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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF TULARE

LISA KIMBLE, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

GENOVA MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC, a California limited liability company; MILANO RESTAURANTS INTERNATIONAL CORP, a Nevada corporation; ME-N-ED'S PIZZERIAS, INC., a Nevada corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: VCU297657
Related Case No. VCU299903

Assigned for all purposes to:
Hon. Bret Hillman, Dept. 2

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL HEARING
Date: September 16, 2025
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Dept.: 2

Complaint Filed: April 21. 2023
Trial Date: Not set

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 16, 2025 at 8:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard in Department 2 of the above-entitled Court, located at County Civic Center 221 South Mooney Boulevard Visalia, CA 93291, Plaintiffs Lisa Kimble and Ashley Stockton ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move this Court for an Order:

1. Granting preliminary approval of the proposed Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Settlement");
2. Conditionally certifying the proposed Class for settlement purposes only;
3. Appointing Plaintiffs as the Class Representatives;
4. Appointing Wilshire Law Firm, PLC as Class Counsel;
5. Appointing Phoenix Settlement Administrators, Inc. as the Settlement Administrator; and
6. Setting a final approval hearing date.

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 3.769(d) and (e), this Motion is made on the grounds that the proposed Settlement satisfies all criteria for preliminary approval and falls well within the range of reasonableness. The Settlement was reached through informed, arm's length bargaining between experienced attorneys with the assistance of an experienced neutral, and Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Counsel will fairly and adequately represent the Class.

This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of John G. Yslas, the Declaration of Lisa Kimble, the Declaration of Ashley Stockton, the Declaration of Jodey Lawrence, and on all records and documents on file, together with such oral and documentary evidence that may be presented at the hearing on this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: August 22, 2025

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC

By: ______________________

Emily Borman
Attorneys for Plaintiff Lisa Kimble
and Ashley Stockton

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I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 3.769(d) and (e), Plaintiffs seek preliminary approval of a class action settlement of wage and hour claims, including representative claims brought under the Private Attorneys' General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"), against Defendants Genova Management Group, LLC, Milano Restaurant International Corp, and Me-N-Ed's Pizzerias, Inc. ("Defendants"). The proposed Class is defined as all current and former non-exempt, hourly paid employees that worked for Defendants in California ("Class Members") during the Class Period of April 21, 2019 through May 7, 2025 ("Class Period"). The main terms of the Settlement are as follows:

1. A Gross Settlement Amount of $3,675,000.00, which will be distributed to approximately 3,614 Class Members on a pro rata basis according to the total workweeks worked by each Class Member during the Class Period;
2. Attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount (currently $1,225,000.00) and up to $46,000.00 in reimbursement of litigation costs to Plaintiffs' Counsel;
3. A class representative service payment of up to $10,000.00 to Plaintiff Lisa Kimble;
4. A class representative service payment of up to $7,500.00 to Plaintiff Ashley Stockton;
5. Costs of settlement administration of up to $32,000; and
6. Allocation of $100,000.00 to PAGA penalties, seventy-five percent (75%) of which ($75,000.00) will be paid to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"), and twenty-five percent (25%) of which ($25,000.00) will be paid to Class Members who worked for Defendants during the PAGA Period of May 15, 2022 through May 7, 2025 ("Aggrieved Employees").

The Settlement meets all criteria for preliminary approval and falls within the range of reasonableness given the risks and expenses of further litigation. The Settlement was reached through informed, arm's length bargaining between experienced attorneys with the assistance of an experienced neutral. As such, Plaintiffs request that the Court grant preliminary approval of the

Settlement, conditionally certify the Class for settlement purposes only, appoint Plaintiffs as the Class Representatives, appoint Plaintiffs' Counsel as Class Counsel, appoint Phoenix Settlement Administrators, Inc. ("Phoenix") as the Settlement Administrator, authorize the Settlement Administrator to administer notice of the Settlement to the Class, and set a final approval hearing date.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On April 21, 2023, Plaintiff Kimble filed this action as a putative class action against Defendants alleging: (1) failure to pay minimum and straight time wages; (2) failure to pay overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods; (4) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (5) failure to timely pay final wages at termination; (6) failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements; (7) failure to indemnify employees for expenditures; and (8) unfair business practices. Declaration of John G. Yslas in Support of Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ("Yslas Decl.") at ¶ 3.

