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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE

DARAPHONE SIMMA and WENDY SANTOS, individuals, on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all persons similarly situated, and on behalf of the State of California, as private attorney general, Plaintiffs, vs. BIOSENSE WEBSTER, INC., a California Corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, Defendants.	CASE No. **30-2023-01342539-CU-OE-CXC** **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT AND AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS AND SERVICE AWARDS** Hearing Date: September 17, 2026 Hearing Time: 2:00 p.m. [*Hearing scheduled by Order dated May 26, 2026*] Judge: Hon. Layne H. Melzer Dept.: CX102 Action Filed: August 15, 2023 Trial Date: Not Set

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Parties to this action have reached a Settlement and the Court preliminarily approved the First Amended Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (the "Agreement"), a true and correct copy of which is attached as Exhibit #2 to the Declaration of Kyle Nordrehaug ("Nordrehaug Decl.").[1] In accordance with the Order Granting Motion for Preliminary Approval dated May 26, 2026 ("Preliminary Approval Order"), the approved Class Notice has been disseminated to the Class.[2]

The purpose of this hearing is to determine whether the proposed settlement of the litigation should be finally approved. Plaintiffs Daraphone Simma and Wendy Santos ("Plaintiffs") respectfully submit this motion for final approval, including attorneys' fees, costs and the service awards, and the proposed entry of the Final Approval Order and Judgment, submitted herewith. The settlement represents an excellent result for the Class and avoids the delays, risks, and costs of further litigation. After disseminating the notice to the members of the Class, there were **no objections and one request for exclusion**, which means that nearly the entire Class (99.77%) has elected to participate in the Settlement. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶4. This is a positive response from the Class evidencing their collective approval of the settlement. As a result, Plaintiffs respectfully submit that the class settlement should be finally approved for the same reasons that the Court preliminarily approved the settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate.

II. THE SETTLEMENT BEFORE THE COURT

As consideration for this Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount to be paid by Defendant Biosense Webster, Inc. ("Defendant") is One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,800,000) (the "Gross Settlement Amount"). (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.22 and 3.1.) Under the Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount consists of the following elements: (1) Individual Class Payments; (2) Individual PAGA Payments; (3) the LWDA PAGA Payment; (4) Class Counsel Fees Payment; (5) Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment; (6) Class Representative Service Payments; and (7) Administration

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[1] Capitalized terms are defined in the Agreement.

[2] The "Class" is defined as "all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant in California and classified as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Class Period" is defined as "August 15, 2019, through August 31, 2025." (Preliminary Approval Order at ¶7.)

Expenses Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) Nordrehaug Decl. ¶3(a). 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 to Defendant. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) Nordrehaug Decl. ¶3(b). The following is a table of the key financial terms of the Settlement and the proposed deductions:

$1,800,000 (Gross Settlement Amount)
- $20,000 (Plaintiffs' proposed service awards - not to exceed $10,000 each)
- $30,000 (Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)
- $540,000 (Class Counsel Fees Payment - 30% of settlement)
- $40,000 (PAGA Payment - 75% to LWDA / 25% to Aggrieved Employees)
- $7,500 (Administration Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)

$1,162,500 (Net Settlement Amount)

The specific details of the Settlement were discussed in the Motion for Preliminary Approval and are set forth again in the Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶¶ 3(c)-3(i).

The Settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable to the class and should be finally approved for the same reasons the Court granted preliminary approval of the Settlement, agreeing that the settlement is "fair, adequate, and reasonable." (Preliminary Approval Order at ¶ 1.) In sum, the Settlement valued at $1,800,000 is an excellent result for the Class. This result is particularly favorable in light of the fact that liability and class certification in this case were far from certain in light of the defenses asserted by Defendant. Given the complexities of this case, the defenses asserted, the uncertainty of class certification, along with the uncertainties of proof at trial and appeal, the proposed settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate, and should be finally approved. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶3(j).

