Released
8 Class Claims of the Class in accordance with this Settlement.³

9 Class Counsel are experienced and qualified to evaluate the class claims, the defenses asserted,
10 and the risks and benefits of trial and settlement, and Class Counsel are particularly experienced in
11 wage and hour employment class actions, as Class Counsel has previously litigated and certified similar
12 claims against other employers. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶31. The view of qualified and well-informed
13 counsel that a class action settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable is entitled to significant weight.
14 *See Kullar v. Foot Locker*, 168 Cal. App. 4th 116, 133 (2008) (the trial court "undoubtedly should
15 continue to place reliance on the competence and integrity of counsel, the involvement of a qualified
16 mediator, and the paucity of objectors to the settlement."); *Dunk*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1802.

17 The Parties attended an arms-length mediation session with Kelly Knight, a respected and
18 experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions, in order to reach this Settlement. In preparation
19 for the mediation, Defendant provided Class Counsel with necessary information for the members of
20 the Class, including payroll information and data concerning the composition of the Class. Plaintiff
21 analyzed the data with the assistance of damages expert, Berger Consulting, and prepared and submitted
22 a mediation brief and damage valuation to the Mediator. Following this all-day mediation, the Parties
23 agreed to this Settlement. The final settlement terms were negotiated and set forth in the Agreement

24
25 ³ The release applicable to the Class is tethered to allegations in the Action as the "Released Class
26 Claims" are "all all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based facts stated
27 in the First Amended Complaint which occurred during the Class Period. The Released Class Claims
28 do not include any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, Plaintiff's unrelated individual
claims are being separately settled [], wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and
Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims
based on facts occurring outside the Class Period." (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.38 and 6.2.)

1 now presented for this Court's approval. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶ 5. Importantly, Plaintiff and Class
2 Counsel believe that this Settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate.

3 As consideration for this Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount to be paid by Defendant is
4 Five Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$560,000). The Settlement is all-in with no reversion to
5 Defendant and no need to submit a claim form. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶ 3.

6 Class Counsel has conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the class action. Over
7 the course of more than a year, Class Counsel diligently evaluated the Class Members' claims against
8 Defendant. Prior to the settlement negotiations, counsel for Defendant provided Class Counsel with
9 access to necessary information for the Class. In addition, Class Counsel previously negotiated
10 settlements with other employers in actions involving nearly identical issues and analogous defenses.
11 Based on the foregoing data and their own independent investigation, evaluation and experience, Class
12 Counsel believes that the settlement with Defendant on the terms set forth in the Agreement is fair,
13 reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interest of the Class in light of all known facts and
14 circumstances, including the risk of significant delay, defenses asserted by Defendant, and potential
15 appellate issues. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶ 14.

16 Plaintiff and Class Counsel recognize the expense and length of continuing to litigate and trying
17 this Action against Defendant and then litigating possible appeals which could take several years. Class
18 Counsel has also taken into account the uncertain outcome and risk of litigation, especially in complex
19 class actions such as this Action. Class Counsel is also mindful of and recognizes the inherent
20 problems of proof under, and alleged defenses to, the claims asserted in the Action. Based upon their
21 evaluation, Plaintiff and Class Counsel have determined that the Settlement set forth in the Agreement
22 is in the best interest of the Class Members. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶ 23.

23 Here, there can be no dispute that the litigation has been hard-fought with aggressive and
24 capable advocacy on both sides. The Parties were represented by experienced and capable counsel who
25 zealously advocated their positions. Accordingly, "[t]here is likewise every reason to conclude that
26 settlement negotiations were vigorously conducted at arms' length and without any suggestion of undue
27 influence." *In re Wash. Public Power Supply System Sec. Litig.*, 720 F. Supp. at 1392.

1 **2. The Settlement Has No "Obvious Deficiencies" and Falls Well Within**
2 **the Range for Approval**

3 The proposed Settlement herein has no "obvious deficiencies" and is well within the range of
4 possible approval. All Class Members will receive an opportunity to participate in the Settlement and
5 receive payment according to the same formula. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(e).) Based upon 530 Class
6 Members who collectively worked 21,793 Workweeks, the Gross Settlement Amount provides a value
7 of \$1,056 per Class Member and \$25 per Workweek and after deductions, the Net Settlement Amount
8 provides an average recovery of \$611.95 per Class Member and a recovery of \$14.90 per Workweek.
9 Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6.