On May 15, 2023, Plaintiff Kimble provided written notice to the LWDA and Defendants of her intention to file a PAGA claim. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 4. The LWDA did not notify Plaintiff Kimble that it intended to investigate within 65 days of this written notice. *Id*. Therefore, on July 13, 2023, Plaintiff Kimble filed a separate action alleging a claim under PAGA, Case No. VCU299903 (the "PAGA Action"). *Id.*

On October 23, 2024, the Parties participated in a private mediation with mediator Todd Smith. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 5. Despite the Parties' efforts, mediation was unsuccessful. The Parties subsequently participated in a private all-day mediation with mediator Lynn Frank on March 8, 2025. *Id*. The parties negotiated the terms of the Settlement over the next several months, which was finalized in August 2025. *Id.* at ¶ 6, Exhibit 1 ("Settlement Agreement"). On August 22, 2025, Plaintiffs submitted a copy of the Settlement Agreement to the LWDA. *Id.* at ¶ 7, Exhibit 2.

III. SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENT TERMS

A. Terms of the Proposed Settlement

The parties have agreed to settle the claims alleged in this case and the related PAGA Action for a Gross Settlement Amount of $ 3,675,000.00. Settlement Agreement at § 3.1. Subject to Court approval, the following payments will be deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount: (1) a class representative service payment of up to $10,000.00 to Plaintiff Lisa Kimble; (2) a class representative service payment of up to $7,500.00 to Plaintiff Lisa Kimble; (3) attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount (currently $ 1,225,000.00) and reimbursement of litigation costs of up to $46,000.00 to Plaintiffs' Counsel; (4) costs of settlement administration of up to $32,000.00 to Phoenix; (5) individual class payments to Class Members; and (6) PAGA penalties in the amount of $100,000, which will be allocated 75% to the LWDA ($75,000) and 25% to Aggrieved Employees ($25,000). *Id.* at § 3.2; *see also* Declaration of Jodey Lawrence ISO Motion for Preliminary Approval ("Lawrence Decl."), ¶16, Ex. B. After all requested deductions are made, the remaining Net Settlement Amount is currently estimated to be $2,254,500.00.

Individual class payments will be calculated based on the number of workweeks worked by each Class Member during the Class Period. Settlement Agreement at Ex. A, § 4(i). For tax purposes, the individual class payments will be allocated 20% to wages and 80% to penalties, interest, and reimbursement of expenses. *Id*. at § 3.3.1. Defendants will separately pay any and all employer payroll taxes owed on the wage positions of the individual class payments separate from the Gross Settlement Amount. *Id*. at 3.1.

Individual PAGA payments to Aggrieved employees will be calculated based on the number of pay periods worked by each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period. Settlement Agreement at § 3.3.1.3, Ex. A. § 4(ii).

Any deductions not approved by the Court will be retained by the Settlement Administrator in the Net Settlement Amount. Settlement Agreement at § 3.2. Funds from any uncashed checks will be transmitted by the Settlement Administrator, in the name of the Participating Class Member or Aggrieved Employee, to the State of California's Unclaimed Property Division. *Id.* at § 4.6. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendants. *Id*. at § 3.1.

B. Proposed Settlement Administration

The parties' proposed Class Notice complies with the requirements of California Rules of Court, Rule 3.766(d). *See* Exhibit A to Settlement Agreement. It provides information regarding the nature of this lawsuit, a summary of the settlement terms, the formula used for calculating individual class and PAGA payments and instructions to dispute the calculations, instructions on how to opt-out of or object to the Settlement, the date, time, and location of the final approval hearing, and the amounts sought for the class representative service payment, attorneys' fees and litigation costs, and settlement administration costs. *See generally, id*. The Class Notice also notifies Class Members that they do not need to submit a claim in order to participate in the Settlement and receive a payment. *See id*. The Settlement Administrator will mail Class Members the Class Notice by first-class mail in English and in Spanish. Settlement Agreement at § 8.4.1.