III. GENERAL STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO JUDICIAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENTS

Settlements of disputed claims are favored by the courts. *Huens v. Tatum*, 52 Cal. App. 4th 259, 265 (1997). In evaluating settlements, the courts have long recognized that compromise is particularly appropriate since such litigation is difficult and notoriously uncertain. *7-Eleven Owners for Fair Fran. v. Southland Corp.*, 85 Cal. App. 4th 1135, 1151 (2000) ("[V]oluntary conciliation and settlement are the preferred means of dispute resolution. This is especially true in complex class action litigation.")

The court must decide whether the proposed settlement falls within the range of reasonable settlements, taking into account that settlements are compromises between the parties reflecting subjective, unquantifiable judgments concerning the risks and possible outcomes of litigation. *See Wershba v. Apple Computer*, 91 Cal. App. 4th 224, 246 (2001) ("The proposed settlement is not to be judged against a hypothetical or speculative measure of what might have been achieved had plaintiffs prevailed at trial.") In *Wershba*, the Court explained that "the merits of the underlying class claims are not a basis for upsetting the settlement of a class action." *Id.*; *see also 7-Eleven*, *supra*, at 1150.

In these cases, courts have repeatedly emphasized that there is a strong initial presumption that the compromise is fair and reasonable. *Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 245. Courts should not substitute their judgment for that of the parties who negotiated the settlement. *Id.* at 246. The presumption of fairness exists where: (1) investigation and discovery are sufficient to allow counsel and the court to act intelligently; (2) the settlement is reached through arm's-length bargaining; (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). Here, the facts and circumstances compel the conclusion that the proposed settlement satisfies that standard and the presumption applies.

IV. THE SETTLEMENT IS FAIR, REASONABLE AND ADEQUATE

The Court must determine whether the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable. *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*, 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 (1996); *see also Officers for Justice v. Civil Service Com'n*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982). The trial court has broad discretion to determine whether the settlement is fair. *Cellphone Termination Fee Cases*, 180 Cal.App.4th 1110, 1117 (2009). "The well-recognized factors that the trial court should consider in evaluating the reasonableness of a class action settlement agreement include '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.'" *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 128 (2008) (internal citations omitted); see also *Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of L. A.*, 186 Cal.App.4th 399, 408 (2010).

The list of factors is not exhaustive and should be tailored to each case. *Dunk*, *supra*, at 1801. Due regard should be given to what is otherwise a private consensual agreement between the parties. *Id.* The inquiry "must be limited to the extent necessary to reach a reasoned judgment that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned." *Id*. "Ultimately, the [trial] court's determination is nothing more than 'an amalgam of delicate balancing, gross approximations and rough justice.' [Citation omitted.]" *Id.*

These factors are analyzed seriatim below, and all support final approval of the class action settlement before this Court, consistent with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order.

A. The Settlement Satisfies the California Test for Fairness

1. <u>The Investigation and Analysis of Documents are Sufficient to Allow Counsel and the Court to Act Intelligently</u>

Over the course of more than two years of litigation, the Parties engaged in the investigation of the claims, including the production of documents, class data, and other information, allowing for the full and complete analysis of liabilities and defenses to the claims in this Action. The procedural history and investigation performed was detailed at length in support of the motion for preliminary approval. The Settlement was the product of one arms-length mediation and contentious negotiations, both during and after mediation, presided over by mediator, Kevin Barnes, Esq. The details of the litigation are set forth in the Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶¶ 6(a)-6(g).

2. <u>The Settlement was Reached Through Arm's Length Bargaining</u>

This settlement is the result of extensive and hard-fought litigation as well as negotiations before an experienced and well-respected mediator. Defendant has expressly denied and continues to deny any wrongdoing or legal liability arising out of the conduct alleged in the Action. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel have determined that it is desirable and beneficial to the Class to resolve the Released Class Claims of the Class in accordance with this Settlement, based upon the experience of Class Counsel who has previously litigated similar claims against other employers. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶7(a).