10 The calculations to compensate for the amount due to the Class Members at the time this
11 Settlement was negotiated were calculated by Plaintiff's expert, Berger Consulting, in advance of
12 mediation. Class Counsel analyzed the data for putative class members and determined the potential
13 maximum damages for the class claims. For the Class, the maximum value of the claim for unpaid
14 wages due to alleged rounding practices was \$46,443, the maximum value of the claim for unpaid
15 wages due to alleged off-the-clock work was \$562,387, the maximum value of the claim for unpaid
16 wages due to alleged miscalculation of the regular rate was potentially \$1,503, the maximum potential
17 damages for unpaid meal premiums were estimated to be \$110,952 based upon a potential 10%
18 violation rate observed in the records and after deduction for meal premiums paid, the maximum
19 potential rest period damages were estimated to be \$1,014,022 based upon a potential 50% violation
20 rate, and the maximum potential damages for failure to provide expense reimbursement were calculated
21 to be \$57,320 based upon expenses of \$10 per month. In total, the damages for the Class were
22 calculated to have a maximum potential total value of \$1,792,627. In addition, Plaintiff calculated that
23 the maximum value of the potential waiting time penalties was between \$686,404 and \$885,832,
24 depending on the predicate violations, and the maximum value of the potential wage statement penalties
25 was \$486,550.⁴ Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6.

26 ⁴ While Plaintiff alleged claims for statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code Sections 203 and
27 226, at mediation Plaintiff recognized that these claims were subject to additional, separate defenses
28 asserted by Defendant, including, a good faith dispute defense as to whether any premium wages for
meal or rest periods or other wages were owed given Defendant's position that Plaintiff and Class

1 Consequently, the Gross Settlement Amount represents more than 31% of the potential
2 maximum damages at issue for the Class in this case, assuming these amounts could all be proven in
3 full at trial.⁵ The above maximum calculations should then be adjusted in consideration for both the
4 risk of class certification and the risk of establishing class-wide liability on all claims. Given the
5 amount of the Settlement as compared to the potential value of the claims, the Settlement is most
6 certainly fair and reasonable.⁶ Clearly, the goal of this litigation has been met. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6.

7 Where both sides face significant uncertainty, the attendant risks favor settlement. *Hanlon v.*
8 *Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998). Here, a number of defenses asserted by
9 Defendant present serious threats to the claims of the Plaintiff and the other Class Members. Defendant
10 asserted that Defendant's practices complied with all applicable Labor laws. As to rounding,
11 Defendants argued that its rounding practices were lawful because they were facially neutral. Defendant
12 argued that all work time was properly recorded and paid for and that there was no miscalculation of
13 the regular rate. Defendant contends that its meal and rest period policies fully complied with
14 California law and Defendant did not fail to provide the opportunity for legally required meal and rest
15 breaks. Defendant established that significant meal period premiums were paid, which could be argued
16 established the lawfulness of their practices. As to expenses reimbursement, Defendant contended that
17 it did not fail to provide reimbursement for necessary business expenses and that there were no such

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19
20 Members were properly compensated. *See Nordstrom Commission Cases*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 576, 584
21 (2010) ("There is no willful failure to pay wages if the employer and employee have a good faith
dispute as to whether and when the wages were due.").

22 ⁵ Because the PAGA claim does not provide a recovery to the Class, Plaintiff did not included the
23 PAGA claim in this discussion of the class claim valuation. The PAGA claim is addressed in the Decl.
Nordrehaug at ¶ 33.

24 ⁶ *See Dunleavy v. Nadler (In re Mego Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.)*, 213 F.3d 454, 459 (9th Cir. 2000)
25 approving settlement which represented "roughly one-sixth of the potential recovery"); *Stovall-Gusman*
26 *v. W.W. Granger, Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78671, at *12 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (granting final approval
where "the proposed Total Settlement Amount represents approximately 10% of what class might have
27 been awarded had they succeeded at trial."); *Viceral v. Mistras Grp., Inc.*, 2016 WL 5907869 (N.D.
28 Cal. 2016) (approving wage and hour class action settlement amounting to 8.1% of full verdict value);
Ma v. Covidien Holding, Inc., 2014 WL 2472316, (C.D. Cal. 2014) (approving wage and hour class
action settlement worth "somewhere between 9% and 18%" of full verdict value).