If a Class Notice is returned as undeliverable, the Settlement Administrator will re-mail the Class Notice within 3 business days to the forwarding address provided by the U.S. Postal Service. *Id*. at § 8.4.2. If no forwarding address is provided, the Settlement Administrator will conduct a Class Member Address Search and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address obtained. *Id.* The deadline to opt-out of the Settlement or to submit an objection or dispute will be extended by 14 days for all Class Members whose Class Notice was remailed. *Id*. at §8.4.3.

C. Proposed Release

Participating Class Members and Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, shall release Released Parties from:

> any and all claims that were or could have been alleged in the Operative Complaint that arose during the Class Period including without limitation with respect to the following claims: (a) failure to pay overtime wages, including failure to include additional renumeration when calculating overtime wages; (b) failure to provide compliant meal periods or pay meal period premiums in lieu thereof; (c) failure to authorize and permit compliant rest periods or pay rest period premiums in lieu thereof; (d) failure to pay minimum and straight time wages; (e) failure to timely pay all earned wages and final paychecks due at time of separation of employment; (f) failure to timely pay wages during employment; (g) failure to provide complete and accurate wage statements; (h) failure to keep requisite payroll records; (i) failure to reimburse necessary business-related expenses and costs; (j) failure to pay all accrued and vested vacation and sick pay; (k) failure to timely pay final wages at termination; and (l) all claims under California Business & Professions Code § 17200 for unfair business practices that could have been premised on the facts, claims, causes of action or legal theories described above; and (m) violation of the California Industrial Wage Orders that could have been premised on the facts, claims, causes of action or legal theories described above, as well as any potential penalties, interest or attorneys' fees associated with all of such causes of action under California law.

Settlement Agreement at § 5.4.

Plaintiffs and all Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees, regardless of whether they are Participating Class Members or Non-Participating Class Members, shall release, on behalf of themselves and their former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns will release the Released Parties from:

> all claims, demands, rights, liabilities and causes of action under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the claims asserted in the operative complaint in the PAGA Action, the PAGA Notice (and any amendments thereto) and ascertained in the course of the Action, arising during or with respect to the PAGA Period. The foregoing release shall be binding on Plaintiffs, the Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California, and shall bar by res judicata any claim under the PAGA brought by any person, including the Aggrieved Employees, on behalf of the State of California, as to any claims predicated on the Released PAGA Claims.

Id. at § 5.5. Only Plaintiffs will agree to a general release and a waiver of Civil Code § 1542. *Id.* at § 5.2.

IV. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT MEETS ALL CRITERIA FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL

A. Provisional Certification of the Class is Appropriate

Class certification is appropriate when there is: (1) an ascertainable and sufficiently numerous class; (2) a well-defined community of interest among class members; and (3) substantial benefits from certification that render proceeding as a class superior to the alternatives. *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1021 (2012). Although courts still need to review and consider each element for certification, a lesser standard can be used to provisionally certify a settlement class. *Global Minerals & Metals Corp. v. Superior Court*, 113 Cal.App.4th 836, 859 (2003).

1. The Proposed Class is Numerous and Ascertainable

"Ascertainability" is determined by examining the class definition and the size of the class, and may also involve examining the means available to identify class members. *Noel v. Thrifty Payless, Inc.*, 7 Cal.5th 955, 980-981, 985-986 (2019). As the settlement eliminates the need for trial, "the case management issues inherent in the ascertainable class determination need not be confronted." *Global Minerals*, 113 Cal.App.4th at 859. Further, under California law, there is no minimum number of class members for maintenance of a class action. *Hendershot v. Ready to Roll*

Transp., Inc., 228 Cal.App.4th 1213, 1222 (2014). Class sizes as small as 10 have been permitted. *Rose v. City of Hayward*, 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 934 (1981), disapproved on other grounds by *Noel*, 7 Cal.5th at 986.