The Parties attended an arms-length mediation session with Kevin Barnes, Esq., an experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions, in order to reach this Settlement. In preparation for the mediation, Defendant provided Plaintiffs and Class Counsel with payroll and employment data and other information regarding the Class Members, various internal documents, and other compensation and employment-related materials. Class Counsel analyzed the data with the assistance of damages expert Berger Consulting and prepared and submitted a mediation brief to the mediator. Following the all-day mediation session, with after arm's length negotiations both during and after the mediation, the

Parties agreed to this Settlement based upon a mediator's proposal. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶7(b).

The fact that the settlement was negotiated with the assistance of an experienced mediator supports approval. *Alberto v. GMRI, Inc*., 252 F.R.D. 652, 666 (E.D. Cal. Jun 24, 2008); *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8476; 15 Wage & Hour Cas. 2d (BNA) 1330, at *15 (N.D. Cal. 2007) ("The settlement was negotiated and approved by experienced counsel on both sides of the litigation, with the assistance of a well-respected mediator with substantial experience in employment litigation[, and] this factor supports approval of the settlement").

From July 2024 to April 2025, the original settlement agreement and exhibits thereto were finalized and executed. On January 15, 2026, Plaintiffs moved for preliminary approval of the settlement. In advance of the January 15, 2026 hearing, the Court issued a Tentative Ruling that requested the Parties address certain issues. The Parties subsequently amended and executed the Agreement, and Plaintiffs filed a supplemental declaration to address the Courts' concerns. On May 7, 2026, the Court granted Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval, and on May 26, 2026, the Court issued its Order granting preliminary approved of the settlement as fair, adequate, and reasonable to the Class. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶7(c).

3. Class Counsel is Experienced in Similar Litigation

Class Counsel in this matter has extensive class action experience and has represented thousands of persons in class actions including employment litigation, wage and hour class actions, and complex litigation. Class Counsel has previously litigated wage and hour class actions involving employees and claims similar to this case and have been approved as experienced class counsel during contested motions in state and federal courts throughout California. The experience of counsel and class action cases managed and settled by the Class Counsel in this action is provided to the Court in the Nordrehaug Decl. at <u>Exhibit #1</u>. Class Counsel have participated in every aspect of the settlement discussions and have concluded the settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable and in the best interests of the Class. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶ 3(j).

4. <u>There Are No Objections and Only One Request for Exclusion</u>

The reaction of the Class unequivocally supports approval of the Settlement. On June 10, 2026, the Administrator mailed the Court-approved Class Notice to the Class Members, which provided each class member with the terms of the Settlement, including notice of the claims at issue and the financial terms of the settlement, including the attorneys' fees, costs, and service award that were being sought, how individual settlement awards would be calculated, and the specific, estimated payment amount to that individual. See Declaration of Cassandra Polites ("Polites Decl.") ¶ 7, Exh. A. In disseminating the notice, the Administrator followed the notice procedures authorized by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. Significantly, there have been no objections and only one request for exclusion. Polites Decl. ¶¶ 12-13. As such, nearly the entire Class (99.77%) will participate in the Settlement and will be sent a settlement check. *See* Polites Decl. at ¶¶ 16-17; Nordrehaug Decl. ¶4.

The absence of any objector strongly supports the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of the Settlement. *See In re Austrian & German Bank Holocaust Litigation*, 80 F.Supp.2d 164, 175 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) ("If only a small number of objections are received, that fact can be viewed as indicative of the adequacy of the settlement."); *Stoetzner v. U.S. Steel Corp.*, 897 F.2d 115, 118-119 (3d. Cir. 1990) (29 objections out of 281 member class "strongly favors settlement"); *Laskey v. Int'l Union*, 638 F.2d 954 (6th Cir. 1981) (The fact that 7 out of 109 class members objected to the proposed settlement should be considered when determining fairness of settlement). Here, where there are no objections, the approval of the class is evident.

5. The Strength of Plaintiffs' Case

The Action generally alleges that Plaintiffs and other Class Members were not properly paid all overtime wages for hours worked and at the correct rate of pay, were not provided meal and rest periods or paid premiums at the correct rate of pay in lieu thereof, were not timely paid earned wages, were not provided reimbursement for required expenses, were not provided accurate itemized wage statements, were not paid all wages at the time of termination, and were not provided sick pay at the correct rate of pay. The Action seeks unpaid wages, penalties, attorney fees, litigation costs, and any other equitable or legal relief allegedly due and owing to Plaintiffs and the other Class Members by virtue of the foregoing claims. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶5.

