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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

KYLE CHASE, an individual, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, Plaintiff, vs. ALLIED GARDENS TOWING, INC., a Delaware corporation; ROADONE WEST, INC., a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, Defendants.	Case No.: 37-2023-00050188-CU-OE-CTL CLASS ACTION Assigned For All Purposes To: Hon. Mark T. Cumba Dept.: C-65 **NOTICE OF MOTION AND PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS AND PAGA ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELEASE; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES** Date: October 30, 2026 Time: 8:30 a.m. Dept.: C-65 Original Complaint Filed: May 17, 2024 FAC Filed: January 7, 2026 Trial Date: None Set

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on October 30, 2026, at 8:30 a.m. in Department C-65 of the above-entitled Court, located at 330 W. Broadway, San Diego, California 92101, Plaintiff Kyle Chase ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all persons similarly situated, will and hereby does move this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 and California Rule of Court, Rule 3.769 for an order of final approval of the class action settlement, which will accomplish the following: certify the Class for settlement purposes only; approve the class action settlement embodied in the parties' Class and PAGA Action Settlement Agreement and Release ("Settlement Agreement" or "Settlement"); confirm Plaintiff as the Class Representative; confirm the appointment of Class Counsel; approve the Class Representative Enhancement Award to the Class Representative; approve Class Counsel's application for attorney's fees and litigation costs; and enter judgment approving the class action settlement.

Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699.3(b)(4), the parties also seek approval of the proposed Settlement's allocation of funds to claims made under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA").

The grounds for this Motion, as set forth in the attached memorandum of points and authorities and supporting declarations, are that this is a fair and reasonable Settlement that benefits the Class and was the product of informed, non-collusive negotiations by Parties who were represented by experienced and able counsel. *See Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 1794, 1802 (1996); Manual for Complex Litigation, (Second), § 30.44 (1985).

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Plaintiff bases this Motion on this Notice and the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declarations of Enoch J. Kim, Kyle Chase, and Beth Paris from Apex Class Action, LLC, the complete pleadings, records and files in the case, and such other further oral and documentary evidence which may be submitted at or before the hearing on this Motion.

DATED: October 6, 2026

D.LAW, INC.

By: _____

Enoch J. Kim
Arianna N. Razi
Attorneys for Plaintiff KYLE CHASE, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

On March 2, 2026, this Court entered an Amended Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class and PAGA Action Settlement Agreement and Release ("Preliminary Approval Order") of the Parties' Class and PAGA Action Settlement Agreement and Release ("Settlement Agreement" or "Settlement") entered into by plaintiff Kyle Chase ("Plaintiff") on behalf of all current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendants Allied Gardens Towing, Inc. And RoadOne West, Inc. ("Defendants") (collectively, "the Parties") in California during the Class Period, which is the period from November 17, 2019 to March 4, 2025 ("Class Members" or "Class"). Under the Settlement, the wage and hour claims of 240 Class Members who did not opt out ("Participating Class Members") will be resolved for $450,000.00.

A. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. Plaintiff's Claims

On November 17, 2023, Plaintiff commenced a Class Action by filing a Complaint alleging twelve causes of action against Defendants for (1) Failure to Pay Minimum Wages; (2) Failure to Pay Wages and Overtime; (3) Meal Period Violations; (4) Rest Period Violations; (5) violation of Labor Code § 226(a); (6) Violation of Labor Code § 221; (7) Violation of Labor Code § 204; (8) Violation of Labor Code § 203; (9) Failure to Maintain Records Required Under Labor Code §§ 1174, 1174.5; (10) Failure to Produce Requested Records, Labor Code §§ 226 And 1198; (11) Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business Expenses Under Labor Code § 2802; and (12) Violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq*. (Declaration of Enoch J. Kim ("Kim Decl."), ¶ 3.)

Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Defendants and California's Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") by sending his PAGA Notice on November 17, 2023 (LWDA-CM-995092-23). (*Id.* at ¶ 4.) Plaintiff subsequently filed his First Amended Complaint ("Operative Complaint"), which adds claims for penalties under PAGA, Labor Code § 2698, on January 22, 2024. (*Id*.)

