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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

MICHAEL HEBERT, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiff, vs. CONEKT2, INC., a California corporation; CONEKT 2, LLC, a limited liability company; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, Defendants.	Case No.: 25CU014662C REPRESENTATIVE ACTION **PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF PAGA SETTLEMENT** [Filed with (1) the Declaration of Kane Moon, (2) the Declaration of Peggy J. Reali (3) the Declaration of Walter L. Haines (4) the Declaration of Sean Hartranft re: Qualifications and Costs for Settlement Administration, (5) [Proposed] PAGA Approval Order, and (6) [Proposed] Judgment] PAGA APPROVAL HEARING: Date: October 2, 2026 Time: 8:30 a,m. Dept.: C-74 Judge: Honorable Blaine K. Bowman Action filed: March 20, 2025 Trial date: Not set

TO THIS HONORABLE COURT, TO ALL PARTIES, AND TO COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on October 2, 2026, at 8:30 a.m. in Department C-74 of the San Diego County Superior Court, 330 W. Broadway, San Diego, California 92101, Plaintiff Michael Hebert ("Plaintiff") will, and hereby does, move the Court for an Order and Judgment, pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.*, as follows:

1. Approving the Private Attorneys General Act Settlement Agreement ("Settlement") between Plaintiff and Defendants Conekt2, Inc. and Conekt2, LLC;
2. Appointing Moon Law Group, PC and United Employees Law Group as PAGA Counsel;
3. Approving the requested PAGA Counsel Fees Payment of $91,666.66;
4. Approving the requested PAGA Counsel Expenses Payment of $15,711.79;
5. Appointing Plaintiff as the PAGA Representative;
6. Appointing Apex Class Action Administration as the Administrator and approving a $6,500.00 as the Administration Expenses Payment;
7. Approving the scope of the Released Claims and Released Parties;
8. Approving a non-reversionary Gross Settlement Amount of at least $275,000.00;
9. Approving at least $161,121.54 for PAGA Penalties as settlement of the Released Claims, to be distributed as 65% (at least $104,729.00 to the LWDA) and 35% (at least $56,392.54 to Aggrieved Employees);
10. Directing consummation of the Settlement pursuant to its terms and provisions;
11. Entering Judgment and dismissing the above-captioned action with prejudice; and
12. Retaining jurisdiction over the Parties, this action, and this Settlement, including following any entry of Judgment for purposes of enforcement, interpretation, settlement administration, and any post-Judgment issues that arise.

This Motion is based upon this notice, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the declarations and exhibits filed concurrently herewith, the records and files in this action, and any other further records or argument that the Court may properly receive at or before the hearing.

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Respectfully submitted,

DATED: July 14, 2026

MOON LAW GROUP, PC

By:______________________________________

Kane Moon
Allen Feghali
Mariam Ghazaryan
Mitchell H. Millet

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Michael Hebert ("Plaintiff") seeks approval of a non-reversionary $275,000.00 gross settlement of claims for civil penalties alleged pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA"). After engaging in extensive informal discovery, a full day of mediation with experienced and neutral mediator Marc Feder, Esq., and extended settlement negotiations, Plaintiff reached a resolution with Defendants Conekt2, Inc. and Conekt2, LLC ("Defendants") (collectively, Plaintiff and Defendants are the "Parties"). The Parties have executed a Private Attorneys General Act Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement"), a true and correct copy of which is attached as **Exhibit 1** to the Declaration of Kane Moon in Support of Motion for Approval of PAGA Settlement ("Moon Decl.") submitted concurrently herewith. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(s)(2), Plaintiff now files this motion seeking an order approving the proposed Settlement.

The Settlement resolves all claims for civil penalties under PAGA that arose during the PAGA Period and that were alleged in the above-captioned matter ("Action"). (Settlement, ¶ 1.1.) For purposes of settlement, the "PAGA Period" is March 16, 2024, through May 23, 2026. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 1.22, 7.1.) This Settlement is on behalf of the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (the "LWDA"), Plaintiff, and all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who were classified as non-exempt, hourly employees in the State of California during the PAGA Period ("Aggrieved Employees"). (*Id.* at ¶ 1.4.) Plaintiff is unaware of any other pending litigation involving similar claims against Defendants that may be impacted by approval of the Settlement, nor has Defendants pointed to any. (Moon Decl., ¶ 22.) Plaintiff came to this conclusion after a reasonable inquiry and review of the LWDA's PAGA Case Search website, this Court's case search website, and other information reasonably available online. (*Id.*)

Settlement of a PAGA claim requires court approval. Pursuant to the operative PAGA statute, the "court shall review and approve any penalties sought as part of a proposed settlement agreement pursuant to this part." (Lab. Code § 2699(s)(2).) In deciding whether to grant approval of a proposed settlement, the primary issue to be decided is whether the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable. Specifically, the issue is whether the PAGA penalties to which the parties have agreed provide "genuine and meaningful" relief that is "consistent with the underlying purpose of the statute to benefit the public," and whether the penalties are reasonable in light of the potential verdict value in this case. (*Villalobos v. Calandri Sonrise Farm LP* (C.D. Cal. July 22, 2015) No. CV 12-2615 PSG (JEMx), 2015 WL 12732709, at *5; *see also O'Connor v. Uber Techn., Inc.* (N.D. Cal. 2016) 201 F.Supp.3d 1110, 1135.)

As set forth herein, the proposed Settlement embodies all the features of a settlement that is fair, adequate, and reasonable, as (1) it is the product of an arm's-length negotiation, (2) negotiated by attorneys experienced in wage and hour litigation, (3) following sufficient investigation necessary to evaluate the relative strength and value of the PAGA claims, including a review of the pay and time data of all 190 Aggrieved Employees and relevant policies, and (4) reflects a reasoned compromise based directly on the relative strength and value of the PAGA claims, as well as the risks, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation.