1 expenses that had not already been reimbursed or that claimed expenses were incurred voluntarily
2 and/or for the convenience of employees and is therefore not required reimbursement. Defendant
3 argued that the decisions in *Brinker v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004 (2012), *Lockheed Martin Corp.*
4 *v. Superior Ct.*, 29 Cal. 4th 1096, 1108 (2003), and *Salazar v. See's Candy Shops Inc.*, 64 Cal.App.5th
5 85 (2021), weakened Plaintiff's claims, on liability, value, and class certifiability as to the meal and rest
6 period claims. Defendant also argues that based on its facially lawful practices, it acted in good faith
7 and without willfulness, which if accepted would negate the claims for waiting time penalties and/or
8 inaccurate wage statements. If successful, Defendant's defenses could eliminate or substantially reduce
9 any recovery to the Class. While Plaintiff believes that these defenses could be overcome, Defendant
10 maintains these defenses have merit and therefore present a serious risk to recovery by the Class. Decl.
11 Nordrehaug, ¶ 24.

12 There was also a significant risk that, if the Action was not settled, Plaintiff would be unable
13 to obtain class certification and thereby not recover on behalf of any employees other than himself.
14 Defendant argued that the individual experience of each putative class member varied with respect to
15 the claims. Defendant could also contest class certification by arguing injury and good faith were case-
16 by-case determinations that precluded class certification. Plaintiff is aware of other cases where class
17 certification of similar claims was denied. *See e.g. Cacho v. Eurostar, Inc.*, 43 Cal. App. 5th 885
18 (2019) (denying certification of rest break claims). Finally, even if class certification was successful,
19 as demonstrated by the California Supreme Court decision in *Duran v. U.S. Bank National Assn.*, 59
20 Cal. 4th 1 (2014), there are significant hurdles to overcome for a class wide recovery even where the
21 class has been certified. While other cases have approved class certification in wage and hour claims,
22 class certification in this action would have been hotly disputed and was by no means a foregone
23 conclusion. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶ 25.

24 After arm's length negotiations between experienced and informed counsel, the Parties
25 recognized the potential risks and agreed on the Settlement with a Gross Settlement Amount of
26 \$560,000.00. As the Court held in *Glass*, where the parties faced uncertainties similar to those here:

27 In light of the above-referenced uncertainty in the law, the risk, expense, complexity,
28 and likely duration of further litigation likewise favors the settlement. Regardless of
 how this Court might have ruled on the merits of the legal issues, the losing party likely

1 would have appealed, and the parties would have faced the expense and uncertainty of
2 litigating an appeal. ‘The expense and possible duration of the litigation should be
considered in evaluating the reasonableness of [a] settlement.’”

3 2007 WL 221862, at *4 (quoting *In re Mego Financial Corp. Securities Litigation*, 213 F.3d 454, 458
4 (9th Cir. 2000)).

5 **3. The Settlement Does Not Improperly Grant Preferential Treatment To**
6 **Class Representatives or Segments of The Class**

7 The relief provided in the Settlement will benefit all members of the Class. The Settlement does
8 not grant preferential treatment to Plaintiff or segments of the Class in any way. Payments to the Class
9 Members are all determined under a neutral methodology. Each Participating Class Member will
10 receive the same opportunity to participate in and receive payment through a neutral formula that is
11 based upon the Workweeks worked by that individual. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶4.

12 Plaintiff will apply to the Court for Class Representative Service Payment in consideration for
13 his service and for the risks undertaken on behalf of the class. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).) Plaintiff
14 performed his duties admirably by working with Class Counsel. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶27. A
15 declaration of the Plaintiff is presented in support. For purposes of this preliminary approval stage, the
16 requested service award of \$10,000 is well within the accepted range of awards for purposes of
17 preliminary approval. *See e.g. Mathein v. Pier 1 Imps. (U.S.), Inc.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71386 (E.D.
18 Cal. 2018) (awarding \$12,500 where average class member payment was \$351); *Holman v. Experian*
19 *Info. Solutions, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173698 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (approving \$10,000 service
20 award where class member recovery was \$375); *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 2008
21 WL 4473183, *7 (S.D.Cal. 2008) (awarding \$25,000 service award to each of six plaintiffs in overtime
22 class action); *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL 221862, *16-17 (N.D.Cal. 2007) (awarding \$25,000
23 service award in overtime class action and a pool of \$100,000 in enhancements). As explained in
24 *Glass*, service awards are routinely awarded to class representatives to compensate the employees for
25 the time and effort expended on the case, for the risk of litigation, for the fear of suing an employer and
26 retaliation therefrom, and to serve as an incentive to vindicate the statutory rights of all employees.
27 2007 WL 221862 at *16-17.