Where both sides face significant uncertainty, the attendant risks favor settlement. *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998). Here, a number of defenses asserted by Defendant present serious threats to the claims of the Plaintiffs and the other Class Members. Defendant asserted that Defendant's practices complied with all applicable Labor laws. Defendant argued that Class Members were paid for all time worked and that all work time was properly recorded. Defendant argued that there was no miscalculation of the regular rate. Defendant contended that its meal and rest period policies fully complied with California law and Defendant did not fail to provide the opportunity for legally required meal and rest breaks. Defendant also argued that its payment of meal period premiums was evidence of its lawful practices and good faith. Defendant contended that there was no failure to pay for business expenses, and that any cell phone usage was not mandatory but rather merely convenient and voluntary such that reimbursement was not legally required. Finally, Defendant could argue that the Supreme Court decision in *Brinker v. Superior Court,* 53 Cal. 4th 1004 (2012), weakened Plaintiffs' claims, on liability, value, and class certifiability as to the meal and rest period claims. Defendant also argued that based on its facially lawful practices, Defendant acted in good faith and without willfulness, which if accepted would negate the claims for waiting time penalties and/or inaccurate wage statements. See e.g. *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (2024) ("if an employer reasonably and in good faith believed it was providing a complete and accurate wage statement in compliance with the requirements of section 226, then it has not knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with the wage statement law.") If successful, Defendant's defenses could eliminate or substantially reduce any recovery to the Class. While Plaintiffs believe that these defenses could be overcome, Defendant maintains these defenses have merit and therefore present a serious risk to recovery by the Class. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶8(a).

In a similar wage and hour case, the federal district court in *Hopson v. Hanesbrands Inc.*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 33900 (N.D. Cal. 2009), explained in approving an overtime class action settlement:

> Plaintiffs may have a strong case, but the risks inherent in continued litigation are great. Defendants strongly deny liability for Plaintiffs' principal claim... [...T]he gross settlement amount and the Class Members' expected net recovery, after fees and other costs are deducted, appear to be a reasonable compromise, in light of the risks of litigation.

2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 33900 at *19-20 (N.D. Cal. 2009); *see also Browning v. Yahoo!, Inc.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86266, at *30 (N.D. Cal. 2007) ("In considering the strength of Plaintiff's case, legal uncertainties at the time of settlement - particularly those which go to fundamental legal issues - favor approval.").

As recognized in a federal decision approving settlement of an overtime wage class action:

> The potential complexity and possible duration of trial also weigh in favor of granting

> final approval. Plaintiffs acknowledge the difficulties of proving damages, recognize the uncertainty of outcome, and believe defendant would appeal in the event of adverse judgment. A post-judgment appeal would require many years to resolve and delay payment to class members. Plaintiffs believe the benefits of a guaranteed recovery today outweigh an uncertain future result. Accordingly, plaintiffs argue, and the Court agrees, the actual recovery confers substantial benefits on the class that outweigh the potential recovery through full adjudication.

Barcia v. Contain-A-Way, Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17118, *9 (S.D. Cal. 2009); *see also Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78314, *14 (S.D. Cal. 2008).

There was also a significant risk that, if the Action was not settled, Plaintiffs would be unable to obtain a certified class and maintain the certified class through trial, and thereby not recover on behalf of any other employees. At the time of the mediation, Defendant forcefully opposed the propriety of class certification, arguing that individual issues precluded class certification. Further, as demonstrated by the California Supreme Court decision in *Duran v. U.S. Bank National Assn.*, 59 Cal. 4th 1 (2014), there are significant hurdles to overcome for a class-wide recovery even where the class has been certified. While other cases have approved class certification in wage and hour claims, class certification in this action was hotly disputed and the maintenance of a certified class through trial was by no means a foregone conclusion. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶8(b).