The meaningful value achieved by the Settlement at issue may be gleaned from the fact that the LWDA and the estimated **190** Aggrieved Employees will, cumulatively, receive no less than **$161,121.54** as PAGA Penalties. (Moon Decl., ¶ 19.) This is a significant recovery, not only because further litigation may have resulted in a net-zero recovery based on the facts of the case and defenses asserted by Defendants, but also because an investigation by experienced PAGA counsel and analysis of discovery revealed minimal identifiable violations, the discretionary nature of awarding PAGA penalties, and the risk of not being able to proceed on a representative basis at all due to the potential manageability issues and current state of the law. For these reasons, as set forth more fully below, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court enter the proposed order and proposed judgment submitted concurrently herewith.

II. SUMMARY OF THE LITIGATION AND SETTLEMENT

A. Plaintiff's Claims and Procedural Background

Defendants are civil engineering contractors specializing in infrastructure services using modern technology and methods. (Moon Decl., ¶ 4.) Plaintiff worked for Defendants from approximately December 2022 to November 2024 as a Drone Pilot. (*Id.*) Throughout his employment, Plaintiff was classified as non-exempt and paid on an hourly basis. (*Id.*) Plaintiff contends he and his former coworkers were subjected to the same or similar unlawful labor practices during their employment by Defendants, including failure to pay all wages. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff's claims for unpaid wages stem from allegations that Defendants failed to pay employees all minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premiums, and sick pay owed. Plaintiff alleges that these violations resulted, in part, from Defendants' failure to compensate employees for all hours worked, including off-the-clock work, Defendants' allegedly inaccurate timekeeping system, and Defendants' failure to include all forms of remuneration in the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating overtime compensation, meal period premiums, and sick pay. (*Id.* at ¶ 5.) Plaintiff's meal and rest period claims are based on allegations that, due to the nature of the work performed and Defendants' employment practices, employees regularly experienced missed, late, short, and/or interrupted meal and rest periods, and that Defendants failed to pay all meal and rest period premiums owed for non-compliant meal and rest periods. (*Id.*) Plaintiff also alleges that Defendants failed to reimburse employees for all reasonable and necessary business expenses incurred in the discharge of their job duties, including expenses associated with the use of employees' personal cellphones for work-related purposes and the purchase of work-related items, such as iPad chargers, remote controls, shoes, and clothing. (*Id.*) Plaintiff further alleges that he and other employees did not receive all wages owed upon separation of employment and did not receive accurate itemized wage statements as a result of Defendants' alleged failure to pay all wages, premiums, and other compensation owed. Accordingly, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants are liable for civil penalties under PAGA. (*Id.*)

Because of the foregoing alleged violations of the Labor Code, Plaintiff filed a Class Action Complaint on March 20, 2025, alleging Defendants systematically: (1) failed to pay minimum wages, (2) failed to pay overtime compensation, (3) failed to provide meal periods, (4) failed to authorize and permit rest breaks, (5) failure to indemnify necessary business expenses, (6) failed to timely pay final wages at termination, (7) failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and (8) engaged in unfair business practices. (*Id.* at ¶ 6.)

Pursuant to PAGA, on March 16, 2025, Plaintiff submitted notice of the alleged Labor Code violations to the LWDA, with certified mail service on Defendant, and paid the required filing fee. (*Id.* at ¶ 7, Ex. 2.) The administrative exhaustion period under PAGA expired without the LWDA indicating any intent to investigate the allegations. (*Id.* at ¶ 7.) On May 22, 2025, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint to allege a ninth cause of action for civil penalties under PAGA.

(*Id.*) Accordingly, Plaintiff is duly authorized to act as a private attorney general with respect to the PAGA claims involved in this action. (*Id.*) In compliance with Labor Code section 2699(s)(1), Plaintiff subsequently submitted to the LWDA a file-stamped copy of the First Amended Complaint containing the Court-assigned case number. (*Id.*) To date, the LWDA has not sought to intervene in this action. (*Id.*)

On June 16, 2025, the Court granted the Parties' Joint Stipulation to Arbitrate and Dismiss the Class Claims, leaving only the ninth cause of action for civil penalties pending before the Court. (*Id.* at ¶ 8.) Thereafter, the Parties agreed to attempt to resolve the matter through private mediation. (*Id.*)

Defendants ardently oppose the merits of this case and deny Plaintiff's factual allegations. (*Id.* at ¶ 9.) Defendant argues all employees were properly paid for all hours worked and that it did not require or permit employees to work off-the-clock and that they accurately record employees' time. (*Id.*) As for the regular rate claim, Defendants argue there was no issue with paying employees the proper regular rate of pay because any additional renumeration was discretionary and thus, not required to be incorporated into the regular rate of pay. (*Id.*) Defendant maintains all employees were provided with the opportunity to take all their code-compliant meal and rest breaks and that missed breaks, if any, were solely the result of employees' voluntary choice. (*Id.*) As for the unreimbursed business expenses, Defendant maintains it did not require employees to incur any business-related expenses. (*Id.*) To the extent employees received wage statements that were allegedly inaccurate, Defendants argue penalties are not warranted because employees suffered no actual damage or harm as a result. (*Id.*; *see, e.g.*, *Angeles v. U.S. Airways, Inc.* (N.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2013) No. C 12–05860 CRB, 2013 WL 622032, at *10 ["A plaintiff must adequately plead an injury arising from an employer's failure to provide full and accurate wage statements, and the omission of the required information alone is not sufficient."].) Additionally, Defendants allege their good-faith belief that it paid all wages precludes the imposition of waiting time penalties because Plaintiff would be unable to show Defendants' alleged conduct was done willfully or knowingly. (Moon Decl., ¶ 9; *see, e.g.*, *Pedroza v. PetSmart, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. June 14, 2012) No. ED CV 11–298 GHK (DTBx), 2012 WL 9506073, *5.) For these reasons, Defendants claim they did not engage in any unfair business practices and denies liability under PAGA. (Moon Decl., ¶ 9.) Defendants also maintain the claims are not susceptible to proof on a representative basis because of the individualized and varying nature of each employee's experience, making this matter unmanageable. (*Id.*)