28 **4. The Stage Of The Proceedings Are Sufficiently Advanced To Permit**
Preliminary Approval Of The Settlement

1 The stage of the proceedings at which this Settlement was reached also militates in favor of
2 preliminary approval and ultimately, final approval of the Settlement. Class Counsel has conducted
3 a thorough investigation into the facts of the class action. Class Counsel began investigating the Class
4 Members' claims before the Action was filed. Class Counsel engaged in an investigation of the claims
5 and conducted a review and analysis of the relevant documents and data. Class Counsel was also
6 experienced with the claims at issue here, as Class Counsel previously litigated and settled similar
7 claims in other actions. Accordingly, the agreement to settle did not occur until Class Counsel
8 possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding the likelihood of success on
9 the merits and the results that could be obtained through further litigation. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶28.

10 Based on the foregoing data and their own independent investigation and evaluation, Class
11 Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement with Defendant for the consideration and on the terms set
12 forth in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interest of the Class in light
13 of all known facts and circumstances, including the risk of significant delay, defenses asserted by
14 Defendant, and numerous potential appellate issues. There can be no doubt that Counsel for both
15 parties possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding the likelihood of
16 success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further litigation. Decl.
17 Nordrehaug at ¶29.

18 In *Glass*, the Northern District of California granted final approval of an overtime wage action
19 although in *Glass* no formal discovery had been conducted prior to the settlement:

20 Here, no formal discovery took place prior to settlement. As the Ninth Circuit has
21 observed, however, '[i]n the context of class action settlements, 'formal discovery is not
22 a necessary ticket to the bargaining table' where the parties have sufficient information
23 to make an informed decision about settlement.'"

24 *Glass*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8476 at *14 (quoting *In re Mego Financial Corp. Securities Litigation*,
25 213 F.3d at 459).

26 Here, Class Counsel was in a better position to evaluate the fairness of this Settlement because
27 Class Counsel received a production of documents through informal discovery, received all necessary
28 information which was evaluated with the assistance of an expert, and performed independent
investigations and due diligence to confirm the accuracy of the information supplied by Defendant.

1 **V. THE CLASS IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES ONLY**

2 Plaintiff contends that the proposed settlement meets all of the requirements for class
3 certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 as demonstrated below, and therefore, the
4 Court may appropriately approve the Class as defined in the Agreement. This Court should
5 conditionally certify the Class for settlement purposes only, defined as follows:

6 All individuals who were employed by Defendant in California and classified as hourly,
7 non-exempt employees at any time during the Class Period.

8 (Agreement at ¶ 1.5.)

9 The “Class Period” is from December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2022. (Agreement at ¶ 1.13.)

10 **A. California Code of Civil Procedure § 382**

11 Plaintiff seeks certification of this Class for settlement purposes under California Code of Civil
12 Procedure § 382. The California Supreme Court has summarized the standard for determining whether
13 class certification is appropriate as follows:

14 Code of Civil Procedure Section 382 authorizes class actions “when the question is one
15 of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous,
16 and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court....” The party seeking
17 certification has the burden to establish the existence of both an ascertainable class and
a well-defined community of interest among class members. (*citations omitted*). The
“community of interest” requirement embodies three factors: (1) predominant common
questions of law or fact; (2) class representatives with claims or defenses typical of the
class; and (3) class representatives who can adequately represent the class.

18 *Sav-On Drug Stores, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 34 Cal. 4th 319, 326 (2004).

19 While Defendant reserves all rights to dispute that the Plaintiff can satisfy these requirements,
20 the Parties agree that Defendant will not dispute that these requirements may be satisfied in this case
21 for purposes of settlement only and therefore, the proposed Class should be certified for purposes of
22 this settlement only. (Agreement at ¶ 2.7.)