In sum, the Settlement is a fair and reasonable result, and provides the Class with a significant recovery, particularly when viewed in light of the fact that the Defendant asserted serious and substantial defenses both to liability and to class certification. The maximum, average, and lowest class member allocations are $5,945.33, $2,583.33, and $18.81, respectively. *See* Polites Decl. ¶17. Given the complexities of this case, the defenses, along with the uncertainties of proof and appeal, the proposed Settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate, and should be finally approved. Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶8(e).

6. <u>The Risk, Expense, Complexity, and Likely Duration of Further Litigation</u>

As demonstrated by the decision in *Duran*, the complexities and duration of further litigation cannot be overstated. There is little doubt that Defendant would post a bond and appeal in the event of an adverse judgment. A post-judgment appeal by Defendant would have required many more years to resolve, assuming the judgment was affirmed. If the judgment was not affirmed in total, then the case could have dragged on for years after the appeal. The benefits of a guaranteed recovery today outweigh an uncertain result three or more years in the future. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶8(c).

Plaintiffs and Class Counsel recognize the expense and length of a trial against Defendant through possible appeals which could take at least another two or three years. Class Counsel also have taken into account the uncertain outcome, the risk of litigation, especially in complex actions such as this one. Class Counsel are also mindful of and recognize the inherent problems of proof under, and alleged defenses to, the claims asserted in the Action. Moreover, post-trial motions and appeals would have been inevitable. Costs would have mounted and recovery would have been delayed if not denied, thereby reducing the benefits of an ultimate victory. The Settlement confers substantial benefits upon the Class. Based upon their evaluation, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel have determined that the Settlement set forth in the Agreement is in the best interest of the Class. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶8(c).

Although Plaintiffs and Class Counsel believe that their case has merit, which Defendant continue to vigorously deny, they recognized the potential risks both sides would face if litigation of the Action continued. As the federal court held in *Glass*, where the parties faced uncertainties similar to those in this litigation:

> In light of the above-referenced uncertainty in the law, the risk, expense, complexity, 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 would have appealed, and the parties would have faced the expense and uncertainty of litigating an appeal. "The expense and possible duration of the litigation should be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of [a] settlement."

Id. at *12.

7. <u>The Amount Offered in Settlement</u>

The Settlement in this case is fair, reasonable and adequate considering Defendant's defenses to Plaintiffs' claims. As set forth in the Declaration of Nordrehaug in support of preliminary approval which discussed the value of the class claims in detail, the Gross Settlement Amount compares favorably to the value of the claims. Based upon 450 Participating Class Members who collectively worked an estimated 61,788 workweeks, the Gross Settlement Amount provides an average value of $3,938 per Class Member and $29 per workweek and, after deductions, the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of $2,583.33 per Class Member and a recovery of $18.81 per workweek. Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶8(d).

The calculations to compensate for the amount due for the Class at the time of the mediation were calculated by Berger Consulting, Plaintiffs' damage expert. As to the Class whose claims are at issue in this Action, Plaintiffs used the expert to analyze the data and determine the potential unpaid wages for the employees. For the Class, the maximum potential damages as calculated by Plaintiffs' expert were calculated to be $66,240 for the alleged unpaid wages due to rounding, $394,056 for the alleged unpaid overtime wages due to the miscalculation of the regular rate, $2,098,449 for the alleged unpaid wages due to off-the-clock work based upon 1 hour per week, $102,195 in alleged underpaid meal premiums and sick pay due to the miscalculation of the regular rate, $4,272,783 for alleged meal period damages based upon a 66% potential violation rate observed in the time records for shifts worked and after deducting meal premiums already paid by Defendant, $4,555,687 for alleged rest period damages based upon the same 66% potential violation rate observed in the time records for meal periods., and $63,605 for alleged unreimbursed business expenses for personal cell phone usage at $5 per month. As a result, the total damage valuation was calculated that Defendant was subject to a maximum damage claim in the amount of $11,551,716. As to potential penalties, Plaintiffs calculated that potential waiting time penalties were a maximum of between $756,555 and $1,187,792, depending on the predicate violation, and potential wage statement penalties were $1,092,000. Defendant vigorously disputed Plaintiffs' calculations and exposure theories. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶8(d).