The Class here consists of all current and former hourly, non-exempt employees who worked for Defendants during the Class Period. *See* Settlement Agreement at §§ 1.5, 1.12. The Class is also readily ascertainable from Defendants' business records, because all Class Members are or were employees of Defendants. *Id*. Defendants' records show there are approximately 3,614 Class Members, making joinder of all Class Members impracticable. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 9.

2. A Well-Defined Community of Interest Exists

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. *Brinker*, 53 Cal.4th at 1021.

a. Common Questions Predominate

In determining whether common issues "predominate," courts consider both plaintiff's legal theories and defendant's affirmative defenses. *Duran v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n*, 59 Cal.4th 1, 28-29 (2014). The "predominate common questions" factor does not require that all class members have identical claims. *Ayala v. Antelope Valley Newspapers, Inc.*, 59 Cal.4th 522, 530 (2014). Rather, the focus is on whether issues shared by the class members are sufficiently uniform to permit class-wide assessment, and whether individual variations in proof on those issues are manageable. *Id.*

Plaintiffs have alleged that Defendants maintained common employment policies and/or practices that unlawfully deprived Class Members of wages, meal period, rest periods, reimbursements for business expenses, accurate wage statements, and timely payment of wages upon separation of employment. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 10. These allegations present common factual and legal questions of, *inter alia*, whether Defendants applied the same scheduling, timekeeping, pay, meal period, rest period, and reimbursement policies to all Class Members, whether these policies and practices resulted in Labor Code violations, whether Defendants' conduct was intention, and whether Class Members are entitled to damages and/or penalties. *Id*. These common questions could be resolved using Class Members' time records, payroll records, testimony from Defendants' designated representative(s), and Class Members' testimony. *Id*. Therefore, the Court can and should exercise its discretion to grant conditional class certification for settlement purposes.

b. Plaintiffs are Typical of the Class

Typicality does not require that the representative plaintiff's claims and those of the class members be identical or perfectly aligned. *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 228 (2001), disapproved on other grounds by *Hernandez v. Restoration Hardware, Inc.*, 4 Cal.5th 260, 269-280 (2018). Typicality does not require that a plaintiff's claims be identical to those of other class members, only that their claims and the defenses applicable to them are sufficiently similar to those of other class members that a named plaintiff is able to adequately represent the class and focus on common issues. *Medrazo v. Honda of North Hollywood*, 166 Cal.App.4th 89, 99 (2008).

Plaintiffs have alleged that they and Class Members were employed by the same Defendants and injured by Defendants' common wage and hour policies and practices, including Defendants' scheduling, timekeeping, pay, meal period, rest period, and reimbursement policies. *See* Yslas Decl. at ¶ 10. Through informal discovery, including the production of thousands of documents by Defendants, Plaintiffs confirmed that these challenged policies and practices applied to Plaintiffs as well as Class Members. *See id.* at ¶ 8. Therefore, Plaintiffs' claims and Class Members' claims arise from the same challenged employment policies and practices and are based on the same legal theories.

c. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Counsel Will Adequately Represent the Class

Certification requires adequacy of both the proposed class representative and of the proposed class counsel. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 382. "Only a conflict that goes to the very subject matter of the litigation will defeat a party's claim of representative status." *Richmond v. Dart Industries*, 29 Cal.3d 462, 470 (1981). Only conflicts that are "irreconcilable" can defeat adequacy.

Nat'l Solar Equip. Owners' Ass'n v. Grumman Corp., 235 Cal.App.3d 1273, 1286 (1991). The proposed representative Plaintiffs and proposed Class Counsel present no such conflict.

Plaintiffs' interests are coextensive with Class Members' interests. Declaration of Lisa Kimble in Support of Motion for Preliminary Approval ("Kimble Decl.") at ¶ 6; *see also* Declaration of Ashley Stockton in Support of Motion for Preliminary Approval ("Stockton Decl.") at ¶ 6. Plaintiffs have demonstrated an ability to advocate for the interests of Class Members by initiating this lawsuit, gathering documents and information meeting with their attorneys to understand the claims and theories of liability at issue, assisting their attorneys in preparation for mediation, and reviewing the proposed Settlement. Kimble Decl. at ¶ 7; *see also* Stockton Decl. at ¶ 7.