23 **B. The Proposed Class Is Ascertainable and Numerous**

24 Plaintiff brings this Action on behalf of a Class of non-exempt employees who worked for
25 Defendant during the applicable Class Period. Plaintiff asserts that all of these individuals are
26 ascertainable because the class members can readily be determined through examination of Defendant’s
27 files. Given that the Class consists of approximately 530 members, Plaintiffs maintain that numerosity
28 is clearly satisfied. *See Bowles v. Superior Court*, 44 Cal.2d 574 (1955) (class with 10 members

1 sufficiently numerous); *Rose v. City of Hayward*, 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 934 (1981) (class of 48 members
2 satisfies numerosity requirement.) Here, Plaintiff asserts that the 530 individuals who comprise the
3 Class can be identified based on Defendant's records and are sufficiently numerous for class
4 certification. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶30.

5 **C. Common Issues of Law and Fact Predominate**

6 Predominance of common issues of law or fact does not require that the common issues be
7 dispositive of the entire controversy or even that they be dispositive of all liability issues. 1 *Newberg*
8 *on Class Actions*, Section 4.25 at 4-82, 4-83 (1992). "Predominance is a comparative concept, and 'the
9 necessity for class members to individually establish eligibility and damages does not mean individual
10 fact questions predominate.'" *Sav-On*, 34 Cal. 4th at 334.

11 Commonality exists if there is a predominant common legal question regarding how an
12 employer's policies impact its employees. *Ghazaryan v. Diva Limousine, Ltd.*, 169 Cal. App. 4th 1524,
13 1536 (2008) ("[T]he common legal question remains the overall impact of Diva's policies on its
14 drivers.") Whether the plaintiff is likely to prevail on their theory of recovery is irrelevant at the
15 certification stage since the question is "essentially a procedural one that does not ask whether an action
16 is legally or factually meritorious." *Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.*, 23 Cal. 4th 429, 439-440 (2003).

17 Here, Plaintiff contends that common questions of law and fact are present, and specifically the
18 common questions of whether Defendant's practices were lawful, whether Class members were
19 lawfully compensated for all hours worked, whether Defendant properly calculated wages, whether the
20 rounding practices were lawful, whether the Defendant failed to provide all legally required meal and
21 rest periods to class members, whether Defendant failed to provide required expense reimbursement,
22 and whether Class Members are entitled to damages and penalties as a result of these practices. Decl.
23 Nordrehaug, ¶30. Defendant disputes that common questions predominate but will not oppose such
24 a finding for purposes of this Settlement only.

25 **D. The Claims of the Plaintiff Are Typical of the Class Claims**

26 The typicality requirement requires the Plaintiff to demonstrate that the members of the Class
27 have the same or similar claims as the Plaintiff. "The typicality requirement is met when the claims
28 of the [p]laintiff arise from the same event or are based on the same legal theories." *Tate v.*

1 *Weyerhaeuser Co.*, 723 F.2d 598, 608 (8th Cir. 1983). In *Hanlon*, *supra*, 150 F.3d at 1020, the Ninth
2 Circuit held that “[u]nder the rule’s permissive standards, representative claims are ‘typical’ if they are
3 reasonably coextensive with those of absent class members; they need not be substantially identical.”

4 In the instant case, Plaintiff contends that there can be little doubt that the typicality requirement
5 is satisfied. The Plaintiff worked for Defendant as a non-exempt employee during the Class Period.
6 Plaintiff contends that, like every other member of the Class, he was subject to the same practices and
7 policies of Defendant and was subject to the same defenses. Thus, Plaintiff asserts that the claims of
8 the Plaintiff and the Class Members arise from the same course of conduct by the Defendant, involve
9 the same employment policies and practices of Defendant, and are based on the same legal theories.
10 Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶30. For purposes of settlement, Plaintiff maintains that the typicality requirement
11 is met as to the common issues presented in this case. Defendant disputes typicality but Defendant does
12 not oppose a finding of typicality for purposes of this Settlement only.

13 **E. The Class Representative Fairly and Adequately Protected the Class**

14 Plaintiff contends that the Class Members are adequately represented here because Plaintiff and
15 representing counsel (a) do not have any conflicts of interest with other class members, and (b) will
16 prosecute the case vigorously on behalf of the class. *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020. This requirement is
17 met here. First, Plaintiff is well aware of his duties as the representative of the class and has actively
18 participated in the prosecution of this case to date. Plaintiff effectively communicated with counsel,
19 provided documents to counsel and participated in the investigation and negotiations in the Action.
20 Second, Plaintiff retained competent counsel who are experienced in employment class actions and who
21 have no conflicts. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶ 31. Third, there is no antagonism between the interests of the
22 Plaintiff and those of the Class. Both the Plaintiff and the Class Members seek monetary relief under
23 the same set of facts and legal theories. Defendant disputes that the adequacy requirement is satisfied
24 but will not oppose such a finding for purposes of this Settlement only.