Consequently, the Gross Settlement Amount of $1,800,000 represents more than 15.5% of the maximum value of the alleged damages at issue in this case at the time this Settlement was negotiated.[3] Importantly, the recent decision that good faith belief of compliance by the employer in *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (2024), could completely negate the claims for waiting time and wage statement penalties, even if wages were owed to the Class. The above maximum calculations should then be adjusted in consideration for both the risk of class certification and the risk of establishing class-wide liability on all claims. Given the amount of the settlement as compared to the potential value of claims in this case and the defenses asserted by Defendant, this settlement is fair

[3] Because the PAGA claim is not a class claim and primarily is paid to the State of California, Plaintiffs did not included the PAGA claim in this discussion of the value of the class claims. The PAGA claim was addressed in the Declaration of Kyle Nordrehaug at ¶33 filed in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval.

and reasonable.[4] Clearly, the goal of this litigation has been met. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶8(d).

V. THE REQUESTED ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS AND SERVICE AWARD SHOULD BE APPROVED

A. The Attorneys' Fees are Reasonable and Supported by the Percentage of the Fund Method

In light of the Court's prior ruling, Class Counsel requests a reduce fee award calculated at 30% of the total value of the settlement for the successful prosecution and resolution of this action. California state and federal courts have recognized that an appropriate method for determining award of attorneys' fees is based on a percentage of the total value of benefits to class members by the settlement. *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 254 (2001); *Serrano v. Priest*, 20 Cal.3d 25, 34 (1977; *Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472, 478 (1980); *Vincent v. Hughes Air West, Inc.*, 557 F.2d 759, 769 (9th Cir. 1997). The purpose of this equitable doctrine is to avoid unjust enrichment to the Class and to "spread litigation costs proportionally among all the beneficiaries so that the active beneficiary does not bear the entire burden alone." *Vincent*, 557 F.2d at 769.

The California Supreme Court has provided guidance regarding the award of attorneys' fees in wage and hour class action settlements. Under California law, the award of attorneys' fees in common fund wage and hour class action settlements should start with the percentage method. See *Laffitte v. Robert Half Int'l*, 1 Cal.5th 480, 503 (2016) ("We join the overwhelming majority of federal and state courts in holding that when class action litigation establishes a monetary fund for the benefit of the class members, and the trial court in its equitable powers awards class counsel a fee out of that fund, the court may determine the amount of a reasonable fee by choosing an appropriate percentage of the fund created"). Under the percentage of the fund method, a court's objective remains to "mimic the market" in fixing a reasonable fee. See *Gaskill v. Gordon*, 160 F.3d 361, 363 (7th Cir. 1998).

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[4] See *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8476 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (approving the settlement amount of approximately 25% of the estimated overtime damages for the class); *Stovall-Gusman v. W.W. Granger, Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78671, at *12 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (granting approval where "the proposed Total Settlement Amount represents approximately 10% of what class might have been awarded had they succeeded at trial."); *Viceral v. Mistras Grp., Inc.*, 2016 WL 5907869 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (approving wage and hour class action settlement amounting to 8.1% of full 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 maximum valuation).

First, the fee award representing 30% of the fund clearly falls within that range and is consistent with other rulings of other courts and comprehensive surveys of class action settlements and fee awards. Attorneys' fees awards of 30% of the fund are within the expected range in the market in legal services. See *In re Consumer Privacy Cases*, 175 Cal.App.4th 545, 558, fn. 13 (2009) ["[e]mpirical studies show that, regardless whether the percentage method or the lodestar method is used, fee awards in class actions average around one-third of the recovery."]; Fitzpatrick, *An Empirical Study of Class Action Settlements and Their Fee Award*, 7 J. Empirical Leg. Stud. 811, 833 (2010) (analyzing 444 cases between 2006-2007 and concluding that "[m]ost fee awards were between 25 percent and 35 percent"). In *Laffitte*, the Court expressly approved of a one-third fee award. Such similar awards by other Courts are set forth in the Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶11.