The Parties agreed to explore early resolution via mediation and engaged in informal discovery prior to mediation. (Kim Decl., ¶ 5.) After exchanging and reviewing informal discovery and

participating in mediation, the Parties reached a settlement via a mediator's proposal. (*Id.*) On March 2, 2026, this Court entered the Preliminary Approval Order. (*Id.*)

2. Plaintiff's Investigation[1]

Before filing the lawsuit, Class Counsel investigated and researched the facts and circumstances underlying the pertinent issues and the law applicable thereto. This required thorough discussions and interviews between Class Counsel and Plaintiff, as well as preliminary research into the various legal issues involved in the case.

Class Counsel conducted a thorough investigation of the facts and claims giving rise to the action, including (1) conducting informal discovery and meeting and conferring with defense counsel about same; (2) reviewing and analyzing records and data, as well as employment-related policies; (3) reviewing Plaintiff's personnel file and other documentation; (4) interviewing Plaintiff regarding potential Class Members; (5) researching the applicable law and potential defenses; (6) constructing damage models based on interpretations of California law and the facts and numbers provided by Defendants; and (7) reviewing information provided by Defendants in response to informal discovery and in advance of mediation.

B. MEDIATION

On December 4, 2024, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation with mediator Lou Marlin, a respected and highly experienced mediator in wage and hour class actions. (Kim PA Decl., ¶ 8.) During mediation, counsel for Plaintiff and Defendants discussed all aspects of the case, including the risks of litigation and the risks to both of the Parties, as well as the law and how it applied to the facts of this case. (*Id*.) Following a full day of mediation, the mediator issued a mediator's proposal, which the Parties accepted. (*Id.*)

C. THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

The amount available for distribution to Class Members who do not opt out of the Settlement is the Gross Settlement Amount of $450,000.00 less the following deductions: (1) Class Counsel Fees Payment of $150,000.00 to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees; (2) Class Counsel Litigation Expenses

[1] For a full discussion, *see* the Declaration of Enoch J. Kim in Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class and PAGA Action Settlement Agreement and Release ("Kim PA Decl."), previously filed herein.

Payment of $17,211.44 for reimbursement of actual costs incurred; (3) up to $10,000.00 to the Class Representative for an enhancement award ("Class Representative Enhancement Award"); (4) $7,000.00 for the settlement administration ("Settlement Administration Costs"); and (5) PAGA Penalties consisting of $20,000.00, with 75% or $15,000.00 allocated to the LWDA, and 25% or $5,000.00 allocated to the Aggrieved Employees and distributed on a *pro rata* basis ("Individual PAGA Payment"). (Kim Decl., ¶ 7.)

D. NOTICE TO THE CLASS MEMBERS

Following the entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, the Parties directed Apex Class Action, LLC ("Apex") to send out the Court Approved Notice of Class Action Settlement and Hearing Date for Final Court Approval ("Class Notice"). (*See* Kim Decl., ¶ 9; *see also* Declaration of Beth Paris ("Paris Decl."), ¶ 4.) The notice process occurred according to the Court's Preliminary Approval Order. Apex sent the Class Notices to the last-known address of each individual listed in the Class Data. (Paris Decl., ¶ 7.) Of the 240 individuals who were sent Class Notices, Apex received 26 returned Class Notices as undeliverable, and 22 Class Notices were re-mailed, with only 4 Class Notices deemed undeliverable. (Paris Decl., ¶¶ 8-9.) Here, the deadline for submitting a Request for Exclusion from Settlement, challenging the number of Workweeks, and objecting to the Settlement was August 17, 2026. (Paris Decl., ¶¶ 11-13; Kim Decl., ¶ 11.) As of the deadline, **zero Class Members objected** to the Settlement, **zero challenged** the number of Workweeks, and **zero opted out** of the Settlement. (*Id*.)