Likewise, Wilshire Law Firm has expended considerable time and effort on this case and will continue to do so through final approval. *See generally*, Yslas Decl. Therefore, Plaintiffs should be appointed Class Representatives, and their counsel should be appointed Class Counsel.

3. A Class Action is Superior to a Multitude of Individual Lawsuits

Courts have held that class treatment of wage and hour claims is clearly "superior to the other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy." *Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 211 Cal.App.3d 758, 772-773 (1989). This is so because "[p]ublic policy has long favored the 'full and prompt payment of wages due an employee.'" *Sav-On Drug Stores, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 34 Cal.4th 319, 340 (2004). Here, a class action is superior to a multitude of individual lawsuits. Given the size and amount of each Class Members' claim, Class Members have little incentive to litigate their claims on an individual basis because the out-of-pocket expenses and personal commitment necessary to litigate each claim likely outweighs any potential recovery. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 9. Therefore, a class action is the superior method for seeking relief.

B. The Settlement Meets the Standards for Preliminary Approval

The moving party must demonstrate that "the settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable." *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 126 (2008). "In determining whether a class settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable, the trial court should consider relevant factors, such as the strength of plaintiffs' case, the risk, expense, complexity and likely duration of further litigation, the risk of maintaining class action status through trial, the amount offered in settlement, the extent of discovery completed and the stage of the proceedings, the experience and views of counsel, the presence of a governmental participant, and the reaction of the class members to the proposed settlement." *Wershba*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 244-245 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

1. The Settlement is Entitled to a Presumption of Fairness

A settlement is entitled to "a presumption of fairness . . . where : (1) the settlement is reached through arm's length bargaining; (2) investigation and discovery are sufficient to allow counsel and the court to act intelligently; (3) counsel is experienced in similar litigation; and (4) the percentage of objectors is small." *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*, 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 (1996). The Settlement here satisfies the first three factors. Plaintiffs will analyze the fourth factor at final approval after Class Members have been notified of the Settlement and provided with an opportunity to object.

a. The Settlement is the Result of Arm's Length Negotiation

Courts have recognized that the involvement of a respected mediator provides a high degree of assurance that the settlement is the result of arm's length bargaining. *See Chavez v. Netflix, Inc.*, 162 Cal.App.4th 43, 52-53 (2008). The Settlement in this matter was the product of a full-day mediation session with a respected mediator. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 5. The negotiations were adversarial, conducted at arm's length, and tempered by the efforts of both sides to serve the interests of their clients. *Id.*

b. Sufficient Investigation and Discovery Have Been Conducted

Prior to attending mediation, Plaintiffs' Counsel thoroughly investigated the claims, applicable law, and potential defenses. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 10. Plaintiffs' Counsel assessed the value to the class claims using the documents and data Defendants produced in informal discovery, including class data providing the number of Class Members, the number of workweeks in the Class Period, and the number of pay periods in the PAGA Period, Plaintiffs' personnel file, employment handbook and policies, and a 20% random sampling of time and payroll records. *Id.*

c. Plaintiffs' Counsel is Experienced in Similar Litigation

Plaintiffs are represented by Wilshire Law Firm. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 1. Plaintiffs' Counsel has extensive experience litigating wage and hour class actions on behalf of employees. *See id.* at ¶¶ 18-30. Plaintiffs' Counsel have been involved as counsel in numerous class actions that have resulted in millions of dollars in recovery. *See id.*

2. The Settlement is Reasonable Given the Strengths of Plaintiffs' Claims and the Risks and Expense of Further Litigation

A settlement does not have to provide 100% of the damages sought to be considered fair and reasonable. *See Rebney v. Wells Fargo Bank*, 220 Cal.App.3d 1117, 1139 (1991). Although the exposure Plaintiffs' Counsel calculated is substantial, the various risks at succeeding at class certification and through trial affected the valuation of the claims for settlement purposes. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 11.