25 **F. The Superiority Requirement Is Met**

26 To certify a class, the Court must also determine that a class action is superior to other available
27 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. “Where classwide litigation of
28 common issues will reduce litigation costs and promote greater efficiency, a class action may be

1 superior to other methods of litigation.” *Valentino v. Carter-Wallace, Inc.*, 97 F.3d 1227, 1234 (9th Cir.
2 1996). As courts have previously observed:

3 Absent class treatment, each individual plaintiff would present in separate, duplicative
4 proceedings the same or essentially the same arguments and evidence, including expert
5 testimony. The result would be a multiplicity of trials conducted at enormous expense
6 to both the judicial system and the litigants. “It would be neither efficient nor fair to
7 anyone, including defendants, to force multiple trials to hear the same evidence and
8 decide the same issues.”

9 *Sav-On*, 34 Cal. 4th at 340, citing *Boggs v. Divested Atomic Corp.*, 141 F.R.D. 58, 67 (S.D. Ohio 1991).

10 Here, Plaintiff contends that a class action is the superior mechanism for resolution of the claims
11 as pled by the Plaintiff. While Defendant disputes that class treatment is superior, Defendant does not
12 dispute a finding of superiority in this action for purposes of this Settlement only.

13 **VI. THE PROPOSED METHOD OF CLASS NOTICE IS APPROPRIATE**

14 The Court has broad discretion in approving a practical notice program. *7- Eleven Owners for*
15 *Fair Franchising v. Southland Corp.*, 85 Cal. App. 4th 1135, 1164 (2000). The Parties have agreed
16 upon procedures by which the Class Members will be provided with written notice of the Settlement
17 similar to those approved and utilized in hundreds of class action settlements. In accordance with the
18 Agreement, Defendant will provide to the Administrator a confidential electronic spreadsheet
19 containing the Class Data. (Agreement at ¶ 4.2.) Within 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the
20 Administrator will mail the Class Notice to all Class Members via first-class U.S. Mail using the most
21 current mailing address information available. (Agreement at ¶ 8.4(b).) A Spanish translation of the
22 Class Notice will be included in the mailing. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.11 and 8.4(b).)

23 The Class Notice, drafted jointly and agreed upon by the Parties through their respective counsel
24 and to be approved by the Court, includes all relevant information. (See Exhibit “A” to the Agreement.)
25 The Class Notice will include, among other information: (i) information regarding the Action; (ii) the
26 impact on the rights of the Class Members if they do not opt out, including a description of the
27 applicable release; (iii) information to the Class Members regarding how to opt out and how to object
28 to the Settlement; (iv) the estimated Individual Class Payment for each of the Class Members; (iii) the
amount of attorneys’ fees and expenses to be sought; (v) the amount of the Plaintiff’s service award
request; and (vi) the anticipated expenses of the Administrator. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶32.

1 The Class Notice will state that the Class Members shall have forty-five (45) days from the date
2 that the Notice is mailed to them (the “Response Deadline”) to request exclusion (opt-out) or to submit
3 an objection, which response Deadline shall be extended by 14 days in the event of a re-mailing.
4 (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.42, 8.5, 8.7.) Class Members shall be given the opportunity to object to the
5 Settlement and/or requests for attorneys’ fees and expenses and to appear at the Final Approval
6 Hearing. (Agreement at ¶ 8.7.) Class Members who do not submit a timely and proper request to opt-
7 out will automatically receive a payment of their Individual Class Payment. This notice program was
8 designed to meaningfully reach the Class Members and it advises them of all pertinent information
9 concerning the Settlement. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶32. The mailing and distribution of the Class Notice
10 satisfies the requirements of due process and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances and
11 complies with Rules of Court 3.766 and 3.769(f).

12 **VII. CONCLUSION**

13 Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court preliminarily approve the proposed settlement and
14 sign the proposed Preliminary Approval Order, which is submitted herewith, and schedule the final
15 fairness hearing for the proposed date of October 5, 2023.

16 Dated: May 8, 2023

**BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK
DE BLOUW LLP**

18 By: /s/ Kyle Nordrehaug
19 Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Esq.
20 Attorney for Plaintiff
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