II. THE COURT SHOULD GRANT FINAL APPROVAL OF THE CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

Plaintiff respectfully submits that the Court should grant final approval not only because the settlement is fair but also because public policy favors settlement over continued class-action litigation. *See, e.g., Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.* (2000) 23 Cal.4th 429, 434 ("Courts have long acknowledged the importance of class actions as a means to prevent a failure of justice in our judicial system."); *State v. Levi Strauss & Co.* (1986) 41 Cal. 3d 460, 471 ("[T]he consumer class action is an essential tool for the protection of consumers against exploitative business practices."); *Class Plaintiffs v. City Of Seattle* (9th Cir. 1992) 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 ("[S]trong judicial policy . . . favors settlements, particularly where complex class action litigation is concerned."); Conte & Newberg, *Newberg on Class Actions* (4th ed.

2002) § 11.41.

A. CRITERIA FOR SETTLEMENT APPROVAL

California Rule of Court 3.769 requires court approval of the settlement of class action lawsuits. Preliminary approval is merely the first of three steps that comprise the approval procedure for settlements of class actions. *See* Manual for Complex Litigation, Second §30.44 (1993); *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801. The second approval step is the dissemination of notice of the settlement to all Class Members. *Id*. The third step is a final settlement approval hearing, at which evidence and argument concerning the fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness of the settlement may be presented and Class Members may be heard. *Id.*

The first two stages have been completed here. Now, at the final approval stage, the decision facing the Court is whether the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable. *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.* (2001) 91 Cal. App 4th 224, 235. Among the relevant considerations in reaching this final determination are (1) the strength of plaintiff's case balanced against the benefits of the settlement, and (2) the complexity, expected duration, and expense of further litigation. *Id.; see also Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1802.

In evaluating the fairness of a settlement proposal, courts must give "proper deference to the private consensual decision of the parties," because "the Court's intrusion upon what is otherwise a private consensual agreement negotiated between the parties to a lawsuit 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." *Hanlon v. Chrysler Inc.* (9th Cir. 1998) 150 F. 3d 1011, 1027; *Dunk*, 48 Cal.App.4th, at 1801 ("Due regard should be given to what is otherwise a private consensual agreement between the parties.") Accordingly, the Court should take into account the informed recommendations of counsel and the Parties. *See Kirkorian v. Borelli,* (N.D. Cal.1988) 695 F. Supp. 446, 451 (the recommendation of experienced counsel carries significant weight in the court's determination of the reasonableness of the settlement); *Vulcan So. Of Westchester County, Inc. v. Fire Department of White Plains* (S.D.N.Y. 1981) 505 F.Supp.955, 967 (same). A presumption of fairness exists 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, supra,* 48 Cal.App.4th at 1794.

Applying this final approval criterion evidence substantial grounds for granting this Motion.

B. THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT FULFILLS ALL FINAL APPROVAL CRITERIA

1. The Settlement Follows Substantial Investigation and Discovery and Is the Product of Serious, Informed, Non-Collusive Negotiations in Which Parties Were Represented by Experienced Counsel.

The Settlement is the result of extensive negotiations, conducted at arm's length, and informed by substantial factual and legal investigations. (Kim Decl., ¶ 6.) Throughout this case, Plaintiff and Class Members have been represented by experienced counsel. (Kim PA Decl., ¶¶ 72-78.)

Class Counsel have devoted a substantial amount of time on this case, including but not limited to researching various legal issues prior to and after filing this Action; drafting and reviewing pleadings; conducting informal discovery; meeting and conferring with defense counsel; preparing for class certification; reviewing and analyzing the documents produced by Defendants; regularly communicating with Plaintiff; preparing for and attending mediation; negotiating and finalizing the Settlement Agreement, including several revisions thereof; drafting documents for preliminary and final approval, including documents for the administration of the Settlement; and coordinating and overseeing the administration of the Settlement. (Kim Decl., ¶ 32.)

Among those matters considered during the course of settlement negotiations were the risks, expenses, and length of further litigation, including the appeals process; the present state of the law as it applies to wage and hour class actions; the present value of a settlement versus the long wait occasioned by any potential judgment in favor of the Class; and the burdens of proof necessary to establish liability against Defendants' defenses to the Action.