B. <u>Discovery and Investigation</u>

The Parties agreed to mediate the representative PAGA claims. (*Id.* at ¶ 10.) The Parties engaged in informal discovery exchange prior to mediation. (*Id.*) Defendants provided information and documents, which enabled Plaintiff's Counsel to meaningfully investigate Plaintiff's allegations and assess the value of the PAGA claims. (*Id.*) Specifically, Defendants produced Plaintiff's personnel file and his time and payroll records, documents regarding Defendants' written policies and practices in effect during the relevant period, and time and corresponding payroll records from March 16, 2024 to January 11, 2026 of all Aggrieved Employees. (*Id.*)

Prior to mediation, Plaintiff's Counsel reviewed and analyzed all the information that Defendants produced, including the time/pay records and Defendants' written policies, in conjunction with information provided by Plaintiff. (*Id.* at ¶ 11.) Plaintiff's Counsel retained an expert to analyze the time/pay records and prepare a damage analysis prior to mediation. (*Id.*) The time/pay records contained 42,811 shifts actually worked (roughly 90.25% of all shifts), which allowed the expert to prepare an analysis with a high degree of certainty. (*Id.*) Further, Plaintiff's Counsel investigated the applicable law regarding the claims and defenses asserted in this action. (*Id.*) Accordingly, Plaintiff's Counsel were able to evaluate the probability of success on the merits and Defendants' monetary exposure. (*Id.*) In sum, Plaintiff and his Counsel's familiarity with the facts of the case and the legal issues involved allowed them to act intelligently in negotiating the Settlement. (*Id.*)

C. <u>Settlement Negotiations</u>

On March 31, 2026, the Parties participated in a full day of private mediation facilitated by Marc Feder, Esq., an experienced PAGA action mediator. (*Id.* at ¶ 12.) The negotiations were at arm's length and although conducted in a professional matter, were adversarial. (*Id.*) Both sides went into the mediation willing to explore the potential for a settlement of the dispute, but they were also prepared to litigate their position through trial and appeal if a settlement had not been reached. (*Id.*) Negotiations were protracted, with extended discussions and instances in which it appeared the Parties would not reach a resolution. (*Id.*) Following a full discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the claims and defenses, the Parties ultimately reached a resolution, the material terms of which are encompassed within the Settlement at issue. (*Id.*)

In reaching a resolution, the Parties recognized that the issues presented in this action are likely only to be resolved with extensive and costly pretrial and trial proceedings, and that further litigation will lead to inconvenience, distraction, disruption, delay, and expense disproportionate to the potential benefits of litigation. (*Id.* at ¶ 13.) Plaintiff and his Counsel also considered the risk and uncertainty of the outcome inherent in any litigation when determining whether this Settlement was the correct option. (*Id.*) In sum, Plaintiff and his Counsel believe the proposed Settlement is in the best interests of Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA. (*Id.*) In compliance with Labor Code section 2699(s)(2), notice of settlement and a copy of the proposed Settlement has been submitted to the LWDA along with a copy of Plaintiff's motion and the hearing date. (*Id.* at ¶ 14, Ex. 3.) To date, the LWDA has not indicated any objection to the Settlement. (*Id.* at ¶ 14.)

D. Key Terms of the Proposed Settlement

The Settlement's key financial and other terms include:

1. Gross Settlement Amount, Funding, Disbursement, and Uncashed Checks. The Gross Settlement Amount ("GSA") is a non-reversionary $275,000.00, subject to potential increase under an Escalator Clause at Defendants' option. (Settlement, ¶¶, 3.1, 7.) Defendants shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than 21 calendar days after the Effective Date.[1] (*Id.* at ¶ 4.2.) Disbursement will occur within 14 calendar days after Defendant fully funds the GSA. (*Id.* at ¶ 4.3.) For any Aggrieved Employee whose Individual PAGA Payment check is

[1] "Effective Date" means the date by when both of the following have occurred: (a) the Court enters a Judgment on its Order Granting Approval of the Settlement; and (b) the Judgment is final and no longer appealable. (Settlement, ¶ 1.11.) For purposes of this Agreement, "becomes final and is no longer appealable" shall mean the later of: (a) the day after the last date by which a notice of appeal, writ, or other appellate proceeding to the applicable Court of Appeal of the order and judgment approving this Agreement may be timely filed and none is filed (i.e., 61 days from notice of entry of judgment); (b) if an appeal, writ, or other appellate proceeding is filed, and the appeal is finally disposed of by ruling, dismissal, denial, or in a any other manner that confirms the validity of the order and judgment, the day after the last date for filing a request for further review of the order and judgment approving this Agreement passes, and no further review is requested; or (c) if an appeal, writ, or other appellate proceeding is filed and the order approving this Agreement is affirmed and further review of the order is requested, the day after the review is finally resolved and the order and judgment approving this Agreement is affirmed. (*Id.*)

uncashed and cancelled after 180 days from date of mailing (the "Void Date"), the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Aggrieved Employee. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 4.3.1, 4.3.3.)

2. Aggrieved Employee Size Estimates. The Parties agree that the settlement is based on an estimated total of 5,167 PAGA Pay Periods during the PAGA Period. (*Id.* at ¶ 7.1.) In the event the pay periods worked by Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period exceeds the above pay period estimate by more than 10% (i.e. exceeds 5,684 pay periods) at the option of Defendant, Defendant shall either increase the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount (as detailed below) or elect to move the end date for the PAGA Period to the latest date before approval of the PAGA Settlement, or May 30, 2026, whichever date is earlier, that does not exceed 5,684 pay periods. (*Id.*) In the event Defendant elects to extend the PAGA Period to a date wherein the total pay period is more than 5,684 pay periods, the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount will be increased by determining the pay period value calculated based on the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount divided by 5,167 pay periods multiplied by the additional number of pay periods beyond 5,684. (*Id.*) For example, if the total number of pay periods by the end of the PAGA Period is 5,784 and the pay period value is $53 per pay period, Defendant would have to increase the Gross PAGA Settlement Amount by $5,300 (5,784 – 5,684 = 100 x $53) if Defendant choses this option. (*Id.*) This election must be made prior to the PAGA Approval Hearing so that the Court is informed of the correct PAGA Period at the time of the hearing. (*Id.*) Defendant has confirmed that the last pay period in which the number of pay periods does not exceed 5,684 ends on May 23, 2026. (Moon Decl., ¶ 3.) Therefore, based on Section 7.1 of the Settlement, Defendant elects to move the PAGA Period end date to May 23, 2026. (*Id.*)