Minimum and Overtime Wages: Plaintiffs' unpaid minimum and overtime wage claims were based on the allegation that Defendants required Class Members to perform work duties before clocking in. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 12. Based on Plaintiffs' estimate that they worked a total of 1 hour off-the-clock each week, Plaintiffs' Counsel assumed each Class Member worked 1-hour off-the-clock per week in calculating potential exposure to be approximately $6.1 million for these claims. *Id*. However, Defendants argued that any off-the-clock time was undocumented and unknown to Defendants, and that Defendants were therefore not obligated to pay for this time. *Id*. Because this claim would have relied heavily on Class Member testimony and would not be evidenced in Defendants' time and payroll records, the risk of succeeding at class certification was substantial. *Id*. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Counsel applied a risk discount based on a 40% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 30% chance of succeeding at trial on the merits, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately $732,942.00 (or 20% of the Gross Settlement Amount). *Id.*

Meal Periods: Plaintiffs' meal period claim was based on the allegation that Defendants failed to maintain a policy and practice of paying meal period premiums when its time records showed Class Members' meal periods were late, short, or missed. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 13. Plaintiffs'

Counsel found a violation rate of 85.5% in Defendants' time and payroll records and calculated potential exposure on this claim to be approximately $14.5 million. *Id*. However, Defendants argued that Class Members signed meal period waivers and on-duty meal period agreements. *Id*. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Counsel applied a risk discount based on a 40% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 30% chance of succeeding at trial on the merits, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately $1.7 million (or 47% of the Gross Settlement Amount). *Id.*

Rest Breaks: Plaintiffs' rest break claim was based on the allegations that Defendants failed to relieve Class Members of all duties during rest periods because it required them to remain on premises and maintained facially unlawful policies. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 14. Plaintiffs' Counsel applied a 100% violation rate to all shifts over 3.5 hours and calculated a potential exposure of $16.9 million for this claim. *Id*. However, Defendants argued that a 100% violation rate was unrealistic taking into consideration they updated their rest break policies during the class period to specify employees were permitted to take 10-minute paid rest periods. *Id*. Because this claim would have relied exclusively on Class Member testimony, Plaintiffs' Counsel applied a risk discount based on a 20% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 20% chance of succeeding at trial on the merits, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately $677,109.05 (or 18% of the Gross Settlement Amount). *Id.*

Reimbursements: Plaintiffs' reimbursement claim was based on the allegation that Defendants required Class Members to: use their personal cell phones to communicate with supervisors and managers and to check their work schedule; and purchase work attire (e.g., aprons) to carry out their job duties. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 15. Based on Plaintiffs' estimate that they incurred $30 in unreimbursed expenses per month, *Id.* Plaintiffs' Counsel assumed each Class Member incurred $30 in unreimbursed expenses per month in calculating potential exposure to be approximately $2.1 million for this claim. *Id.* However, Defendants argued that these expenses were not required by Defendants, and that it could not have known that these expenses were being incurred. *Id.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Counsel applied a risk discount based on a 30% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 20% chance of succeeding at trial on the merits, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately $124,650.00 (or 3% of the Gross Settlement Amount). *Id*.

Derivative Penalties: Plaintiffs alleged that as a result of Defendants' alleged failure to pay all wages and meal and rest period premiums owed, Defendants owed waiting time penalties and wage statement penalties. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 16. However, Defendants argued that it had good faith defenses that made the imposition of these penalties unwarranted. *Id*. Moreover, Plaintiffs could not recover these penalties if they failed to prove the underlying claims. *Id*. Plaintiffs' Counsel calculated that potential exposure for the waiting time penalty claim was approximately $3.3 million (assuming 30 days per employee at 5.7 hours per day, based on the average hours per shift), and approximately $9.3 million for the wage statement penalty claim (based on $50 for the first violations and $100 for subsequent violations, with a $4,000 employee maximum). *Id*. However, considering that the underlying claims are realistically estimated to be $3.3 million, such a disproportionate award would also raise due process concerns. *Id*. As such, Plaintiffs' Counsel applied a discount to the figure to account for the risk and uncertainty of prevailing at trial, resulting in a realistic evaluation of $132,421.72 (based on a 20% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 20% chance of succeeding at trial on the merits) for the waiting time penalty claims, or 4% of the Gross Settlement Amount, and $185,280.00 (based on a 20% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 10% chance of succeeding at trial on the merits) for the wage statement penalty claims, or 5% of the Gross Settlement Amount. *Id.*