Second, the results delivered by Class Counsel also support the requested percentage of the fund. Here, Plaintiffs and their counsel secured a $1,800,000 settlement for the benefit of the Class, and not one Class Member objected. The Settlement was possible only because Class Counsel was able to convince Defendant that Plaintiffs could potentially prevail on the contested issues regarding liability, maintain class certification, overcome difficulties in proof as to monetary relief and take the case to trial if need be. Nordrehaug Decl. ¶10(f). In successfully navigating these hurdles Class Counsel displayed the necessary skills in both wage and hour and class action litigation. Moreover, as discussed above, there were significant risks to the contingent litigation. See *Barbosa v. Cargill Meat Solutions Corp.*, 297 F.R.D. 431, 449 (E.D. Cal. 2013) ("**Like this case, where recovery is uncertain, an award of one-third of the common fund as attorneys' fees has been found to be appropriate**.")

Third, "the response of the class members to attorneys' fee notice, though not decisive, is relevant to the … reasonable determination" regarding fees. *Swedish Hospital v. Shalala*, 1 F.3d 1261, 1272 (D.C. Cir. 1993). A positive response rate tends to suggest that the court's "approximation of the market" for fees is well supported. Id. at 1269. Here, the Class Notice specifically notified the Class that Class Counsel would be seeking up to a one-third fee award. Again, there were no objections.

Fourth, it is recognized that one of the primary factors justifying an enhanced attorney's fees reward is the attendant risks inherent in the litigation. Here, it is clear that a settlement fund of $1,800,000 has been created. For Class Counsel, the fees here were wholly contingent in nature and the case presented far more risk than the usual contingent fee case. Among the risks was the cost inherent in class action litigation, as well as a long battle with a corporate Defendant who had retained a premier and highly experienced defense firm. **Counsel retained on a contingency fee basis, whether in private matters or in class action litigation, is entitled to a premium above their hourly rate in order to compensate for both the risks and the delay in payment.** *See e.g. Stanger v. China Elec. Motor, Inc.*, 812 F.3d 734, 741 (9th Cir. 2016) (courts "must" apply a risk enhancement); *Stetson v. Grissom*, 821 F.3d 1157, 1166 (9th Cir. 2016) (abuse of discretion not to apply risk multiplier).

Fifth, the requested fee award is supported by the lodestar cross-check. The reasonableness of the requested attorneys' fee of 30% equal to $540,000 is also established by reference to Class Counsel's lodestar in this matter. **The contemporaneous billing records for Class Counsel evidence that through August 21, 2026, Class Counsel's total lodestar is $247,815.00, with significant additional fees still to be incurred to complete final approval and the settlement process**. Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶12 and Exhibit #3. The requested fee award is therefore currently equivalent to Class Counsel's total loadstar with a multiplier cross-check of less than 2.2, and there will be additional lodestar incurred by Class Counsel to complete the settlement process and manage the settlement distribution and reports. Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶12. Such a cross-check is within the range of positive multipliers approved in other cases such as *Laffitte* and *Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp.*, 290 F.3d 1043, 1051 (9th Cir. 2002).[5] As noted in *Laffitte*, the lodestar multiplier cross-check "does not override the trial court's primary determination of the fee as a percentage of the common fund" and Courts may only consider adjustment when the "cross-check is extraordinarily high or low". *Laffitte*, *supra*, 1 Cal. 5th at 505. Here, where the cross-check is within the range, it is not extraordinarily high requiring adjustment. For such reasons, Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees is reasonable and should be

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[5] See *Laffitte*, *supra*, 1 Cal.5th at 487 (approving 1/3 fee award with 2.13 multiplier); *Vizcaino supra*, at 1051(3.65 multiplier approved); *Pellegrino v. Robert Half Intern., Inc.*, 182 Cal.App.4th 278 (2010) (in class actions reasonable multipliers of 2.0 to 4.0 are often applied); *Wershba*, 91 Cal. App. 4th at 255 ("multipliers can range from 2 to 4 or even higher."); *In re Sutter Health Uninsured Pricing Cases*,171 Cal.App.4th 495, 512 (2009) (affirming 2.52 multiplier as "fair and reasonable"); *Chavez v. Netflix, Inc.*, 162 Cal.App.4th 43, 66 (2008) (affirming 2.53 multiplier as well within the approved range of 2 to 4); *Taylor v. Fedex Freight, Inc.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 142202 (E.D. Cal. 2016) (2.26 multiplier).

approved.