3. PAGA Counsel Fees and Expenses. The Settlement includes attorneys' fees in an amount not more than one-third of the GSA (i.e., at least $91,666.66), plus reimbursement for out-of-pocket litigation costs not to exceed $20,000.00, payable to PAGA Counsel from the GSA. (Settlement, at ¶ 3.1.1.) In the event actual costs are less and/or the amount of fees and costs approved by the Court are less than the amounts requested, the difference will be allocated to the Net Settlement Amount. (*Id.*) PAGA Counsel has incurred $15,711.79 in litigation costs. (Moon Decl., ¶ 17, Ex. 4)

4. Administration Expenses. The Settlement provides an Administration Expenses Payment to the Settlement Administrator, payable from the GSA, in an amount up to $6,500.00, for its fees and expenses in administering this Settlement. (Settlement, ¶ 3.1.2.) In the event the amount of actual administration costs is less and/or the amount approved by the Court is less than requested, the difference will be allocated to the Net Settlement Amount. (*Id.*) The Parties jointly selected Apex Class Action Administration ("Apex") as the neutral entity to administer this Settlement with a bid for $6,500.00. (*Id.* at ¶ 1.2; Moon Decl., ¶ 18, Ex. 5; Declaration of Sean Hartranft of APEX Class Action LLC In Support of Motion for Approval of PAGA Settlement, ¶ 7, Ex. B.)

5. Net Settlement Amount. "Net Settlement Amount" means the Gross Settlement Amount less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court, PAGA Counsel Expenses Payment, PAGA Counsel Fees Payment, and Administration Expenses Payment. (Settlement, ¶ 1.17.) The remainder is to be paid to Aggrieved Employees as the LWDA PAGA Payment and Individual PAGA Payments. (*Id.*) Accordingly, the Net Settlement Amount is estimated to be no less than **$161,121.54**,[2] which will be distributed 65% (i.e., no less than 65% * $161,121.54 = **$104,729.00**) to the LWDA and 35% (i.e., no less than 35% * $161,121.54 = **$56,392.54**) to Aggrieved Employees pursuant to PAGA law governing Plaintiff's claims. (Moon Decl., ¶ 20.)

6. Individual PAGA Payments. Each Aggrieved Employee will be entitled to his or her pro rata amount from the 35% share of PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of PAGA Pay Periods of the Aggrieved Employee and pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, subd. (m). (Settlement, ¶¶ 1.13, 3.1.3.1.) This results in an average Individual PAGA Payment of roughly **$296.80** for each of the estimated 190 Aggrieved Employees ($56,392.54 / 190), and a PAGA Pay Period value of **$10.91** for each of the 5,167 estimated PAGA Pay Periods ($56,392.54 / 5,167). (Moon Decl., ¶ 20.) The Individual PAGA Payments shall be allocated 100% as penalties. (*See* Settlement, ¶ 3.1.3.1.)

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[2] The estimated Net Settlement Amount was calculated by deducting the following amounts from the GSA ($275,000.00): $15,711.79 for the PAGA Counsel Expenses Payment, $91,666.66 for the PAGA Counsel Fees Payment, and $6,50.00 for the Administration Expenses Payment. (*See* Settlement, ¶ 3.1, *et seq.*)

7. Releases of Claims. As of the Effective Date of this Agreement, Plaintiff, all Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all claims for PAGA civil penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the facts stated in the operative complaint (i.e. the Action) and the March 16, 2025 PAGA Notice sent to the LWDA. (*Id.* at ¶ 5.1.) The "Released Parties" are each Defendant and each of its former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, members, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, assigns, subsidiaries, affiliates, employees, agents, and any other individual or entity that could be liable for any of the Released Claims. (*Id.* at ¶ 1.26.)

8. No Related Cases. To the best of the Plaintiff's knowledge, there is no other pending litigation involving similar claims against Defendants that may be impacted by approval of the Settlement at issue, nor has Defendants pointed to any. (Moon Decl., ¶ 22.) Plaintiff's Counsel came to this conclusion after a reasonable inquiry and review of the LWDA's PAGA Case Search website, this Court's case search website, and other information reasonably available online. (*Id.*)

III. DISCUSSION

A. Availability of Civil Penalties

The LWDA and its constituent departments and divisions are authorized to assess and collect civil penalties for specified violations of the Labor Code committed by an employer. With a stated goal of improving enforcement of existing Labor Code obligations, the California Legislature adopted the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, permitting, as an alternative, an aggrieved employee to initiate a private civil action on behalf of him- or herself and other current or former employees." (Lab. Code § 2699(a).) Before an employee may file an action seeking to recover civil penalties for violations of any of the Labor Code provisions enumerated in Labor Code section 2699.5, he or she must comply with the Act's administrative procedures as set forth in Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivision (a), which include providing notice to the LWDA and the employer of the alleged Labor Code violations, and then waiting a prescribed period of time to permit the LWDA to investigate and to decide whether to cite the employer for the alleged violations. (*Id.* at §§ 2699.3, 2699.5; *Caliber Bodyworks, Inc. v. Superior Court* (2005) 134 Cal.App.4th 365, 370; *see also Dunlap v. Superior Court* (2006) 142

Cal.App.4th 330.)

Here, in compliance with Labor Code section 2699.3, Plaintiff submitted notice of the Labor Code violations at issue to the LWDA, and he exhausted administrative remedies without the LWDA noticing any intent to investigate the claims. (Moon Decl., ¶ 7, Ex. 2.) Accordingly, Plaintiff is duly authorized to act as a private attorney general pursuant to PAGA. (*Id.* at ¶ 7.)