2. The Settlement is Reasonable and Therefore Falls within the Range of Approval by this Court.

Significant in evaluating the foregoing $450,000.00 Settlement are the risks at trial (or an appeal), as well as the costs of continuing the litigation. Defendants contend that the Class would not be able to establish its entitlement to relief it is seeking and promised to mount a vigorous defense. (Kim

PA Decl., ¶¶ 41-64). On the other hand, Plaintiff believes that there is ample evidence to support the class allegations. (*Id*.) Under these circumstances, and in light of the risks inherent in further litigation, it was reasonable for Plaintiff and Class Counsel to elect to settle the action. Plaintiff appreciates that, in addition to the litigation risks of continued proceedings, the proceeding itself would be potentially complicated and expensive, and even if ultimately successful absent the settlement, Class Members might see no recovery until the lengthy appellate process is complete. In contrast, the Settlement provides immediate benefits to the Class.

From the evaluation of the benefits offered to the Class by the Settlement, as well as the expense, delay, and risk of going forward to trial, with subsequent appellate proceedings, the Settlement fairly, adequately, and reasonably achieves the goals of Plaintiff and advances the interests of the Class.

3. Class Members Received the Best Practicable Notice.

California law vests the Court with broad discretion in fashioning an appropriate program to provide the best notice practicable.[2] *See Cartt v. Superior Court*, 50 Cal. App. 3d 960, 973-74 (1975); *In re Cellphone Fee Termination Cases*, 186 Cal.App.4th 1380, 1392 (2010); *Cho v. Seagate Tech. Holdings, Inc.*, 177 Cal.App.4th 734, 745-746 (2009); *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 811-12 (1985).[3] The content and method of notice should be designed to apprise the class members of the terms of the proposed settlement and of their rights to participate in, object to, or opt out of the settlement. *See Mullane*, 339 U.S. at 314; *In re Vitamin Cases*, 107 Cal. App. 4th 820, 828 (2003).

The Class Notice preliminarily approved by the Court met these requirements: it explained the nature of the litigation; the material terms of the Settlement; the amount of the Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and Class Representative Enhancement Award sought; how a Class Member could participate in, object to, or be excluded from the Settlement; and to whom to direct inquiries.

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[2] The California Supreme Court has authorized California's trial courts to use Federal Rule 23 and cases applying it for guidance in considering class issues. *See Vasquez v. Superior Court*, 4 Cal. 3d 800, 821 (1971); *Green v. Obledo*, 29 Cal. 3d 126, 145-46 (1981). Where appropriate, therefore, the parties cite Federal Rule 23 and federal case law in addition to California law.

[3] *See also Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin*, 417 U.S. 156, 175-75 (1974) (individual notice must be sent to all class members who can be identified through reasonable efforts); *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950) (best practicable notice is that which is "reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections").

4. Zero Class Members Have Objected to the Settlement and Zero Class Members Have Opted Out of the Settlement.

A presumption of fairness exists where the percentage of objectors and opt-outs is small. *7-Eleven Owners for Franchising v. Southland Corp.* (2000) 85 Cal. App.4th 224, 244; *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corporation* (9th Cir. 1998) 150 F.3d 1011, 1025-1026. Here, the deadline for submitting a Request for Exclusion from Settlement, challenging the number of Workweeks, and objecting to the Settlement was August 17, 2026. (Paris Decl., ¶¶ 11-13; Kim Decl. ¶ 11.) As of the deadline, **zero Class Members objected** to the Settlement, **zero challenged** the number of Workweeks, and **zero opted out** of the Settlement. (*Id*.)

5. The Service Payment to Plaintiff Is Reasonable and Fair.

Class action settlements typically provide for an incentive or enhancement payment to the named plaintiff for bringing and helping to prosecute the action. Courts routinely approve these supplemental payments. *See Newberg on Class Actions* at § 12.46; *Van Vranken v. Atlantic Richfield Co.* (N.D. Cal. 1995) 901 F. Supp. 294; *Bogosian v. Gulf Oil Corp.* (E.D. Pa. 1985) 621 F. Supp. 27 (award of $20,000.00 each to two class representatives in antitrust case); *Bryan v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (PPG Industries, Inc.)* (W.D. Pa. 1973) 59 F.R.D. 616, 617, *aff'd* 494 F.2d 799 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied* in *Abate v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.* (1974) 419 U.S. 900. As the *Staton* court noted:

> [N]amed plaintiffs . . . are eligible for reasonable incentive payments. The district court must evaluate their awards individually, using relevant factors includ[ing] the actions the plaintiff has taken to protect the interests of the class, the degree to which the class has benefited from those actions, . . . the amount of time and effort the plaintiff expended in pursuing the litigation . . . and reasonabl[e] fear[s] of workplace retaliation.