PAGA: For the PAGA claim, Plaintiffs' Counsel determined that Defendants' potential exposure could potentially reach $6.3 million, assuming the initial $100 penalty would apply for each of the 62,931 pay periods in the PAGA Period. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 17. However, even assuming success on the merits of each claim, PAGA gives the Court discretion to reduce penalties for a variety of reasons, including where to do otherwise would result in an award that is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory. *Id.* Therefore, the settlement allocates $100,000.00 of the Gross Settlement Amount to PAGA, or 3% of the Gross Settlement Amount, which amounts to approximately $1.59 per pay period. *Id.*

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C. The Requested Service Payment is Reasonable

Plaintiff Lisa Kimble seeks a class representative service payment of up to $10,000.00 for accepting the responsibilities of representing the interests of the Class and potential costs that were not borne by any other Class Member. Settlement Agreement at § 3.2.1. Plaintiff Ashley Stockton seeks a class representative service payment of up to $7,500.00 for accepting the responsibilities of representing the interests of the Class and potential costs that were not borne by any other Class Member. *Id*. A named plaintiff is eligible for payment that reasonably compensates her for undertaking and fulfilling a fiduciary duty to represent absent class members. *See Cellphone Termination Fee Cases*, 186 Cal.App.4th 1380, 1393 (2010); *Bell v. Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 115 Cal.App.4th 715, 726 (2004).

Throughout this case, Plaintiffs assisted counsel in gathering evidence necessary to prosecute the claims, maintained regular contact with counsel and reviewed the Settlement to ensure it was fair to the Class. Kimble Decl. at ¶ 7; see also Stockton Decl. ¶ 7. No action would likely have been taken by Class Members individually and no compensation would have been recovered for them, but for Plaintiffs' services on behalf of the Class. By actively pursuing this action, Plaintiffs furthered the California public policy goal of enforcing the State's wage and hour laws. *See Sav-On*, 34 Cal.4th at 340. The requested class representative service payment is reasonable and should be preliminarily approved. Plaintiffs have provided declarations regarding their work performed to date and will provide additional information as requested or required by the Court at final approval.

D. The Requested Attorneys' Fees and Costs Are Reasonable

The purpose of an attorneys' fee award in class action litigation is to reward counsel who invested in a case despite the risk of non-payment and achieved a substantial positive result for the class. California courts routinely award attorneys' fees equaling one-third or more of the potential value of the common fund. *See Chavez*, 162 Cal.App.4th at 66, fn. 11 ("Empirical studies show that, regardless of whether the percentage method or the lodestar method is used, fee awards in class actions average around one-third of the recovery.").

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Plaintiffs seek appointment of Wilshire Law Firm as Class Counsel. The attorneys performed significant work and expended litigation costs in prosecuting this matter with no guarantee of payment. Yslas Decl. at ¶ 18. Plaintiffs' Counsel seeks preliminary approval for $1,225,000.00 in attorneys' fees, which is up to one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, and up to $46,000.00 in reimbursement of litigation costs. Given the work performed in this matter, the extensive information exchange, and the substantial recovery obtained on behalf of the Class, Plaintiffs' Counsel achieved a settlement through efficient and diligent work. *See generally*, Yslas Decl. At final approval, Plaintiffs' Counsel will fully brief the merits of its request for the award of attorneys' fees and litigation costs.

V. CONCLUSION

The Parties have negotiated a fair and reasonable settlement of the class claims in light of the risks presented in this case. Plaintiffs have presented the materials and information necessary to demonstrate that the requirements for preliminary approval have been met, and therefore respectfully requests that the Court preliminarily approve the Settlement and schedule a date for the final approval hearing.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: August 22, 2025

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC

By: ______________________________

Emily Borman
Attorneys for Plaintiff Lisa Kimble and
Ashley Stockton