B. <u>The Settlement Merits Approval</u>

Settlement of PAGA claims must be approved by a Court. (Lab. Code § 2699(s)(2).) Here, the circumstances weigh heavily in favor of approval, as explained below.

1. The Relief Is Genuine, Meaningful, and Consistent with the Dual Statutory Purposes of Deterrence and Punishment under PAGA

The $275,000.00 GSA amounts to "genuine and meaningful" relief "consistent with the underlying purpose of the statute to benefit the public." (Moon Decl., ¶ 32; *see O'Connor*, 201 F.Supp.3d at 1133–35 [denying settlement approval where allocation for PAGA claims was 0.1% of the estimated full worth].) This is an excellent result, particularly because, under the Settlement, Aggrieved Employees and the LWDA will receive timely, guaranteed relief and will avoid the risk of not being able to recover anything at all. (*Moon Decl.,* ¶ 34.)

The Settlement is a fair and reasonable resolution that satisfies PAGA's dual statutory purposes of deterrence and punishment, on the one hand, and providing Aggrieved Employees with genuine and meaningful relief, on the other. (Lab. Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*) As a result of this litigation, Defendants have to hire legal counsel, engage in employee-wide discovery, and participate in mediation. (Moon Decl., ¶ 33.) Assuming approval is granted, Defendants will also have to pay civil penalties pursuant to PAGA. (*Id.*) Not including its own attorneys' fees and costs, Defendants will pay at least $275,000.00 to resolve this matter—of which at least $161,121.54 is allocated toward PAGA Penalties and will be distributed as 65% to the LWDA and 35% to Aggrieved Employees, in compliance with PAGA law governing the claims in this Action. (*See* Settlement, ¶ 3.1.3.) This amount represents roughly **47%** of the realistic exposure for the claims ($161,121.54 / $344,483.89), as discussed below. (Moon Decl., ¶ 33.)

2. The Settlement Amount Provides a Realistic Value for the Claims that is within the "Ballpark" of Reasonableness

There can be no doubt that this Settlement is the result of vigorous, adversarial, non-collusive, and arm's-length negotiations between the Parties. (Moon Decl., ¶ 12.) Plaintiff's Counsel performed an extensive investigation into the facts, claims, and defenses at issue and Defendants' potential liability, including a review of governing law and analysis of informal discovery, including Defendants' written policies and time/pay data for all of the Aggrieved Employees. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 11–12.) Plaintiff's Counsel used the foregoing discovery and investigation to prepare for mediation and, with the assistance of a statistics expert, assessed the probability of success on the merits and Defendants' monetary exposure, discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the claims and defenses in depth at mediation and months of continued negotiations, and ultimately negotiated the resulting Settlement. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 11–13.)

Based on Plaintiff's Counsel's analysis of the arguments and information provided by Defendants, on an expert analysis of the time and pay records, and on information from Plaintiff, Plaintiff's Counsel evaluated Defendants' both maximum and risk-adjusted potential exposure in preparation for mediation. (*Id.* at ¶ 23.) Although the expert's analysis revealed that the time and pay records supported several violations by Defendants, those identifiable violations were primarily limited to meal periods. (*Id.*) The records themselves did not provide strong support for the off-the-clock work, rest period, and expense reimbursement claims, and derivative penalties for those claims, as these claims are predominantly testimony based. (*Id.*) In other words, Plaintiff's analysis revealed that certain claims were not as strong as originally believed. (*Id.*)

Because Defendants did not require employees to record rest periods, there are no records to establish the rest period claim on the merits, and any calculations are based only on assumptions. (*Id.* at ¶ 24.) Additionally, there are no records to establish the off-the-clock work claim on the merits. (*Id.*) Rather, proof of these claims would need to be supported by declarations from Aggrieved Employees regarding missed rest periods and off-the-clock work as the records themselves cannot demonstrate what breaks were missed, when, and why and they cannot demonstrate the time, if any, Aggrieved Employees spent working off the clock. (*Id.*)

Indeed, the maximum exposure figures that were calculated for mediation were based on assumed high violation rates that would not likely be demonstrated at trial, as they assume either the participation of all Aggrieved Employees, or alternatively, the use of surveys or statistical data as a surrogate (which would still require the participation of a majority of Aggrieved Employees to establish a sound representation of all non-exempt employees). (*Id.* at ¶ 25.) However, even assuming those employees would be willing to participate, obtaining such declarations would potentially reveal that each Aggrieved Employee had a different experience. (*Id.*) The individualized nature of their employment experience and the numerosity of employees affected present significant risk with manageability and proof on the merits. (*Id.*)

Even as to the regular rate and meal period claims, our analysis found that Defendants' exposure is less than initially believed. (*Id.* at ¶ 26.) While a review of the time and pay records shows a 100% violation rate for meal periods for shifts over 5 hours, the records also show that Defendants maintained compliant policies and nearly all violations were accompanied by a meal waiver (at least for shifts over 6 hours). (*Id.*) Defendants argue that existence of meal waivers indicate that it did not intentionally fail to provide PAGA Employees with meal breaks. (*Id.*) Defendants also argue that many meal breaks were taken and, where a violation appears, it was a result of the Aggrieved Employee voluntarily choosing to forego a meal period, to take it after the end of the fifth hour, or to stop his or her break early to return to work. (*Id.*) Also, Aggrieved Employees like Plaintiff, worked in the field without supervision. (*Id.*) As to the regular rate issue, Plaintiff's expert found that only 0.2% of pay periods included overtime and additional compensation and that only 0.02% of pay periods included sick pay and additional compensation. (*Id.*) Accordingly, to the extent Defendants failed to incorporate any additional remunerations into the regular rate of pay for purposes of paying overtime and sick pay, which Defendants deny, such failure resulted in minimal underpayment to the Aggrieved Employees. (*Id.*) Additionally, the violation rates assume that the bonuses were non-discretionary, which Defendants dispute. (*Id.*)