Staton v. Boeing (9th Cir. 2003) 327 F.3d 938, 977 (citation omitted).

The retaliation issue identified in *Staton v. Boeing* extends outside the immediate workplace. It is common knowledge that the modern-day workforce is quite mobile, with employees holding several jobs in a career during their lifetime. Few people want to confront their employers, let alone sue them. (Kim Decl., ¶ 44.) By suing his former employer, Plaintiff contends that he increased the risk of retaliation by prospective employers to which he may apply in the future. (*Id*.)

But Plaintiff did not allow his fear of the potential repercussions of being a Class Representative deter him from acting for the benefit of Class Members. (Kim Decl., ¶ 45.) He has devoted a substantial

amount of time to helping Class Counsel effectively develop and prosecute this Action at every stage of the litigation. (*Id*.; *see also* Declaration of Kyle Chase filed on January 7, 2026 ("Chase PA Decl."), ¶¶ 9-10.) Plaintiff conferred with Class Counsel on numerous occasions to discuss every aspect of this case; provided information about Defendants and their wage-and-hour practices; reviewed documents; produced documents; monitored the progress of the litigation; took the time to apprise himself of the facts, issues, and law regarding the claims at issue, and spent time with Class Counsel discussing the terms of the Settlement and reviewing and executing the Settlement Agreement. (Kim Decl., ¶ 45.)

Plaintiff has diligently, adequately, and fairly represented Class Members and has not placed his interests above any member of the putative Class. (Kim Decl., ¶ 46.) Class Counsel believes that Plaintiff is entitled to a Class Representative Enhancement Award for the time and effort he has devoted to this case. (*Id*.) For purposes of Settlement, Defendants have agreed not to oppose it. (*Id.*) Such payments to class representatives are a common feature of settlements negotiated by Class Counsel, and trial courts routinely approve them. (*Id.*)

Not only has Plaintiff's efforts been instrumental in generating a substantial benefit for Class Members, but—significantly—not a single Class Member has objected to the requested enhancement award. (Paris Decl., ¶ 12.) Plaintiff therefore respectfully requests the Class Representative Enhancement Award sought in the amount of $10,000.00 for his efforts and initiative in bringing and helping prosecute this Action. (Kim Decl., ¶ 48; Nazar PA Decl. ¶¶ 1-15.)

6. <u>The Payment of Attorneys' Fees Is Reasonable and Therefore Falls within the Range of Approval by the Court.</u>

(i) The Requested Award of Attorneys' Fees Is Justified Based on the Percentage-of-the-Benefit Method.

The California Supreme Court recently held 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." *Laffitte v. Robert Half Intern. Inc.* (Aug. 11, 2016) 205 Cal.Rptr.3d 555, 573. Indeed, courts may use the "percentage method for its primary calculation of the fee award. The choice of a fee calculation method is generally one within the discretion of the trial court,

the goal under either the percentage or lodestar approach being the award of a reasonable fee to compensate counsel for their efforts." *Id.*

The requested Class Counsel Fees Payment for attorneys' fees in this case consists of one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount (or $150,000.00). This percentage is commensurate with both the Settlement and Plaintiff's contingency fee agreement. (Kim Decl., ¶¶ 36-40.) The requested attorneys' fees are fair and reasonable under California's fee-shifting jurisprudence.[4] And it is consistent with the percentage of the common fund awarded to counsel in cases similar in character and geographical location to this one. (*Id.*)