B. The Reimbursement of Litigation Expenses

The Agreement provides at paragraph 3.2(b), that Class Counsel may seek a "Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than $30,000." Based upon its billing records, Class Counsel requests reimbursement for incurred litigation expenses and costs in the amount of $17,292.53, which is less than the "not-to-exceed" amount of $30,000. These litigation expenses include filing fees, mediation expenses, expert expenses (Berger Consulting), and attorney service charges (Knox and OneLegal), all of which are costs normally billed to and paid by the client.[6] The details of the litigation expenses incurred are set forth the Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶13 and Exhibit #3. These costs were reasonably incurred in the prosecution of the Action. Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶13. Because these costs were necessary to the successful prosecution of these claims, the request should be granted.

C. The Service Award Is Reasonable and Should be Approved

Plaintiffs respectfully submit that for their service as the class representatives, Plaintiffs should be awarded the agreed service award of $10,000 each ($20,000 total), in accordance with the Agreement for their time, risk and effort expended on behalf of the Class as the class representatives. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).) Defendant has agreed to this payment and there have been no objections to the requested service awards. The Nordrehaug Decl., at ¶14, provides a long list of equivalent service awards approved in California in similar cases, which further supports the request in this case. The Plaintiffs' Declarations are submitted in support of this request.

As the representatives of the Class, Plaintiffs performed their duties to the Class admirably and without exception. Plaintiffs worked extensively with Class Counsel during the course of the years of litigation, responding to numerous requests, searching for documents, working with counsel, and reviewing the settlement documentation. Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶ 14. Plaintiffs' Declarations detail the involvement, stress and risks they undertook as a result of this Action. Plaintiffs also assumed the

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[6] Nontaxable costs are properly awarded where authorized by the parties' agreement. *Stetson*, 821 F.3d at 1165. Accordingly, "[e]xpenses such as reimbursement for travel, meals, lodging, photocopying, long-distance telephone calls, computer legal research, postage, courier service, mediation, exhibits, documents scanning, and visual equipment are typically recoverable." *Rutti v. Lojack Corp., Inc.*, 2012 WL 3151077, at *12 (C.D. Cal. 2012).

serious risk that they might possibly be liable for costs and fees to Defendant, as well as the reputational risk of being "blacklisted" by other future employers for having filed a class action on behalf of employees. Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶15. Without the Plaintiffs' participation, cooperation and information, no other employees would be receiving any benefit. Nordrehaug Decl. at ¶¶ 15-16.

The payment of service awards to successful class representatives is appropriate and the amount of $10,000 each is well within the currently awarded range for similar settlements. *See, e.g.*, *Andrews v. Plains All Am. Pipeline L.P.*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 172183, at *11 (C.D. Cal. 2022) (finding that the requested service awards of $15,000 each are appropriate); *Reynolds v. Direct Flow Med., Inc.*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 149865, at *19 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (granting request for $12,500 service award); *Mathein v. Pier 1 Imps. (U.S.), Inc.,* 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71386 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (awarding $12,500 where average class member payment was $351); *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc*., 2008 WL 4473183, *7 (S.D.Cal. Oct. 06, 2008) (awarding $25,000 service award to each of six plaintiffs in overtime class action); *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL 221862, *16-17 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (awarding $25,000 service award in overtime class action). Class Counsel respectfully request approval of the Class Representative Service Payments in accordance with the Agreement.

VI. CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs respectfully submit that the proposed settlement satisfies the standard of fairness established in California law and should therefore be finally approved as fair, reasonable and adequate and requests entry of the Final Approval Order and Judgment, submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: August 21, 2026 **BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP**

By: /s/ Kyle Nordrehaug
Kyle R. Nordrehaug
Attorneys for Plaintiffs