The likelihood that Defendants could assert viable legal defenses would likely further reduce its overall exposure. (*Id.* at ¶ 27.) For example, the individualized and testimony-intensive nature of the claims could bar manageability of this representative action or otherwise significantly reduce Defendants' overall liability. (*Id.*) Further, a claim-by-claim penalty calculation is overly optimistic as it presumes Plaintiff would be able to stack the penalties, although penalty stacking is not expressly permitted by

PAGA. (*Id.* at ¶ 28.) Rather, without either (i) a prior finding by the LWDA or a court within the past five years that the employer violated PAGA or (ii) evidence that the employer's conduct was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive, PAGA only provides for a maximum $100 penalty for each pay period. (Lab. Code § 2699(f)(2)(A)–(B).) Moreover, Plaintiff's Counsel believe it would be unrealistic to expect the Court to award the full (penalty-stacked) exposure given the discretionary nature of awarding penalties and given Defendants' defenses, including that any failure to pay premiums, regular rate wages, or for off-the-clock work was not knowingly or willfully done, and additionally, to the extent employees received wage statements that were allegedly inaccurate, employees suffered no actual resulting damage or harm. (Moon Decl., ¶ 28.) Moreover, awarding the full penalties amount would likely raise Due Process concerns. (*Id.*) For the foregoing reasons, the *realistic* exposure is thus far below the *optimistic* claim by claim estimate. (*Id.* at ¶ 29.)

Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff's Counsel believe it is more reasonable to assess penalties on a $100.00 civil penalty per pay period basis pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(f)(2)(A) for each of the estimated 5,167 pay periods at issue, as opposed to a claim-by-claim approach. (*Id.* at ¶ 30.) Accordingly, Plaintiff's Counsel estimate Defendants' maximum PAGA exposure to be **$516,700.00** ($100.00 x 5,167). (*Id.*) However, based on the discovery, Defendants' arguments at mediation and continued settlement discussions, an understanding that the claims are heavily dependent on the unlikely participation by all Aggrieved Employees and their varying employment experience, and other important considerations discussed above, it is reasonable to assume a violation occurred in at most two-thirds of all pay periods, which results in a realistic (*risk-adjusted*) exposure of **$344,483.89** ($437,200.00*66.67%). (*Id.*) As a result, the GSA of $275,000.00 represents approximately **80%** of the realistic exposure ($275,000.00 / $344,483.89). (*Id.*)

The proposed Settlement therefore represents a substantial recovery when compared to the reasonably forecasted recovery. (*Id.* at ¶ 31.) When considering the risks of litigation, the uncertainties involved in continued litigation, the burdens of proof necessary to establish liability, and the probability of appeal, it is clear the GSA of $275,000.00 is within the "ballpark" of reasonableness, and that settlement approval is appropriate. (*Id.*; *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc*. (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 133; *see Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of L.A.* (2010) 186 Cal.App.4th 399, 408–09 [holding that *Kullar* does not require "an explicit statement of the maximum amount the plaintiff class could recover if it prevailed on all its claims," but instead, only an "understanding of the amount that is in controversy and the realistic range of outcomes of the litigation"].)

3. The Settlement Is a Fair and Reasonable Result Following a Thorough Investigation and Accounting of Various Litigation Risks

Plaintiff's Counsel have conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the allegations. (Moon Decl., ¶ 34.) Based on discovery and on their own independent investigation and evaluation, Plaintiff's Counsel are of the opinion that the proposed Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. (*Id.*) Furthermore, considering all known facts and circumstances, the risk of significant delay, trial risk, appellate risk, the defenses that could be asserted by Defendants on the merits, Plaintiff's Counsel respectfully submit that the Settlement is in the best interests of the Aggrieved Employees and the State of California. (*Id.*)

Although Plaintiff's Counsel believe there is merit to Plaintiff's allegations, they also acknowledge a legitimate controversy exists as to each allegation. (*Id.* at ¶ 35.) Plaintiff's Counsel also recognize that proving the amounts of penalties owed to each Aggrieved Employee would be an expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain proposition. (*Id.*) Moreover, Plaintiff's Counsel are also of the opinion that because the issues here are fairly contested, there is a possibility of the Court not awarding PAGA penalties even if Plaintiff prevailed on the merits due to the largely discretionary nature of awarding PAGA penalties. (*Id.* at ¶ 36.) Indeed, a Court may reduce PAGA 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." (Lab. Code § 2699(e)(2).) In other words, were this matter to go to trial, any award granted would be at the discretion of the Court and subject to a substantial reduction. (Moon Decl., ¶ 36.) While Plaintiff's Counsel believe there would be no persuasive grounds to reduce penalties, they recognize that the Court could determine otherwise and significantly reduce any award of penalties. (*Id.* at ¶ 37.) This wide range of potential recovery and additional delays and risks of trial provide justification to settle for a reasonable amount of recovery at this point in the litigation. (*Id.*) In all, based on the investigation and analysis of the claims in preparation for mediation, the maximum exposure did not comport with the realistic exposure that Defendants faced, as discussed above. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff's Counsel took into account the risk of not being able to proceed on a representative basis at all due to the potential manageability issues, the risk of not prevailing at trial, and the risk that even if Plaintiff prevailed at trial, the penalties would be limited due to the largely discretionary nature of awarding PAGA penalties. (*Id.* at ¶ 38.) The provisions of the Labor Code triggering PAGA penalties in this case include Labor Code sections 203, 210, 226.3, 558, 1197.1, and 2802. (*Id.*) However, PAGA penalties are not mandatory, but rather, permissive. (Lab. Code § 2699(e)(2).) Accordingly, it is entirely possible that even if Plaintiff would be successful at trial, assuming he is first able to win on the merits regarding his individual claims at arbitration and then defeat the manageability issues presented at litigation by the large number of Aggrieved Employees in this action, Plaintiff may still be awarded substantially less than what was obtained through the Settlement. (Moon Decl., ¶ 38.)