An award of attorneys' fees equivalent to one-third of the common fund is also below fees awarded in other wage and hour class action settlements. *See Crandall v. U-Haul* (Los Angeles County Sup.Ct., Case No. BC178775), the Honorable Steven Czuleger awarded a 40% attorney fee request in an overtime-exemption class action; in *Bushnell v. Cremar, Inc.* (Orange County Sup.Ct., Case No. 657778), the Honorable Donald E. Smallwood awarded attorneys' fees in the amount of 38%; in *Abzug v. Kerkorian* CA000981 (Los Angeles County Sup.Ct., November 1990), the Honorable R. William Schoettler awarded a 45% fee; in *Haitz v. Meyer, et al.,* Alameda County Sup. Court, 8-20-1990 No. 572968-3, the court awarded a 40% fee; in *Elliott v. Clothestime* (Orange County Sup. Ct., Case No. 01-CC00333) the Honorable Jonathan Cannon awarded a 40% fee in a wage-and-hour class action which had not yet proceeded to the class certification stage; in both *Rippee v. Boston Market Corporation*, Case No.: 05 CV 1359 BTM (JMA) and *Barile v. Boston Market Corporation*, Case No.: 05 CV 1360 BTM (JMA), the Honorable Judge Barry T. Moskowitz awarded a 40% fee to plaintiff's counsel in wage-and-hour class actions that had not proceeded to the class-certification stage. (Kim Decl., ¶ 40.)

The amount requested here will fairly compensate Class Counsel for their successful prosecution of this case, taking into account the quality, nature, and extent of counsel's efforts, the outstanding results achieved, the fact that no one objected to the fee amount, and the fact that the amount of fees for which approval is sought is less than legal precedent. Class Counsel's diligent, efficient, and

[4] Moreover, the Labor Code specifically provides for an award of attorneys' fees and costs for some of employees' claims. *See, e.g.*, Lab. Code § 226. Plaintiff is also entitled to an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

creative pursuit of this matter positioned Plaintiff to settle this action successfully, affording redress to the entire Class and avoiding the inevitable expense and risk attendant to protracted litigation.

(ii) The Requested Award of Attorneys' Fees Is Also Justified Based on the Lodestar Method.

Although *Laffitte* makes it clear that a lodestar cross-check is not necessary, Class Counsel's lodestar calculation nevertheless also supports the requested attorneys' fees. First, a trial court must determine a baseline guide or "lodestar" figure based on the time spent and reasonable hourly compensation for each attorney involved in the case. *Serrano v. Priest* (1975) 20 Cal.3d 25, 48. The court then sets a reasonable hourly fee to apply to the time expended, with reference to the prevailing rates in the geographical area in which the action is pending. *Bihun v. AT&T Information System* (1993) 13 Cal.App.4th 976, 997. Finally, a "multiplier" is selected with reference to the following factors: (1) the novelty and difficulty of issues involved, (2) the skill displayed in presenting them, (3) the extent to which the nature of the litigation precluded other employment by the attorneys, and (4) the contingent nature of the fee award owing to the uncertainty of prevailing on the merits and of establishing eligibility for the award. *Serrano, supra,* 20 Cal.App.3d at 49.

Class Counsel charges rates commensurate with the prevailing market rates in the Los Angeles area for attorneys of comparable experience and skill handling complex litigation. (Kim Decl., ¶ 16.) For this reason, the Court should approve the rates of Class Counsel as reasonable in conjunction with awarding the requested fees and any lodestar calculations it makes when evaluating the request.

Moreover, the *Serrano* factors all militate in favor of the requested fee award. (Kim Decl., ¶ 31.) This case raised a number of complex and contested issues, and Class Counsel exhibited skill and creativity in prosecuting and presenting them. (*Id.*)

Class Counsel has collectively incurred at least 183.8 hours of time and $138,584.50 in fees in this matter. (Kim Decl., ¶¶ 14, 28-30.) As such, Class Counsel's lodestar only requires a modest multiplier of 1.08, which is within the reasonable range approved in lodestar crosschecks. (Kim Decl., ¶¶ 28-30.)