The Settlement avoids the significant risks, burdens, and the accompanying expense of further litigation. (*Id.* at ¶ 39.) Though the Parties have engaged in a significant amount of investigation, informal discovery, and employee data analysis, they have not commenced formal discovery procedures. (*Id.*) Moreover, Plaintiff would have to proceed with arbitration of his individual claims and win on the merits before proceeding with litigation of the representative PAGA claims. (*Id.*) Preparation for trial and the prospect of appeals in the wake of any summary judgment ruling would remain for the Parties. (*Id.*) As a result, the Parties would incur considerably more attorneys' fees and costs through trial, a lengthy and uncertain process that could result in recovering less than was settled for. (*Id.*)

C. <u>The Requested Attorneys' Fees/Costs Are Reasonable and Should Be Approved</u>

In line with the Settlement, my firm requests an award of attorneys' fees in an amount of one-third of the GSA (i.e., $91,666.66), plus reimbursement for actual litigation costs in the amount of $15,711.79. (Moon Decl., 64; Settlement, ¶ 3.1.1.)

1. Plaintiff's Counsel Request an Award of Fees Based on the Common Fund Method

California courts have long awarded attorneys' fees as a percentage of the benefit created by counsel in pursuing claims on behalf of a class. (*See, e.g.*, *Serrano v. Priest* (1977) 20 Cal.3d 25.) The

California Supreme Court has held, "when a number of persons are entitled in common to a specific fund, and an action brought by a plaintiff or plaintiffs for the benefit of all results in the creation or preservation of that fund, such plaintiff or plaintiffs may be awarded attorney's fees out of the fund." (*Id.* at p. 34.)

Here, Plaintiff's Counsel seek an award of attorneys' fees on the "percentage of recovery/common fund" theory. (Moon Decl., ¶ 65.) The purpose of this approach is to "spread litigation costs proportionately among all the beneficiaries so that the active beneficiary does not bear the entire burden alone." (*Vincent v. Hughes Air W., Inc.* (9th Cir. 1977) 557 F.2d 759, 769.) In *Quinn v. State of Cal.* (1975) 15 Cal.3d 162, the California Supreme Court stated, "one who expends attorneys' fees in winning a suit which creates a fund from which others derive benefits, may require those passive beneficiaries to bear a fair share of the litigation costs." (*Id.* at p. 167.) Similarly, in *City and County of San Francisco v. Sweet* (1995) 12 Cal.4th 105, the California Supreme Court recognized that the common fund doctrine has been applied "consistently in California when an action brought by one party creates a fund in which other persons[ ] are entitled to share." (*Id.* at pp. 110–11 [pincite omitted].) The reasons for applying this doctrine include:

> fairness to the successful litigant, who might otherwise receive no benefit because his recovery might be consumed by the expenses; correlative prevention of an unfair advantage to the others who are entitled to share in the fund and who should bear their share of the burden of its recovery; encouragement of the attorney for the successful litigant, who will be more willing to undertake and diligently prosecute proper litigation for the protection or recovery of the fund if he is assured that he will be properly and directly compensated should his efforts be successful.

(*Id.* at p. 111.)

Several courts have expressed frustration with the alternative "lodestar" approach for deciding fee awards, which usually involves wading through voluminous and often indecipherable time records. Commenting on the lodestar approach, Chief Judge Marilyn Hall Patel wrote in *In re Activision Securities Litigation* (N.D. Cal. 1989) 723 F.Supp.1373:

> **This court is compelled to ask, "Is this process necessary?" Under a cost-benefit analysis, the answer would be a resounding, "No!"** Not only do the *Lindy* and *Kerr–Johnson* analyses consume an undue amount of court time with little resulting advantage to anyone, but, in fact, it may be to the detriment of the class members.

(*Id.* at p. 1375 [emphasis added].) The percentage approach is preferable to the lodestar because: (1) it aligns the interests of class counsel and absent class members; (2) it encourages efficient resolution of the litigation by providing an incentive for early, yet reasonable, settlement; and (3) it reduces the demands on judicial resources. (*Id.* at pp. 1378–79.) California Courts now routinely use the percentage of the common fund approach to determine the award of attorney's fees. (*See*, *e.g.*, *In re Pac. Enter. Sec. Litig.* (9th Cir. 1995) 47 F.3d 373, 378–79 [approving attorneys' fee award of 33%].)

2. The Matter Involves a Fee and Cost Shifting Provision under PAGA

Labor Code section 2699 provides for the recovery reasonable attorney's fees as well as costs of suit. (Lab. Code § 2699(k)(1).) Specifically, it states: "Any employee who prevails in any [PAGA] action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs . . ." (*Id.*) Under this provision, Plaintiff would be permitted to recover her actual attorneys' fees, even if those fees were larger than the total recovery for the Aggrieved Employees at the conclusion of this case. (*Id.*) This fee/cost-shifting provision reflects the understanding that Plaintiff's Counsel must accept significant risk of substantial expenses and consumption of time, energy, and other resources in litigating a PAGA claim, and thus, that Plaintiff's Counsel is not only permitted, but entitled, to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs if successful in litigating a PAGA claim.

The Settlement at issue is beneficial in that it limits the risk of continued expenses and consumption of time, energy, and resources facing Defendant while at the same time rewarding Plaintiff's Counsel for their decision to assume risk by taking on this matter. In fact, prosecution of this action involved significant financial risk for Plaintiff's Counsel who undertook this matter on a contingent basis, with no guarantee of recovery. (Moon Decl., ¶¶ 70–72.) Once Plaintiff's Counsel undertook this litigation on behalf of the Aggrieved Employees, they committed to pursue it to its conclusion, and were accordingly precluded from focusing on, or taking on, other cases which could have resulted in a larger, and less risky, monetary gain. (*Id.* at ¶ 71.)

3. Counsel's Experience, Reputation, and Ability Support the Requested Fee Award

As demonstrated by their prior experience in pursuing class and representative actions on behalf of employees, Plaintiff's Counsel possess considerable expertise in litigating class action and representative matters. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 40–61.) Plaintiff's Counsel have been involved as lead counsel or co-counsel in a multitude of class and representative actions resulting in beneficial results to class members and aggrieved employees in California. (*Id.*) Because it is reasonable to compensate Plaintiff's Counsel commensurate with their skill, reputation, and experience, the requested fee award is supported here.