(iii) The Requested Costs Award Is Reasonable

The preliminarily approved settlement calls for the payment of up to $20,000.00 for Class

Counsel's costs. (Kim Decl., ¶ 42.) As of the date of the filing of this Motion, the actual total costs incurred in litigating this Action for Class Counsel are $17,211.44. (*Id.*) Class Counsel's incurred costs include, but are not limited to, filing fees (e.g. complaint, stipulation, motions), service of process, mediation fees, and attorney-service costs for court filings, all of which were necessarily and reasonably incurred to prosecute this Action and achieve a settlement that significantly benefits the Class. (*Id.*) Thus, Class Counsel requests a reimbursement of their incurred costs in the amount of $17,211.44, with the difference of the costs allocated in the Settlement Agreement and actual costs incurred to be reverted to the Net Settlement Amount. (*Id.*)

III. CERTIFICATION OF THE CLASS FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES IS APPROPRIATE

The Class is defined in the Settlement Agreement as: "All current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendants in California during the Class Period, which is the period from November 17, 2019 to March 4, 2025 (or if any such person is incompetent, deceased, or unavailable due to military service, the person's legal representative or successor in interest evidenced by reasonable verification)." (Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 1.3, 1.11.)

A. THE LEGAL STANDARD

Section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that "when the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit of all. Code Civ. Proc. § 382. Class certification under § 382 is appropriate when "(1) [t]here [is] . . . an ascertainable class; and (2) there [is] . . . a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the parties to be represented." *Daar v. Yellow Cab Co.*(1967) 67 Cal. 2d 695, 704 (citations omitted). The community-of-interest requirement itself embodies three factors: "(1) predominant 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." *Richmond v. Dart Industries, Inc.* (1981) 29 Cal.3d 462, 470.

Any doubt as to the appropriateness of class treatment should be resolved in favor of class certification, subject to later modification if necessary. *Id*. at 473-475. The decision to certify a class is

a purely procedural one and should be based on the allegations in the operative complaint and not in the perceived factual or legal merit of the class claims. *Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co*. (2000) 23 Cal.4th 429, 439-441.

B. ALL OF THE CRITERIA FOR CERTIFICATION OF THE SETTLEMENT CLASS ARE SATISFIED.

1. The Class Is Ascertainable.

The class is readily ascertainable because all Class Members worked for Defendants within the relevant class period and have already been identified through Defendants' employee and payroll files. (Kim PA Decl., ¶ 15.) *See Rose v. City of Hayward* (1981) 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 932 (finding that "[c]lass members are 'ascertainable' where they may be readily identified without unreasonable expense or time by reference to official records.").

2. The Numerosity Requirement Is Satisfied.

The numerosity requirement is fulfilled simply when the individual joinder of all class members would be impracticable. A proposed class numbering "as few as 40 class members should raise a presumption that joinder is impracticable," thus satisfying the numerosity requirement. *Newberg on Class Actions* § 3.5. Here, there are 240 Class Members. (Kim Decl., ¶ 10.) Therefore, joinder would be impracticable, and a class-wide proceeding is clearly preferable and appropriate.

3. Common Issues of Law and Fact Predominate over Any Individual Issues.

The court should grant class certification when questions of law and fact common to all Class Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. *Hicks v. Kaufman &Broad Home Corp.* (2001) 89 Cal.App.4th 908, 916 ("As a general rule, if the defendant's liability can be determined by facts common to all members of the class, a class will be certified even if the members must individually prove their damages. In order to determine whether common questions of fact predominate, the trial court must examine the issues framed by the pleadings and the law applicable to the causes of action alleged.").

The commonality and predominance requirements are "easily met," because "[when] the defendant has engaged in some course of conduct that affects a group of persons and gives rise to a cause of action, one or more of the elements of that cause of action will be common to all of the persons

affected." *Gen'l Tel. Co. of Southwest v. Falcon* (1982) 457 U.S. 147, 155. Further, the fact that "calculation of individual damages may at some point be required does not foreclose the possibility of taking common evidence on [liability issues]." *Sav-on Drug Stores, Inc. v. Superior Court*(2004) 34 Cal.4th 319, 332 (holding that the legal question of whether the plaintiff-employees were nonexempt and therefore entitled to overtime was a common question that predominated over the individual questions of each employee's duties performed and hours worked); *Clothesrigger, Inc. v. GTE Corp.*(1987) 191 Cal. App.3d 605, 617 ("[T]he necessity for class members to prove their own damages does not mean individual fact questions predominate").