Plaintiff's Counsel's experience in wage-and-hour class and representative actions was integral in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the case against Defendant and the reasonableness of this Settlement. (*Id.* at ¶ 62.) Practice in the narrow field of wage-and-hour litigation requires skill and knowledge concerning the rapidly evolving substantive law (state and federal), as well as the procedural law of representative action litigation. (*Id.* at ¶ 60.) Based on these and other factors, Plaintiff's Counsel have frequently received fee awards of this percentage from the gross recovery for aggrieved employees. (*See id.* at ¶¶ 44, 49.) Thus, the requested fee award is reasonable and fair.

4. While the Lodestar Method Is Not Necessary in Common Fund Cases, the Court May Perform a Cross-Check to Award Fees

"Despite its primacy, the lodestar method is not necessarily utilized in common fund cases." (*Lealao v. Beneficial Cal., Inc.* (2000) 82 Cal.App.4th 19, 27.) Courts have criticized the lodestar method as a drain on the judicial system and a disincentive on attorneys to take on high-risk, challenging cases. (*Id.* at p. 29.) Indeed, the lodestar approach: "(1) 'increases the workload of an already overtaxed judicial system,' (2) is 'insufficiently objective and produce[s] results that are far from homogenous,' (3) 'creates a sense of mathematical precision that is unwarranted in terms of the realities of the practice of law,' (4) 'is subject to manipulation by judges who prefer to calibrate fees in terms of percentages of the settlement fund or the amounts recovered by the plaintiffs or of an overall dollar amount,' (5) 'encourages lawyers to expend excessive hours, and . . . engage in duplicative and unjustified work,' (6) 'creates a disincentive for the early settlement of cases,' (7) deprives trial courts of 'flexibility to reward or deter lawyers so that desirable objectives, such as early settlement, will be fostered,' (8) 'works to the particular disadvantage of the public interest bar,' and (9) results in 'confusion and lack of predictability.'" (*Id.* [quoting Third Circuit Task Force, *Court Awarded Attorney Fees* (1985) 108 F.R.D. 237, 246–49].)

Although California Courts support the common fund doctrine, the lodestar method can be used to cross-check fee awards. "It may be appropriate in some cases, assuming the class benefit can be monetized with a reasonable degree of certainty, to 'cross-check' or adjust the lodestar in comparison to a percentage of the common fund to ensure that the fee awarded is reasonable and within the range of fees freely negotiated in the legal marketplace in comparable litigation." (*In re Consumer Privacy Cases* (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 545, 557 [quoting *Lealao*, *supra*, 82 Cal.App.4th at pp. 49–50].) Applying the lodestar method is a two-step process. The first step is to multiply the number of hours reasonably expended by a reasonable hourly rate, and the second step is to apply a multiplier to the lodestar to account for various factors. (*Id.* at p. 556.) "The purpose of such adjustment is to fix a fee at the fair market value for the particular action. In effect, the court determines, retrospectively, whether the litigation involved a contingent risk or required extraordinary legal skill justifying augmentation of the unadorned lodestar in order to approximate the fair market rate for such services." (*Id.*) "Under certain circumstances, a lodestar calculation may be enhanced on the basis of a percentage-of-the-benefit analysis." (*Id*. at pp. 556–57.)

Further, "California case law permits fee awards in the absence of detailed time sheets." (*Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 255.) The Court "should defer to the winning lawyer's professional judgment as to how much time he was required to spend on the case." (*Moreno v. City of Sacramento* (9th Cir. 2008) 534 F.3d 1106, 1112.) Generally, hours are reasonable if they were "reasonably expended in pursuit of the ultimate result achieved in the same manner that an attorney traditionally is compensated by a fee-paying client." (*Hensley v. Eckerhart* (1983) 461 U.S. 424, 431.)

Here, Plaintiff's Counsel current lodestar is *no less than* **$90,508.5.00**, which is based on *no less than* **123.38 hours** of attorney time spent to-date at their customary hourly rates. (Moon Decl., ¶ 66) (Declaration of Peggy J. Reali, ¶ 10; Declaration of Walter L. Haines, ¶¶ 8-9.). Thus, in comparison to this lodestar, application of a positive multiplier of about .**98** would be warranted in this case. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 68-69.) Further, the foregoing lodestar does not reflect additional works that will be devoted to this litigation, including to obtain and monitor approval of the Settlement and requested awards, oversee the settlement administration process and distribution of funds, respond to inquiries, and communicate with Plaintiff regarding the case. (*Id.* at ¶ 67.) The amount of fees requested under the Settlement is warranted based on the contingent risk that Plaintiff's Counsel incurred, the difficulty of the questions involved, the substantial benefit conferred on the Aggrieved Employees and State of California as a result of the Settlement, and the skill displayed by Plaintiff's Counsel. (*Id.* at

¶ 69.) Plaintiff's Counsel also bear the risk of taking whatever actions are necessary if Defendant fails to pay. (*Id.* at ¶ 67.) Thus, the request for attorneys' fees is more than reasonable under a lodestar check.

5. Plaintiff's Counsel's Costs Were Actually and Reasonably Incurred

Winning counsel are entitled to recover the out-of-pocket costs and expenses they reasonably incurred in investigating, prosecuting, and settling a case. (*Staton v. Boeing Co.* (9th Cir. 2003) 327 F.3d 938, 974; Lab. Code § 2699(k)(1).) Here, Plaintiff's Counsel seek reimbursement in the total amount of $15,711.79 for expenses that were actually and reasonably incurred in this litigation. (Moon Decl., ¶ 74, Ex. 4.) Moreover, this amount is below the maximum allocation under the Settlement and thus, the remainder ($4,288.21) will revert to the PAGA Penalties. (*Id.* at ¶ 74; Settlement, ¶ 3.1.1.) Thus, costs should be reimbursed in full.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court grant approval of the Settlement and enter the proposed approval order and proposed judgment submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: July 14, 2026

MOON LAW GROUP, PC

By: ______________________________

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