The scope of this case is narrowly focused on a specific class of persons employed by Defendants during a specific period of time. The common questions of law and fact in this case all stem from the claims that Class Members were not paid for all hours and did not receive meal and rest periods. Plaintiff and Class Members were subject to the same policies and practices and all sought the same remedies. These common issues predominate over individual issues because identical evidence establishes liability as to all Class Members. (Kim PA Decl., ¶ 16.) Under such circumstances, the commonality and predominance requirements are satisfied. *Stephens v. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc.* (1987) 193 Cal. App. 3d 411, 421.

4. Plaintiff's Claims Are Typical.

A class representative's claims are typical of a class when they arise from the same event, practice, or course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of other putative class members, and if their claims rest on the same legal theories. *Classen v. Weller* (1983) 145 Cal.App.3d 27, 47; *B.W.I. Custom Kitchens v. Owens-Illinois, Inc.* (1987) 191 Cal.App.3d 1341, 1347 ("[I]t has never been the law in California that the class representative must have identical interests with the class members."). Here, Plaintiff's claims are typical of Class Members' claims because they arise from the same factual basis and are based on the same legal theories. (Kim PA Decl., ¶ 17.) Accordingly, the typicality requirement is satisfied.

5. Plaintiff and Class Counsel Adequately Represent the Class.

The adequacy requirement is met by fulfilling two conditions: (1) the class representative must be represented by counsel qualified to conduct the pending litigation, and (2) the class representative's

interests cannot be antagonistic to those of the class. *McGhee v. Crocker-Citizens Nat. Bank* (1976) 60 Cal.App.3d 442, 451.

Both conditions are met here. First, Plaintiff and the Class are represented by experienced and competent counsel. Class Counsel is qualified and has served as class counsel in numerous class actions. (Kim PA Decl., ¶¶ 72-78.) Thus, Class Counsel is "qualified, experienced, and generally able to conduct the proposed litigation." *Miller v. Woods* (1983) 148 Cal.App.3d 862, 875. Second, Plaintiff has no conflict with the Class, and his interests are aligned with those of the Class. As a result of his effort, Class Members will benefit from the Settlement. Accordingly, the adequacy requirement is satisfied.

6. Class Treatment Is Superior to the Alternatives.

Courts have long recognized that the class-action device often provides the sole procedural mechanism by which many individuals harmed by corporate wrongdoing can band together to achieve justice. Absent class treatment, similarly situated persons with relatively small but nevertheless meritorious claims for damages would, as a practical matter, have no means of redress because of the time, effort, and expense required to prosecute individual actions. *See Hanlon, supra,* 150 F.3d at 1023. The United States Supreme Court has stated that "the policy at the very core of the class action mechanism is to overcome the problem that small recoveries do not provide the incentive for any individual to bring a solo action prosecuting his or her rights. The class action solves this problem by aggregating the relatively paltry potential recoveries into something worth someone's (usually an attorney's) labor." *Amchem Prods. v. Windsor* (1997) 521 U.S. 591, 617 (citation and quotation omitted).

Other relevant considerations regarding superiority include the improbability that each class member will come forward to prove his or her separate claim and whether the class approach would serve to deter or redress the alleged wrongdoing. *Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.* (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 429, 435. Acknowledging these concerns, courts have noted that "[t]he risk entailed in suing one's employer are such that the few hardy souls who come forward should be permitted to speak for others when the vocal ones are otherwise fully qualified." *St. Marie v. Eastern RR Ass'n* (S.D.N.Y. 1976) 72 F.R.D. 443, 449 (overruled as to damages and liability but not as to class certification). Here, the class approach serves to deter and redress the alleged wrongdoing by ensuring that all claims of Class Members are addressed.

Further, where, as here, the individual claims are relatively small and the socio-economic status and sophistication of the class members contrasts with that of the defendant, a class action is particularly appropriate because the size of the individual claims "would prove uneconomic for potential plaintiffs" to pursue individually, as "litigation costs would dwarf potential recovery." *Hanlon, supra,* 150 F. 3d at 1023. Each of the above reasons compels the conclusion that a class action is the preferred method of resolution for this case. (Kim PA Decl., ¶ 20.)

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth herein, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant final approval of this Settlement and enter the companion order.

DATED: October 6, 2026

D.LAW, INC.

By: _____

Enoch J. Kim
Arianna N. Razi
Attorneys for Plaintiff KYLE CHASE, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated